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সাধারণের সুবিধার জন্ত আমরা বিলাত ও আমেরিকার প্রসিদ্ধ হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধাদি ও নানাবিধ চিকিৎসা উপযোগী দ্রব্যাদি আনয়ন করাইয়া সর্বদা উচিত মূল্যে বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকি । প্রসিদ্ধ ডাক্তার শ্রীযুক্ত বিপিন বিহারী মৈত্রের নিজ তত্ত্বাবধানে আমাদের ঔষধালয় পরিচালিত হইয়া থাকে ।

ডাক্তার মৈত্রের প্রণীত সর্বপ্রশংসিত চিকিৎসকের নিম্ন প্রয়োজনীয় প্রকাশিত নিম্নলিখিত পুস্তকগুলি আমাদের নিকট পাওয়া যায় ।

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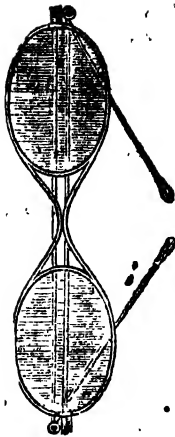
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হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ। ড্রাম /৫, /১০ পয়সা।

আমরা আমেরিকার বিখ্যাত “বোরিক এণ্ড টেফেল” কোম্পানীর ও জার্মানীর বিখ্যাত “ডাক্তার উইলমার শোয়াবের” ঔষধালয় হইতে বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধ প্রচুর পরিমাণে আমদানী করিয়া অল্প লাভে সস্তা দরে বিক্রয় করিতেছি। আমাদের ঔষধালয়ে একজন সুযোগ্য ডাক্তারের তত্ত্বাবধানে ও শিক্ষিত কম্পাউণ্ডার দ্বারা পরিচালিত। আমাদের ঔষধালয়ে বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধ বিক্রয় হয় যে, ইহার আর সন্দেহ নাই। ইংরাজী পুস্তক শিশি, কর্ক, সুগার মোবিউল ইত্যাদি প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত আছে এবং বাজার অপেক্ষা সস্তাদরে পাঁইকাঁরী ও খুচরা বিক্রয় হয়।

কলেরা চিকিৎসার বাক্স—পুস্তক, ক্যান্ডার, ড্রাগার সহ ১২ শিশি ঔষধ পূর্ণ বাক্স ২ টাকা, ২৪ শিশি ৩ টাকা, ৩০ শিশি ৩৭/০ আনা, ৪৮ শিশি ৫০ টাকা। মাহুল স্বতন্ত্র।

গৃহচিকিৎসার বাক্স—পুস্তক, ড্রাগার সহ ১২ শিশি ঔষধ পূর্ণ বাক্স ২ টাকা, ২৪ শিশি ৩ টাকা, ৩০ শিশি ৩৭/০ আনা ৪৮ শিশি ৫০ টাকা, ৬০ শিশি ৬০ টাকা, ৭২ শিশি ৭০ টাকা, ১০৪ শিশি ১১০ টাকা। মাহুল স্বতন্ত্র।



L. SALZER, M. D



THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW.

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NEW YEAR.

Once more we approach our numerous subscribers and readers with all the good wishes and joys of the new year. With the present number the Indian Homœopathic Review launches on the fourteenth year of its existence. It has to-day a much larger subscriber list than it has hitherto had and we are grateful to our supporters for the same. •

Homœopathy has made wonderful progress in the last fifty years of its existence in India. What a different picture we have before our eyes to-day from what it was then—Dr. Berigny and Babu Rajendra Dutt eager to get an entrance into public favor begging from door to door almost ; and to-day a bevy of well qualified physicians lording it over the city, demanding an equal position with the best physicians and surgeons of the old school with equal fees and equal respect from the public. The Calcutta Homœopathic Hospital is the topic of the day and perhaps before the close of the year would be an accomplished fact.

The many excellent pharmacies that we see as we pass through the beautiful streets of the city of palaces, are also a good proof of the progress Homœopathy has made in

this country, for their very existence would have been an impossibility, had not the public patronized them extensively. The flourishing condition of the Homœopathic Schools is also another proof of the advance of the new system of treatment everywhere in India, students hailing from all parts of the country, from Bengal, Behar, Punjab, Madras and Bombay. The benefit of the new system of medicine is recognized by princes and nobles on the one hand and by the general public on the other. It has the support of the masses and the classes alike.

The Indian Homeopathic Review which used to devote 16 pages only to English reading matter, now contains 32 pages of the same, besides advertisement &c. Under such hopeful conditions and with much sanguine expectations we start on the new year. •

“Let us, then, be up and doing,
 With a heart for any fate ;
 Still achieving, still pursuing,
 • Learn to labour and to wait.”

Once more we wish our many readers a most prosperous and happy new year.

MALARIA AND MALARIAL CACHEXIA.

Malaria has become such a deadly foe to this country, that any thing that is written on this subject, is generally read with great interest by the medical profession of Bengal.

Year after year rolls by and the Malarial epidemic makes its appearance as the rainy season sets in, and continues with unabated virulence until the advent of winter, when those attacked with the milder forms of the disease begin to enjoy comparative good health, while the more unfortunate class i. e.

those who have had repeated severe attacks, merge into that almost hopeless condition that has been termed malarial cachexia, in spite of all the much vaunted quinine panaceas and all the mosquito-killing crazes of Ross and others.

A few words as to the etiology of the disease before we pass on to the general considerations of the disease. Our more modern and up-to-date friends would be surprised to learn that we still cling to the old theory that malaria is due to "*bad air*" or *malaria*, an emanation from the soil in certain regions which have been termed malarious. We have invariably seen that malaria generally prevails in districts that abound with ponds or stagnant pools of water, from which emanates an unhealthy vapour as soon as the sun's rays fall upon them after many days of heavy showers. Dried leaves fallen from the trees undergo putrefactive changes in this water and add fuel to the fire, making the disease more virulent than ever. We can take so much stock in the mosquito theory that mosquitoes abound in such marshy districts.

One of the principal reasons why malaria abounds in Bengal is that the people are generally not properly clad and in the rainy season often go about in wet clothes for hours together. As in the case of influenza, typhoid fever &c., so with malaria, neglect of sanitary and hygienic rules,—namely taking at irregular hours meals composed of undigestible food stuffs, improper clothing, exposure to rain and wet and winds and cold, not changing the clothes after being wet, exposure to chilly drafts of air,—has often been the cause of the first attack of the fever or the frequent relapses that follow after the initial chill and fever. The repeated attacks of fever result in anæmia with consequent hypertrophy of the spleen and occasionally also of the liver particularly in cases that have not been guarded as to dietetics.

Malarial cachexia is the result of frequent attacks of fever

and is characterised by great anæmia, an enlarged spleen and an irregular sub-febrile state.

As to the bacterial theory of the disease, the plasmodium malarix has been found to be the real producer of malaria. In this connection the researches of Ronald Ross, Manson and others are worthy of note. The malarial parasite assumes different phases of growth in the different varieties of malarial fever and has been found to occupy and destroy the red blood corpuscles.

Of the many forms of fever generally met with in malaria, the intermittent fever is the principal variety. This sometimes merges into the remittent type after frequent relapses of the intermittent fever. Also an algid form of the fever is noticed occasionally, in which the patient merges into the comatose state quite suddenly, the temperature going up to an alarmingly high degree and coming down in a crisis. An irregular sub-febrile state is generally the characteristic of the malarial cachexia.

There is generally a feeling of malaise and languor before the chill commences, which is very severe or light according to the severity of the paroxysm. But the temperature begins to rise with the chill, for it is often found that the temperature is 104 or 105 even when the body is cold and the patient shivering with the chill. After it comes the heat which is agonizing. It makes the patient throw off his clothes and become very restless. Others again become very drowsy. The heat is followed by the sweating stage, in which the patient perspires freely and after which the temperature goes down to normal and the patient goes about doing his daily duties as if nothing had happened. But he dreads the next paroxysm which generally comes the next day or two or three days after, according to the nature of the fever:—quotidian, tertian and quartan. An unusually high temperature is no criterion

in malarious fever, unless it happens to be very long lasting. We have frequently met with cases where the temperature had gone up to 106 and come down again soon. Thirst is often a very distressing concomitant symptom and provokes vomiting if it is very severe. There is no peculiarity as to the time of the thirst. It may be with the chill, the heat or even the sweat. The bowels may be constipated or quite free. Occasionally there is a headache with it. The spleen goes on getting bigger and bigger as the paroxysms repeat, and larger and larger doses of quinine are given to check the fever. The liver also becomes affected in people who eat undigestible things, during the fever. Cough is a rare symptom and the lungs generally remain pretty clear, unless it happens to be in tubercular subjects, who show signs of lung engorgement and pulmonary consolidation in the later stages of the disease. The urine is high coloured and may show traces of albumen during the paroxysm.

Much needs be said as to the treatment of the malady in spite of the fact that our Allopathic brethren think that quinine is the remedy for malaria. Its ability to suppress the repetition of the paroxysm in some cases, has so dazzled the medical profession that it has been lauded to the skies not only by allopaths, but even by the kabirajes and the homœopaths, so much so that we have to blush to have to state that among our own ranks such eminent men as the late Drs. Richard Hughes and Mahendra Lal Sirkar were upholders of the quinine panaceas.

Quinine is now so extensively used that it has been given in pills, in tabloids and in the shape of that tasteless euquinine. Its various salts have been recommended by many. It has been administered through the mouth, through the rectum, through the skin, through the veins, until the life-blood of the patient is sapped and nothing is left

of him but a caked spleen and the skeleton with the skin to cover it with. The virulence of the malaria epidemic remains the same, the number of the cachectic patients is increasing daily but the doctors are satisfied that they have quinine for malaria. It matters not if the whole population dies of malaria, still the doctors would have the satisfaction to know that they had quinine for malaria. If they are unable to check the fever with it or if the fever takes on the remittent type, it will not be the quinine that is at fault but it will be the patient's own fault. So good is quinine that it must be sold by the chemist, the druggist, the booksellers, the grocer and even by the post-master. The efficacy of quinine is so well appreciated by the people that even the post-master needs must sell these passports to health along with the postage stamps that carry our good wishes to our friends. In conclusion we would state that there are cases for quinine as there are cases for Eupatorium, Natrum, Nux and all the other remedies. The indications for China are as clear cut as anything.

It is true we frequently hear our colleagues remark that they have not been able to check the fever inspite of their best efforts. To them I would say that the fault has been ours and not of our remedies. We have not been able to individualize the case, we have not been able to get the true characteristic symptoms, and we have not been able to select the *similimum*. I have occasionally had to stand the taunting remark "Have you never failed with your much vaunted *similimums*." To this I have replied that to err is human, and I have failed just as my friend across the street has failed with his "sure cure" Quinine. But I think I have cured more cases and what is more I have cured them permanently and without the dreadful unpleasant after-effects of quinine; moreover we have never had enlarged spleen in cases that have been under our treatment from the beginning.

William Osler thinks that the anæmia is a direct consequence of the widespread destruction of the corpuscles by the parasites. And hence as the parasites disappear together with the symptoms, on the administration of quinine, it must be the remedy for the disease according to the germicidal theory of the disease. But then according to I Burney Yeo quinine does not render the blood immune from further infection ; it only acts as a direct poison to the infective agent when present.

Then again Arsenic has its advocates. But the Arsenic treatment is just as futile as the quinine treatment. It is not my intention here to dilate on the merits and demerits of individual drugs, but simply to emphasise the fact, to impress upon our minds the fact, that we must refer to our Organon, the novum organum of our creed, as to how to individualize a case, how to select our similitum and how to cure our cases. As for the treatment of fever in general, not to speak of malaria alone, I will refer to Allen's excellent work on fevers ; but now I must say again, that above all is the study of the Materia Medica, the principal armamentarium in the field of medical practice.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

ETIOLOGY OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS.

The exact reason why some persons are prone to develop malignant neoplasms, while others are not, cannot be determined any more readily than the reasons why some persons develop other diseases, more quickly than others who are subjected to apparently the same causes. It is an easy matter to try to explain the cause of tumor formation by the terms general diathesis, constitutional dyscrasia, general or local

predisposition or a diseased state of the fluids of the body, but do these terms explain any thing ?

Conheim advanced the theory that defective embryonal development forms the basis of the formation of tumors, and that misplaced epithelial cells may undergo cancerous proliferation.

Zeigler states that inherited and acquired conditions of certain cells and cell groups, which assert themselves in a tendency to increased formative activity with the production of atypical tissue, lead to the formation of tumors.

Virchow lays great weight upon local dispositions. In this he includes direct hereditary transmission, places which previously had been diseased in some forms or other, places in which the results of inflammatory conditions are found and places which on account of their junction are prone to frequent disturbances or irritations. Numerous other observers have called attention to the importance of chronic inflammatory conditions and small areas of ulceration, while traumata are universally admitted to be the predisposing causes, which without doubt seem to produce cancers in many cases.

Heredity is of extreme importance, and the large numbers of neoplasms developing in the same family cannot be overlooked and are too frequent to be called accidental. Just as we cannot account for the resemblance of children to parents, which frequently does not manifest itself until later in life, so we cannot as yet fully account for the hereditary tendency to disease. This hereditary predisposition may be perfectly sufficient to cause the formation of a malignant tumor often in the same organs, after constant irritation, inflammation or trauma—*The Chironia*.

CINCHONA OR CHINA OFFICINALIS.

It is the alcoholic extract of the Peruvian bark (Cinchona). Kina or China as it is commonly called is the Peruvian name of the bark.

It is used as *the* medicine for fever, particularly ague or malarial fever, by the allopaths, but Hahnemann has made two principal uses of the drug, namely in debility that is the result of protracted illnesses, and in fevers that are of an intermittent character with clear cut indications. That it is a fever remedy of great value there is not a shadow of doubt. It is also evident from the fact that nearly all its allies are fever remedies, namely:—Cedron, Ferr, Ars, Natr. m, Nux, Lycopod, &c.

Being a medicine of some value in fevers, it has been so extensively used and so frequently misused that Hahnemann makes the most potent remark 'that excepting opium, no medicine has been more and oftener misused in diseases and employed to the injury of mankind than Cinchona bark.'

The study of China has another very peculiar interest for us as homœopaths. "As long ago as the year 1790, Hahnemann made the first fair trial with Cinchona bark upon himself, in reference to its power of exciting intermittent fever. With this first trial broke upon Hahnemann the dawn of Homœopathy that has since brightened into the more brilliant day of the medical art". Hughes has justly compared it to Newton's apple for the formulation of the law *Similia Similibus Curentur*. China is generally indicated where the sufferings of the patient are chiefly due to weakness from loss of humours, from great loss of blood, from great loss of milk in nursing women, loss of saliva, frequent seminal losses, profuse suppurations, profuse sweats, and where the patient is weakened by frequent purgatives. It will not cure the anæmic debility

of Ferrum or the nervous debility of Phosphoric acid. In all these cases the other symptoms of the patient generally correspond to China. Hughes says, in one particular especially they do so, namely in their tendency to pass on to the hectic condition. Here we have the chill, heat and sweat in succession which we shall see to be characteristic of the drug. Hughes thinks so highly of this remedy as anti-hectic that here he compares it with Aconite of the synochal type of fevers and Arsenic of the typhoid form. It was the favourite remedy of Guernsey for the debility resulting from puerperal hemorrhages. Hahnemann speaks of it as a great antiperiodic remedy. Periera also speaks of it as beneficial and serviceable in many cases where the paroxysms return at stated intervals, here comparing favorably with one of our great periodic remedies—Cedron.

Dr. Hughes thinks very highly of quinine in malaria and recommends it to be given here regardless of fevers, fluxes or floodings, only if it happens to be malarious. So good is quinine in his opinion that he says when malaria manifests itself in quite different ways, as in dysentery on the one side, in neuralgia, or even epilepsy on the other, quinine is the one and the most effective remedy. Here I must state that our opinion has been quite at variance with his and when we say this, we speak with some authority on the matter, living as we do in Bengal that is notorious for its malaria epidemics. In treating the endless variety of fevers &c. that come to us for treatment, we have found that quinine is seldom indicated except where the paroxysms come on with great regularity and the three stages of the fever are well marked. But where it is indicated, it acts like a charm and that even in the most infinitesimal doses. Here our opinion is quite in accord with that of the master Samuel Hahnemann. Moreover it will be interesting to note that this has been the

experience of three generations of physicians who have been actively engaged in the treatment of malarial cases.

In this connection it will be interesting to note what Hahnemann says with regard to many medicines that have been suggested as substitutes for Cinchona. He says :—
“I grant that all the medicinal substances that have been proposed as substitutes for Cinchona bark, from the lofty ash down to camomile and the lichen on the wall, as also from Arsenic down to James’s powder and Salammoniack, I grant, I say, that every one of those medicinal substances I have named, and others I have not named, has of itself cured particular cases of ague (their reputation proves they have done this now and then). But from the very circumstance that observers state of one or other that it was efficacious *when Cinchona bark did no good or was hurtful*, they prove clearly that the ague which the one medicine cured was of a different kind from that the other cured. The very fact that substitutes are mentioned for quinine shows that it can no more be the panacea for malaria, than can Mercury be the only medicine for syphilis or Arsenic for cholera. In fact there would have been no necessity of suggesting any other remedy at all. China is at times very useful in diarrhœa particularly if it happens to be very debilitating. We have used it with decided good results in cholera where a depleting diarrhœa lingers as a sequel to the malady. Hahnemann himself mentions that it will be found to be very efficacious as a remedy in some cases of diarrhœa. . . .

Dr. T. F. Allen recommends it as useful in retinal asthenopia with transient blindness, in facial neuralgia, in neuralgic toothache, in acid dyspepsia and dyspepsia with constant satiety, in the enlarged spleen of malaria, here comparing favorably with Cedron and Ceanothus, in flatulent diarrhœa, in impotency, in asthmatic attacks and in spinal

irritation. In intermittent fever, the paroxysm is well defined, the three stages of chill, heat and sweat are well marked. The sweat is generally very debilitating. A spinal backache has often led me to Chin. Sulph. in fevers with marked good effect.

Clarke in his "Dictionary" mentions the fact that Ipecac belongs to the same natural order of plants as China and the relation of the two to intermittent fevers, hemorrhages and gastro-enteric disturbances is very similar. Ipecac has been so singularly efficacious in various maladies this year and China has been so seldom called into requisition, that we might well begin trumpeting the praises of Ipecac, just as our friends did who were dazzled by the many cures that were made at a certain time, that compelled them, with their characteristic injudiciousness to declare China to be the panacea for malaria.

Tinnitus aurium or ringing in the ear is also a very grand characteristic of the remedy, so much so that Guernsey drew an analogy between this and the ringing in the ears that results from excessive loss of blood, thus trying to prove the homeopathicity of the drug to this symptom. The China patient is very sensitive to draughts and it is seldom indicated in the earlier stages of acute diseases.

As regards potency we generally use the 30th. Hahnemann began with the crude drug and went up to the 12th dilution which he found to be most useful as he grew older and more experienced.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

THE TOMB OF HAHNEMANN.

BY G. B. HAGGART, M. D.

Alliance, Ohio.

While we are justly proud of our American memorial to the founder of Homeopathy, we cannot but feel that the international subscription that created the beautiful monument in the Pere Lachaise in Paris, France, has done to make the stray visitors to the spot lift up their heads with pride. I recently visited the fine, old cemetery in the east of the city and was much pleased to see the magnificent memorial erected there.

It is built of red granite and is surmounted by very characteristic bust of the great man whose remains lie below. It is well worthy of the somewhat tiresome journey to go to it.

I imagined that in that great city of the dead, where no doubt thousands sleep and where, as one finds in all European cemeteries, the tombs are almost superimposed, it would be with some difficulty that Hahnemann's Tomb could be located. However a kindly old Frenchman working on one of the pathways, led us up to the spot without any trouble whatever.

The tomb is much shaded with beautiful shrubs and magnificent trees, so much so that it was with some difficulty that this picture could be obtained.

I was much elated to find that whereas in only a few instances wreaths and flowers have been placed on many tombs, yet our great founder's tomb had been decorated (no doubt by his visiting colleagues and friends) by wreaths, sprays and even some large palm leaves.

The tomb is near the best portion of the famous cemetery.

The name of the cemetery rose from that of Pere (father) Lachaise, the Confessor of Louis XIV, and it is said that he was the only man who in times of the greatest discords in the court, could clarify and bring order out of chaos. I thought as I stood by the tomb of the greatest practical worker in the realm of legitimate medicines since the days of Aesculapeus, how well this man, erudite and practical and if need be polemic, was worthy of a tomb in the Pere Lachaise hallowed ground, since he had worked the greatest reformation in the chaotic state of the healing art, that the world has ever known.

In this famous cemetery lie the remains of Delareigne, Balzac, Rosini, Moliere, La Fontaine, Visconti, and the lamented Felix Faure.

Let every American Homeopathist remember that while the artistic work of the one and the political strength of the other lifted up the culture and the freedom of the races of mankind, yet the work of Hahnemann appeals to all because it lifts up the poor and the lowly, the rich and the great, so that first being free in the flesh, they may enjoy the benefits of culture and of race, and disregarding all except the worldly evidence of worldly greatness, even in the beauty of the tomb we have ample evidence of his worth to the world.

It is a beautiful tomb. We may well be proud of an opportunity to look upon it.--*Cleveland Medical & Surgical Reporter.*

TREATMENT OF COUGHS.

The remedy which I used most frequently last winter for coughs was *Bryonia*. It gave splendid results in the dry or

partly dry coughs. There is soreness on coughing behind the sternum, it hurts to cough ; children cry when they cough ; can't take a deep breath ; epigastrium and hypochondria sore ; sharp pains in chest ; chilly feeling ; head hot ; frontal headache, as if the forehead would break open. Patient lies on the affected side in pleurisy or pneumonia. The old symptom of motion was successfully verified in a case of beginning whooping cough where motion caused constant, violent coughing.

Antimonium tartaricum was perhaps the remedy most frequently used after *Bryonia*. Its sphere of action is in bronchitis down to pneumonia. The sixth decimal potency was used mostly. In children particularly *Antimonium tart.* is worth its weight in gold. "Praise Tartarus, Thee, Emeticus" the old style allopaths used to exclaim when they used it for its expectorant qualities. Many times it got the best of them on account of its depressing after-effects when used in crude form. We use it for the following characteristic symptoms : Coated tongue, drowsiness, rattling of phlegm in trachea and bronchial tubes, laboured breathing, difficult expectoration, nausea, vomiting and general depression.

Kali bichromicum from the first to the sixth decimal potency relieved the croupous form of the cough. Children who took cold and became croupy ; stringy expectoration ; hoarse, barking cough ; pharynx red ; voice hoarse ; tickling in pharynx and larynx as of a vapor ; aggravation after midnight till morning.

Ipecacuanha for a loose, rattling cough ; profuse expectoration ; clean tongue ; nausea and vomiting ; hot sweat ; dyspnoea ; asthma.

Phosphorus : Dry cough ; dry feeling in larynx ; larynx sensitive ; sensation of weight on chest ; expectoration scanty ; bloody ; can't lie on left side or back ; great prostration and weakness ; dyspnoea ; hoarseness ; cough halting.

Hyoscyamus : To quiet a dry, irritable cough, going to bed, lying down.

Hyoscyamus is a good preparation to use, for those dry, constant coughs, with no intermission and which tire out both patient and doctor. * * *

Alum cepa will help where the cough is painful ; it feels as if the larynx were torn to pieces ; the patient dreads to cough ; the nose discharges an irritating mucus while the discharge from the eyes is bland. Useful after exposure to cold, wet weather.

Sanguinaria made a quick cure in a cough where the only obtainable symptom was "Crawling like a worm in throat."

Ammonium bromide is another useful remedy in irritable coughs. The seat of the malady seems to be in the larynx and upper trachea. There is great hoarseness, difficulty in using the voice which is a mere whisper.

Lycopodium relieved the afternoon and evening aggravation of a distressing laryngeal cough.

As important as the use of the indicated homoeopathic remedy is in the treatment of coughs we must supplement it by the proper hygiene. The patient should only inhale air, which is pure, moist and warm. He should wear comfortable, warm clothing. He should avoid the drinking of very cold fluids. If the cough is accompanied by chilliness and cold skin after suppression of perspiration or inhaling cold air we do well to begin our treatment with *Aconite*, which will help materially toward equalizing the circulation and will clear the track that the remedies mentioned above can carry the case through to recovery in a pleasant and sure and quick manner.

—*Dr. Carl Greiner in Medical Councillor.*

TUMOR IN THE BACK OF THE HEAD • CURED BY CALC. CARB.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

Babu A. T. Mittra's son, aged two years and six months, fat and flabby, had a swelling in the back of the head. The swelling gradually increasing, assumed the size of a small lime.

His father was anxious about the growth as his allopathic adviser told him to have it cut out. But he was not willing to have an operation performed in such a delicate and young child.

He sought my advice in July 1902, and I gave him an assurance that these growths were curable by homeopathic remedies. The tumor was of hard consistency resembling fibroid, and moveable ; there was no pain on pressure. The patient had a sort of diarrhœa and often vomited milk. The vomited matter had acid smell. Teething was slow and imperfect, fontanelles closed late and the general growth of the child was not satisfactory.

I gave him a dose of Calc. carb 200, two globules dry on the tongue then and there and sent placebo powders for one week.

After a week I repeated a dose of Calcarea followed by placebo for one week more.

The child was getting livelier and more vigorous, and the tumor was gradually decreasing. I continued the medicine in this way for six months and the growth was entirely gone. This was a good and perfect cure by a single indicated remedy in high potency.

The father of the child was so much charmed with the cure that he showed the child to those who saw the tumor before and since then has become an admirer of homeopathic treatment.

DIARRHŒA CURED BY GRATIOLA.

A young man, aged 25 years, had been suffering from chronic diarrhœa for a long time. He was treated by all kinds of therapeutic measures, homeopathic included, without much benefit.

He had been better for a few days but relapses occurred and in this way he lost a good deal of flesh. He was also disgusted with the medical help.

He came to me in August 1898, with the following history of his case.

When a young boy of 14, he went to a place where he could not get wholesome food and there was practically some privation. But when he returned home, he had something like an attack of cholera morbus. He was cured by allopathic treatment ; but since then his bowels had been out of order.

Some days there would be loose evacuations of the bowels, at other times hard, constipated stools. There was always some mucus with the stools. Now when he consulted me, he had something like an acute outbreak. Stools were yellow, watery and sometimes greenish. There was good deal of mucus with the stools. It was gushing, almost painless. He had to hurry on for stool.

There was nausea and rumbling in abdomen. All food produced an aggravation of diarrhœa.

Acid eructation and watery saliva in the mouth.

He was getting prostrated and emaciated, and the food he took was not properly digested. Mind dejected and irritable. He told me that Pulsat., Bryonia and Podophyllum were given to him to no purpose. Sometimes he got choleraic symptoms and those were cured very slowly. No particular medicine had any curative action.

I gave him Gratiola 6x one dose after each stool.

Two doses were taken and there were no more stools that day. The next day he passed a formed stool without any mucus with it, as was habitual with him. Since then he has been well.

TREMORS CURED BY ZINCUM.

An elderly gentleman about 60 years of age, came to my clinic with the following peculiar symptom :—shaking of the whole body, especially after meals.

I asked many questions but could not get a very clear history of his disease. He said he was perfectly healthy in every respect except the above symptom.

He often got nervous and when he was in that state of nervousness, his whole body shook more rapidly and violently for a length of time and then subsided.

Gelsemium was given by me in the beginning of my treatment, but that produced no impression. I changed and tried various potencies both lower and higher.

At last I gave him Zincum met. 200, one dose a few globules, dry on the tongue. From the next day his complaints were less and less. He requested me to repeat those tiny pills, and I made him satisfied with some unmedicated ones to be taken twice daily. No more doses were repeated and he made a perfect recovery.

FACIAL PARALYSIS CURED BY RHUSTOX.

Babu Jogendra Nath Chatterjee, a robust young man of 32 summers, had been exposed to the rain and cold one July evening and got ill. His face was turned to the left side,

right eye could not be closed, on trying to do so by force, it remained only half closed.

There was bruised sensation over the whole body and general malaise ; bowels he said were constipated. Feeling chilly and hot alternately. Rhustox 30 was prescribed. He took about four doses in the twenty-four hours and felt much better the next morning.

I told him to take one dose in the morning and one at bed-time. In four or five days he was restored to health.

FERRUM PICRIC, IN CROPS OF BOILS.

Shaik Mauzodden, aged 40 years, a thin, tall and pale-looking man, otherwise healthy, had crops of boils in various parts of his body. He was suffering since July 1904. and came to me on the 12th September.

He had taken various medicines, both allopathic and homeopathic, but without much benefit. His face was covered with small reddish brown pimples. They were very, painful and one crop dried up followed by another near them.

He said, they were so painful that his sleep was disturbed and he could not take his food well. Bowels were constipated. He thought he used to get feverish at night.

There were also a number of boils on the chest and arms. There was bruised pain in them ; stools were hard like small balls and there was difficulty in passing them.

Arnica 30 one dose morning and evening for one week.

Much improvement in every respect. He felt better, and the pain was very much mitigated.

I stopped the medicine for a week and asked him to report after that period.

New crops were coming out again, and though they were

not so painful, yet were very troublesome. He was pale and prostrated and the bowels were obstinately constipated.

Arnica 200, one dose, followed by placebo for a week.

No further improvement was noticeable ; on the contrary he seemed bloodless and much exhausted.

Ferrum Picric 6x trituration, one grain, dry on the tongue every morning. Amelioration was marked and decisive. I gave him only six powders and that completed the cure. Of course I had to give him a lot of blank powders to take every morning.

In one month's time he got fresh blood and renewed vigor. During the course of the treatment I stopped his taking meat and hot spices and allowed him plenty of vegetables and fruits. In these cases generally we notice bad effects from meat and fish.

GLEANINGS BY A. N. MUKHERJI, M. D.

SPREW OR PSILOSIS.

I. A very interesting article upon this subject may be found in the volume XII of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, by Dr. W. Spencer. The symptoms of the disease are quite characteristic. On being called on to a case, the first thing to be noticed is the intense emaciation, for one rarely sees an early case, the commencement being insidious and the condition being ascribed to simple diarrhoea. Along with the emaciation there is tympanitic distention of the abdomen, and a pale, muddy appearance of the complexion. The patient complains of the intense soreness of the mouth, tongue and arms and also of the vulva should the patient be a female. You are told that there is marked diarrhoea, chiefly occurring in the early morning between 4 A. M. and

10 A. M., and when you inspect the stool you will find it of muddy colour, copious, frothy, evil-smelling, about the consistency of molasses. You will find that the patient is ravenously hungry and will shortly discover that his or her temper is so vile that you will wonder almost at every visit, whether you had better not pass the case on to your bitterest opponent or at any rate give your partner a chance of displaying his best bedside manner.

The diagnosis then is based chiefly on irregular morning diarrhœa, the peculiar character of the stool, the state of the buccal mucous membrane and the progressive emaciation.

The conditions of the disease are most likely to be confounded with syphilis or some form of abdominal malignant disease, but if we once get the possibility of sprew into our minds, there will be but little difficulty in coming to a correct conclusion.

The prognosis is said to be good in recent cases, *i. e.* those that are under proper treatment and strict diet, but bad for those that are of long standing and for patients over 50 years of age.

Relapses are extremely common ; in fact they constitute a feature of the clinical history.

As to the treatment, he is of opinion that strict diet specially of milk is a very valuable thing. Amongst the homœopathic remedies Dr. Spencer expresses, that he has noticed some temporary benefit from *arsenic*, *lycop*, *carbo veg*. Dr. Nankivell suggested *iodine* which was very serviceable in two cases of sprew which had been under his care. Dr. Madden adds *arsenic* amongst the successful remedies.

ORTHODOX CANDOUR.

An address by

SIR WM. MACEWAN.

(Daily Telegraph, October 4th).

"There are many parts of the human body whose structure was unknown, and the functions of which were hidden. Had we a right to conclude that every part of the human anatomy, whose structure and functions we did not understand, was useless? The theory of evolution did not lead to such a construction. No doubt man underwent slight modifications as thousands of years passed, but still it might be asked whether he had outlived any part of his anatomy. Men had been relieved of the spleen, the kidneys, and were able to go about without any detriment, apparently to the ordinary observer; but it would be ridiculous to say that the portions of the body which had been removed were useless in normal human beings and should be removed or that men would be as well without them. With all his imperfections, normal man was a much more imperfect animal than the surgeons and physiologists can make him. Thousands of operations were performed for the complaints of appendicitis, but all the removal of the organs did not bring us nearer the causation of the disease or its prevention. If the appendix be useless and a menace to life, should it not be removed at an early period of existence? But the great majority of people suffered from appendicitis. They might therefore ask:—Is the appendix useless and is it not possible that the cæcum and the appendix play an important part in the process of digestion? One of the functions of the appendix might be to preserve the healthiness of other digestive organs.

'Prof. Wright gave his power of allopathy this picture of the disease :—

"It was necessary to dispel some illusions, one being that medical art could at present do anything to avert death from bacterial invasion, for the wise physicians in such cases usually contented themselves, with looking after the feeding of the patient and became a sort of skilled head nurse. The conclusion was however forced upon us that medical art of to-day could not cope with the bacterial disease and although sanitary science did something to kill germs outside the body, it was probable that the achievements in that direction were over-estimated, or the efforts of the sanitarian might be entirely enormous."

This is perfectly true of allopathy because there is neither science nor art in it. Homeopathy is a very different thing. It is both a science and an art and it has real power over disease processes. The homeopathic physician is vastly more important than a mere head nurse.

THE X RAY DISEASE.

The fact that the *principal* use of X rays has actually caused cancers, has not failed to strike the popular imagination, though the profession, as usual, sees nothing in the coincidence. But short of causing actual cancers, X rays have produced in numbers of operators, many of them medical men, a condition of persistent ulceration and warty growth very little removed from malignancy. All these facts should be utilised by Homeopaths who may use X rays in attenuations prepared in the same way as the attenuations of the electricities—by attenuations of Sac. Lact, or distilled water saturated with the rays. These attenuations ought also to be

proved and the Provers' Association of America and the British Homeopathic Association would do well to turn their attention on this subject.

PHARMACODYNAMICS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Baptisia in spasmodic strictures of the œsophagus:—

A man, aged 70, well till six months previously, noticed that occasionally his food would not go down. He grew worse till practically every mouthful of food came back and was ejected before it reached the stomach. Different-sized bougies were passed with ease, so that a diagnosis of œsophagial spasm was arrived at and many medicines were tried in vain. Finding that Hoynes "Clinical Therapeutics" gave such cases that were successfully treated by *Baptisia* 12 & 30, *Baptisia* 30 was given in this case. The result was marvellous, for in two days the patient was able to swallow food and drink and soon ate as usual—(*Hahnemannian Monthly, May 07.*)

Prophylactic remedies :—Dr. W. Ide Pierce, in a lecture at the New York Homeopathic college, brought forward the prophylaxis and the use of medicines which from his own experience he could speak as reliable prophylactics in certain diseases. These were *Bell* for scarlet fever, *Apis* for diphtheria, *Baryta carb* for quinzy, *Graph.* for erysipelas, *Cocculus*, *Apomorphia* and *Petrol.* for sea-sickness, *Staphisagria* for styes. All of these medicines except apomorphia and petroleum were given in 30th potency, and he considers these the best for all prophylactic medicines. He potentised the drugs himself according to the methods of Hahnemann.

Iris in certain vertigo (Meniere's Disease) :—Monk, aged

70, health good, suffered 8 years with fulness and ringing and roaring in both ears. Hearing was diminished but tympani normal. For several months he had attacks of vertigo of a very severe character. There were nausea and vomiting, and each attack lasted from 10 to 12 hours. The last attack continued for 24 hours. *Iris* 30 ten doses in a week stopped the noise in the ear, on the eleventh day, with no subsequent attacks—(*Dr. Philip Rice in the Medical Advance, May, 04.*)

Natrum mur. in a case of pulmonary tuberculosis :—A man, aged 38, complained of cough for a year and a half, had night sweats and the usual symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis. Had allopathic treatment before with not much benefit ; came to Dr. Farrington of Chicago with the following symptoms :—

Headache on the right side, cough hard, worse mornings, expectoration thick, yellow and heavy, seemed to come from the stomach, soreness of muscles and joints. Appetite poor, thirst for cold water. Desire for salt. Pain in the right chest, nervousness, irritability, all sufferings relieved by sweat. On June 30 a dose of *nat. mur.* 1-thousandth dil. with marked improvements following. The same was repeated on Aug. 12 and Oct. 30. On Feb. 22 he reported as feeling himself as well as ever he did.—(*North American Journal of Homeopathy, May, 04*).

Bufo in epilepsy :—According to Lippe, *Bufo* is specially indicated when the attacks come at night and according to Allen when occurring at the monthly period.—(*The Homœopathic Recorder, Sept., 03.*)

Arsenic in Grave's Disease.—Dr. T. D. Nicholson reported several cases.

(1) A typical case of a man with symptoms of tachycardia, exophthalmus, enlarged thyroid, tremor, emaciation and diarrhoea responded to 3x trit. extended over 6 months.

(2) A domestic servant of 20 was anæmic, had thirst, palpitation and thyroid swelling; *ars. alb.* 3x cured her.

(3) Mrs. R. aged 29 suffered 5 years of enlarged thyroid, choking and palpitation; *ars. alb.* 2x. relieved her perfectly.

Guaiacum in Tonsilitis:—A boy with temperature 103°, headache, anorexia, and sore throat. Tonsils swollen, and studded with yellow points. The mucous membrane was red and pale, and the pains on swallowing was very severe. All these symptoms were subsided by *Guaiac* 3x.

Notes.

INOCULATION VS. PROVINGS.—The homœopaths voluntarily prove drugs on themselves. The so called "scientific" set prove them on the helpless. A professor in the Wyoming University is reported to have said: "If cats and guinea-pigs can be put to any higher use than to advance science, we do not know what it is. We do not know of any higher use to put a man to,"—*i. e.*, vivisection.

A doctor in the Charity Hospital, in Stockholm, experimenting with small-pox, found calves too expensive, so he "concluded to use the children of the Founding Home, and obtained kind permission to do so from the head physician." He selected fourteen children who were inoculated day after day etc.

A physician now resident in San Francisco writes as follows to the *New York Medical Journal*:—

"I inoculated (in Honolulu) with the virus of syphilis the arms of six leper girls under twelve years of age. On December 14, I inoculated fourteen lepers. Since coming to San

Francisco I have tried on several occasions to get the opportunity (to inoculate a leper with syphilitic virus), but so far without success etc., etc."

He also tells of his success in inoculating a healthy boy with 'germ consumption. "I cannot yet say," he writes, "whether the boy will be consumptive in consequence of my treatment."

Insane patients in Voralberg, Austria, were inoculated with various poisons. The result of one—*Hyoscyamine sulphate*—was so terrible, the report states, that "when the physicians attempted to repeat the experiment, the victims fought like wild men. Many begged the doctors, on their knees, to let them die rather than inoculate them with this terrible medicine."

Another "scient" inoculated thirty-five pauper women in a Leipsic Hospital with foul germs. Another inoculated new-born babies with "very considerable quantities of *Staphylococci*." Another inoculated "purulent bacteria" into eighty two poor women awaiting confinement. Another took bacilli from the decomposing corpse of a patient who had died of an infectious disease and injected them into thirty-five women and three babies.

These assertions we find in *The Animal Defender* for September and October (double number), published at Boston. It is hardly possible to believe these statements. Yet they came from a journal controlled by responsible people. If they are true, no comment is needed, for the bold recital is horrifying enough.

Compare that vile "science" with the opening paragraph of Hahnemann's *Organon*—the corner-stone of homœopathic science :

"The physician's high and *only* mission is to restore the sick to health, to cure, as it is termed."—Dudgeon's Translation.

If anything ever came of all this cruelty for the relief of sick humanity, there might be some faint excuse for it, but it goes on year after year with what results ?

The proving of *Aconite* alone has done more towards alleviating human illness than all this sort of experimenting ever has or ever will do.

ENLARGED SPLEEN.—Lower Bengal, writes Dr. McKenzie in the *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps*, October, is comparatively free from malaria, but enlargement of the spleen is very prevalent. Those, however, who drink filtered water rarely are affected. Let the others, according to the late J. Compton Burnett, take five drop doses of *Ceanothus Americanus* mother tincture. It was his organ remedy for all cases of enlarged spleen.

OPPOSITION TO VACCINATION.—“There never has been a time since Jenner’s discovery when vaccination has met with universal, unqualified acceptance ; but probably at no period has it stood in such disfavor with the public at large as it does today. A glance at the situation will satisfy the most casual observer that throughout our country the feeling of opposition against vaccination is not only wide-spread in extent, but that is growing in intensity. Muttering discontentment is rapidly assuming the proportions of open and forcible resistance.”—*Dr. W. R. Fisher in Medical Record.*

LEOPOLD SALZER, M. D. •

Dr. Leopold Salzer whose picture appears at the beginning of this issue, has been one of the pioneers of Homoeopathy in this country for nearly half a century. His name has been intimately connected with the progress of homeopathy here.

He came here at a time when homeopathy was very little

known in India. In the prime of his life, he worked hard for the true cause of homeopathy. Dr. Salzer and the late Dr. Behary Lall Bhaduri did more perhaps to popularise homeopathy here than all the others taken together. He has been always very kindly disposed towards the poor, and many a Indian youth owes his education in life to Dr. Salzer.

He had among his patients many nobles and princes of this country. Some years ago he was summoned to treat His Highness the Maharaja of Jaypur. Only recently he was called to treat the Begum of Bhopal.

He has now retired from active practice and spends the greater part of his time in the hill station of Kurseong.

Not long ago he had a severe illness, when we were summoned to treat him at Kurseong and, thank God, that his life has been saved to us by the timely administration of Homeopathic medicines. Dr. Salzer is a theosophist, a great thinker and a profound scholar. In his retirement, the doctor is much comforted by his good wife and the little daughter who are his constant companions.

BOOK NOTICES.

ESSENTIALS OF DISEASES OF THE EYE.—By A. B. NORTON, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York Homeopathic Medical College ; author of "Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics," etc. 349 pages. Cloth, \$1, 75, *net*. Postage, 10 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke and Tafel. 1904.

The author's classical work on Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics is well known as a text book on this subject, but the present volume is intended, as the author says, to be a manual for study of eye diseases for the student and general practitioner. In this volume, Dr. Norton gives a concise but practical view of all, concerning the diseases of the eye. It deals with symptoms, causes and

treatment of almost all eye diseases. It is a valuable addition as a monograph on this subject, and we wish it to be in the library of busy practitioners and on the table of our students in the homeopathic schools and colleges, throughout the civilized world.

The publishers have done their work creditably.

A CLINICAL REPERTORY OF THE DICTIONARY OF MATERIA MEDICA—By John Henry Clarke, M. D., London. The Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12 Warwick Lane, London E. C. 1904.

We are indebted to Dr. Clarke for the prompt and speedy issue of his Clinical Repertory to the Dictionary of Materia Medica. We were the first to urge upon him the necessity of publishing a repertorial index to his valuable Materia Medica and so we are practically grateful to him for a quick response.

It has besides the ordinary homeopathic repertory, a portion devoted to causation, temperaments, clinical relationships and natural relationships included in it. In busy practice we often come across cases where these relationships are predominant features in them and very few of our repertorial works can furnish such informations easily without much searching. It is therefore a valuable help in bed-side selection of remedies. From the publishers point of view it is a fascinating production.

FIRST LESSONS IN THE SYMPTOMATOLOGY OF LEADING HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.—By H. R. ARNDT, M. D., 271 pages. Cloth, §1. 25, *net*. Postage, 5 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke and Tafel. 1904.

In this little volume, Dr. Arndt helps us in giving in a small compass all that is valuable in the symtumatology of leading homeopathic remedies.

This book, he says, "now presents to a long suffering profession merely a collection of symptoms, pathogenic and clinical, with which a student should become familiar by recitation in the class-room before he enters seriously upon the study of the homeopathic Materia Medica." He is perfectly right in this view and we are glad to prophesy that his aim will be fully realized.

Regional Index at the end of the book is really valuable. It is a first step towards ascending the big edifice of our stupendous *Materia Medica*.

It is published by the well known house of Philadelphia, Messrs. Boericke and Tafel.

THE DISEASE OF THE UTERINE CERVIX.—By Homer Irvin Ostrom, M. D., New York, Surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital, etc. Author of "A Treatise on the Breast and its Surgical Diseases," "Epithelioma of the Mouth," etc. 386 pages. Cloth, \$ 2.50. Postage, 18 cents. Philadelphia, Boericke and Tafel. 1904.

This big book for one limited subject, namely diseases of the uterine cervix, may be expected to furnish almost all uterine cervical disorders. The whole subject is exhaustively treated in this book viz the pathology, symtumatology, diagnosis and prognosis, but about medicinal treatment it is sadly deficient.

Surgical and local treatment is given in full, but homeopathic therapeutics which are so superior to all others in this class of ailments are very shabbily treated.

There is a therapeutic list at the end of the work, with vague lists of symptoms of each medicine in alphabetical order, while the surgical and local treatment is described in exhaustive details.

Of course, opinions differ as to the local treatment in many of these diseases. Some say that local medicines do mischief instead of doing good. We don't expect such things from an experienced man like Dr. Ostrom. Many objectional things are introduced in this work viz giving morphia after gynocological operations and many hypodermic injections of medicines which are never used by the homeopathic profession and about whose efficacy even the best allopathic doctors are doubtful.

We wish to see better and more useful works on the subject of uterine diseases in general from such an experienced physician and surgeon as Dr. Ostrom.

The external finish of the work is excellent.

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সাধারণের সুবিধার জন্য আমরা বিলাত ও আমেরিকার প্রসিদ্ধ হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধাদি ও নানাবিধ চিকিৎসা উপযোগী দ্রব্যাদি আনয়ন করাইয়া সর্বদা উচিত মূল্যে বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকি । প্রসিদ্ধ ডাক্তার শ্রীযুক্ত বিশিন বিহারী মৈত্রের নিজ তত্ত্বাবধানে আমাদের ঔষধালয় পরিচালিত হইয়া থাকে ।

ডাক্তার মৈত্রের প্রণীত সর্বপ্রশংসিত চিকিৎসকের নিত্য প্রয়োজনীয় প্রকাশিত নিম্নলিখিত পুস্তকগুলি আমাদের নিকট পাওয়া যায় ।

অর চিকিৎসা—১ম ভাগ (২য় সংস্করণ) মূল্য ১/ ডাঃ মাঃ /০ । এই ২য় ভাগ (২য় সংস্করণ) মূল্য ১/ ডাঃ মাঃ /০ । এই ৩য় ভাগ (১ম সংস্করণ) মূল্য ১/ ডাঃ মাঃ /০ । এই ৪র্থ ভাগ (যন্ত্রস্থ) ব্রীচিকিৎসা—১ম ভাগ মূল্য ১।০ ডাঃ মাঃ /০ । এই ২য় ভাগ (যন্ত্রস্থ) । সরল চিকিৎসা ২য় সংস্করণ মূল্য ৮০ ডাঃ মাঃ /০ । শিশু চিকিৎসা (২য় সংস্করণ) (যন্ত্রস্থ) । ওলাউঠা চিকিৎসা (৪র্থ সংস্করণ) মূল্য ৮০ ডাঃ মাঃ /০ । বৃহৎ গৃহচিকিৎসা (যন্ত্রস্থ) ।

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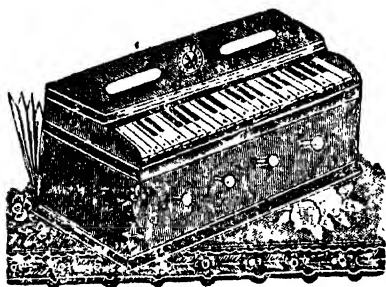
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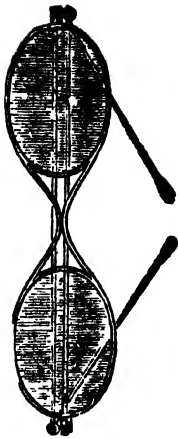
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আমরা আমেরিকার বিখ্যাত "বোরিক এন্ড টেকেল" কোম্পানীর ও জার্মানীর বিখ্যাত "ডাক্তার উইলমার শোরাবের" ঔষধালয় হইতে বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধ প্রচুর পরিমাণে আমদানী করিয়া অল্প লাভে সত্তা দরে বিক্রয় করিতেছি। আমাদের ঔষধালয়ে একজন সুযোগ্য ডাক্তারের তত্ত্বাবধানে ও শিক্ষিত কম্পাউণ্ডার দ্বারা পরিচালিত। আমাদের ঔষধালয়ে বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধ বিক্রয় হয় যে, ইহার আর সন্দেহ নাই। ইংরাজী পুস্তক শিশি, কর্ক, হুগার মোবিটল ইত্যাদি প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত আছে এবং বাজার অপেক্ষা সস্তাদরে পাঠিকারী ও খুচরা বিক্রয় হয়।

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THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW.

A Monthly Journal of Homeopathy and
Collateral Sciences.

Vol. XIV.] FEBRUARY 15, 1905. [No. 2.

CUPRUM MET.

Hahnemann in his "Chronic Diseases" deals with all the preparations, provings and poisonings of Cuprum, whether the acetate or the sulphate or the metal itself, thus making an indiscriminate use of them all, under the head of Cuprum Met. or the metallic copper. The preparation of Cuprum metallicum is rather peculiar, in as much as Hahnemann recommends it to be rubbed on a whet-stone under distilled water. From this, the different potencies are prepared by trituration. The effects of copper as stated by Voigtel and as incorporated in Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases, are worthy of note :—Loathing, nausea, anxieties and vomiting, even after a few minutes, disagreeable burnings in the mouth, ineffectual retching, violent pains in the stomach after several hours, obstruction to the intestinal evacuations, or excessively violent discharges, then also bloody diarrhœa, constant restlessness, insomnia, exhaustion in the whole body or in particular parts, pain in the thyroid cartilage, pain in the hypochondria, formicating sensation in the vertex, cough with interrupted, almost suppressed respiration, excessively hurried breathing,

spitting of blood, hiccup, unconsciousness, and eyes with a wandering look, also at times convulsions, ravings, apoplexy, paralysis and ultimate death.

The chief sphere of action of Cuprum seems to be in various kinds of partial or general clonic spasms, some kinds of St. Vitus Dance, epilepsies, whooping cough, cutaneous eruptions, old ulcers, and also spasmodic affections, accompanied with too sensitive and acute senses, also in murderous cholera.

Hughes considers this medicine of special value in two spheres, namely the gastro-enteric and the nervous; in the former producing inflammatory conditions and in the latter producing spasms and convulsions of various degree and intensity. He moreover states that the employment of this drug in cholera rests upon other grounds. So good is the effect of this drug in spasmodic affections that Jousset, Neidhard, Drummond, Barton and others think very highly of this remedy even in whooping cough. Dr. Russell recommends it in nervous asthmas and Dr. Bayes speaks of it as useful in angina pectoris.

In his directions for the treatment of cholera, Hahnemann puts forth Cuprum as the specific remedy for the "2nd stage of clonic spasmodic character" if Camphor fails to relieve. He stated that he preferred it to *verat. alb.* here and I fully endorse his views. It is in this sphere that we can speak with some authority, as we have had vast experience in handling cholera cases.

Clinically we find it of value in spasmodic contractions of flexor muscles, particularly of the fingers and toes, in cholera during pregnancy, in uremic convulsions in cholera, in meningitis from suppressed eruptions with convulsions, in neuralgia of the face, spasm of the œsophagus with intense pain in deglutition, violent cramps in the region of the stomach,

most horrible colic with tendency to collapse and convulsions, vomiting and hiccup. Cholera or choleraic stools with puerperal convulsions, whooping cough, laryngismus stridulus, spinal irritation with violent paroxysmal pain and sensitive spine, and in paralysis of the spine. Here compare Bell, Nux, Plumb and Verat.

BELLADONNA—THE NEW PROVINGS.

Dr. Howard P. Bellows has made a partial report of the work done by the O. O. & H. Society in the matter of drug proving during the past year. They have on hand as the product of their labour 730 full pages of typewritten material. This is to be sifted, condensed and verified in numerous ways before submitting it to the profession as reliable material for use.

The drug under consideration and study was belladonna. While they have just begun their study of the remedy, yet there are a few interesting things that may be gathered from their report. They have had 53 provings up to the writing of the report. Of these 23 show the action of the drug to be most marked on the nervous system ; 14 gave greatest disturbance of the alimentary system ; while 10 gave decided prominence to nose and throat symptoms, and the remaining 6 evidenced active eye symptoms.

Of the 53 provers 50 recorded the symptom—dryness of throat, in one case it lasted 19 days ; 31 of the 53 gave well known frontal headache symptom. The old symptoms of the skin, heat and redness, are not so well sustained as seemed to be expected, but the dryness of the surface has given increased prominence, this corresponds with the prevalent indication—dryness of the throat. Another condition that was

developed by 30 of the provers was a diarrhœa, the most prevalent color of stool was yellow, yellowish brown.

It is very evident, if this line of procedure is followed out, there will be some cherished indications that have passed current before our classes and in our literature that must be given up as fallacious, and on the contrary there will be brought out the real truth and many new conditions presented that will place some of our old friends in a better light and give them a better defined field of usefulness. This is greatly desired and we confidently believe will be accomplished.

—J. P. W.

DIAGNOSIS OF PREGNANCY.

The difficulty of diagnosing pregnancy during the first few months is well recognized, and is often the cause of great anxiety. The *New England Medical Gazette* gives the following "signs of pregnancy" as worthy of consideration. It is observed as early as the fourth week, or, possibly earlier, and consists of an intermittent softening and hardening of the vaginal portion of the cervix uteri, with, in many cases, a change of color, from a pale violet to a normal pink hue, or the reverse. These changes in consistency and color are rhythmic, more or less. The alternate softening and hardening is easily detected by the digital touch, while changes in color may be seen through the speculum. These signs or processes are, in all probability, early manifestations of what is subsequently recognized as the intermittent contractions of the pregnant uterus and are probably due to a necessity for some change or modification in the uterine circulation, incident to the nourishment and growth of the impregnated ovum through physiologic intermittent congestion of the generative system.

INFINITESIMAL DOSES.

"All previously accepted conclusions as to the therapeutic value of metals are challenged by a communication just made to the Academy of Medicine, says the *Echo de Paris*, by M. Albert Robin." He declares that metals when administered into the human subject in doses so minute as to be altogether inappreciable, exercise an influence that is almost magical and quite inexplicable by any theories hitherto known to science.

"The action of the infinitesimal atoms is apparently analogous to that of organic ferments, which, as is well known, possesses some mysterious power, quite irrespective of their quantity".

On Dec. 10th the following excellent letter from Dr. J. H. Clarke appeared in the *Daily Mail*:

To the Editor of the Daily Mail.

Sir,—Under the above heading your Paris correspondent gives a very interesting account of M. Albert Robin's communication to the French Academy of Medicine. The only criticism I have to make on it is that the facts Mr. Robin brings forward are not by any means "new"—indeed they are just about a century old. The discovery that "metals when administered to the human subject in doses so minute as to be altogether inappreciable, exercise an influence that is almost magic", was made by Hahnemann. Hahnemann discovered the method of reducing metals to a state of infinitesimal fineness by a process of graduated trituration with sugar of milk. By using these preparations he was able to demonstrate on the healthy and on the sick just what their curative powers were.

In his "*materia medica pura*" which appeared early in the nineteenth century, he says on his article on gold; "Physi-

cians by their failure to resort to the test of experiment and by their futile theorising have denied the possession of any medicinal power whatever to many substances that are very powerful.....modern physicians have pronounced gold to be quite inactive...they are all wrong ; gold has great, peculiar medicinal powers.”—*John H. Clarke, M. D.*

The scorns with which infinitesimal doses are spoken of by the old school, who argue that a thing cannot be and therefore it is not, must surely soon be a thing of the past. The scientific discoveries of recent date are continually demonstrating *that inconceivably small quantities of many substances have not only an action on human body, but a very powerful action. All the evidences that we homœopaths, from the time of Hahnemann to the present day, bring forward as to the medicinal power of infinitesimal doses, are pooh-poohed by the old school as absurd, and fit only for the waste-basket. But surely such discoveries as have been recently brought to light must make honest-thinking men have grave concern as to the correctness of their *a priori* prejudices and the communication of Mr. Robin to the Paris Academy of Medicine is one of these.

He has only discovered what has been known for a century to the homœopaths. When will the old school take the common sense view of matters, and judge that therapeutical experience of tens of thousands of homœopathic doctors must be based on the truth ? Were the recorded results those of only a few doctors, there might be some ground for ignoring these facts but such an accumulation of evidence ought not to be ignored by those who pose as regular” or “scientific” physicians. They assume the ridiculous position of supposing that tens of thousands of fully qualified homeopaths are excellent sensible men in every point but one, namely, their therapeutical beliefs and the results they obtain when practising in

accordance with these beliefs. On this one point they all—these shrewd men who are capable of sound judgment in every thing else have a slate loose. It is a melancholy exhibition of the "Pride of intellect." When a man fancies that he knows every thing and laughs at those who bring forward facts new to him, simply because they do'nt fit in with preconceived notions, progress is at an end. His antitype is the "regular" and "scientific monk" who refused even to look through Galilio's Telescope lest he should see for himself what he maintained was impossible.—*Monthly Homœopathic Review*, Feb. 1904.

APPENDICITIS FROM A PHYSICIAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

"F. R. C. S.," in the *National Review* for November, having described the subject of appendicitis from the surgeon's standpoint, I desire (writes Dr. Joseph Kidd in the *Nineteenth Century*) to give an opinion as to its cause and prevention from a physician's point of view. With a large experience (upwards of half a century) of London practice, I can testify that this disease was very infrequent until about twenty years ago.* There were many cases of peritonitis (which would now be called appendicitis), most of which recovered under careful treatment, such as a hot bath, a warm bed, hot fomentations, a dose or two of castor oil, copious injections of hot water, no solid food for four or five days, but abundance of fluid nourishment, such as arrowroot, barley-

* The late Dr. S. Fenwick stated that during a period of forty years only nineteen cases of 'diseased appendix' were recorded in the *post mortem* register of the London Hospital.—*Lancet*, 1884, vol. iv.

water, milk. Whence, then, has come this prevalence of appendicitis ?

In our search we must weigh the evidence for each of the apparent causes of it.

(1) Chill is very often the immediate cause, yet chills were frequent in the years before the advent of appendicitis. More care has been taken with warm clothing for many years past, woollen under-clothing taking the place of cotton ; hot water drinking rather than cold. Getting the feet wet from various games on the grass may partly account for its prevalence, also for its greater frequency in males than in females, and in young persons between the ages of ten and twenty than at other ages. Young people are often thoughtless in changing wet clothes when tired or over-heated from exertion. When standing about after the games are finished, risk of chill is much more than during the actual games, chill passing away in most cases without any injury except when the colon has become blocked either by neglect or mismanagement. Then comes the risk of appendicitis ; 'sometimes arising with startling abruptness, sometimes approaching insidiously'—(*Sir William MacEwen*)

BLUE PILL AND BLACK DRAUGHT.

Without doubt, hurried eating and imperfect mastication are very potent causes of appendicitis ; yet eating hurriedly was prevalent in England and America long before appendicitis became so frequent. Mrs. Trollope's book on America, published upwards of forty years ago, gave the most vivid description of the hurried eating in America in her day. In my experience for many years past much more care is taken in that respect than formerly. The dentistry of the present age is infinitely more perfect than it was forty years ago when it began to flourish after Abernethy's 'blue pill' (mercury) had

ruined the teeth of his generation. Sir Frederic Treves once said at a meeting of surgeons, 'Many an operation for appendicitis has been prevented by a new set of teeth.' Fifty years ago England was awakening from the 'blue pill' and 'black draught' of Abernethy, and people were beginning to discontinue the use of purgatives. Priessnitz had taught what a tumbler of simple cold water in the early morning could do to throw aside the 'blue pill' and 'black draught' *regime*. But this happy era of health management was burst in upon about twenty-five years ago by the introduction of Hungarian waters, aperient salts, and liver pills; thousands began to dose themselves, and, sad to say, continue to do so to this day.

It is natural to ask, what have aperient waters and salts to do with appendicitis? To that, a very true answer is that the action of saline purgatives is to cause a flow of water through the intestinal canal. This passes off quickly, but alas! it leaves the solid portions to accumulate in the cæcum at the right side, near the appendix, where the small intestine ends and the large one commences. The solid portions left in the colon become more and more putrid, cause obstruction, and affect the appendix. Peritonitis follows, with extreme danger to life. In health, when nature is not hindered from doing her ordinary work, the food, after mastication, has to pass out of the stomach through the first door (the pylorus,*) which stays its progress for some hours. Nature is not impatient: that is, she waits and works slowly, and rebels if ill-masticated fragments try to get through. In the first portion of the intestine (the duodenum) the bile and pancreatic secretion work on the food to soften it yet more. All through the 20ft. of the small intestine the food is still further softened,

* 'According to *Virchow*, there is an acid reflex in the pylorus preventing the acid contents of the stomach from issuing in too great a quantity in a given time.—*Sir William MacEwen*.

till it slowly reaches the colon on the right side (the cæcum), which arrests it for a time. Here nature pours out abundant 'succus entericus' to finish the digestion, and thick glairy mucus to help it slowly onwards through the 54 inches of the colon. Now comes in the danger of aperient salts and waters—to hurry on the watery portion and leave the undigested *debris* to accumulate and putrefy in the cæcum, and become the prey of bacterial infection, causing peritonitis and appendicitis.

PREVENTIVES.

To prevent appendicitis : (1) Do not neglect chills when heated by exercise, especially after games on grass, or when much fatigued in mind or body. The actual exciting cause in most cases is chill. The bacterial forces are very quiescent till the colon is blocked by undigested food ; then a chill develops the peritonitis, to which the inflamed appendix adds greater intensity and danger to life.

(2) Masticate well, eat slowly, do not swallow any food that is not perfectly softened by the teeth. Even salads, fruits, nuts, almonds and raisins may be taken freely, if really well masticated. In the haste and bustle of city life, it is better to take half a meal well masticated than to bolt the whole in a hurry.

(3) Avoid aperient salts, waters or pills. Far better to let Nature do her own work, undisturbed by purgatives of any sort. The doctor may find it necessary to order an aperient for a sick person, but the use of the aperient ought gradually to cease and not become a habit. With patience and diet management, Nature may be allowed unhindered to resume her ordinary habit of health, a slow gradual process. Patience is the opposite of that impatience which *cannot wait*. Alas ! it is the rarest thing in the present day to

find any one waiting for the healthy slow working of Nature, all impatient for quick results, in haste to disturb the healthy progress (slow and sure) of normal digestion.

The surgical operation is a very serious one, not to be lightly entered upon ; yet delay is often dangerous. A distinguished surgeon has lately written : "In one month I have seen six fatal cases of appendicitis"—a terrible record. The physician is the first to advise operation when peritonitis threatens. The importance of inflammation of the appendix depends chiefly on the close connection of the organ with the peritoneum. Among its many triumphs, modern surgery has worked a marvellous success in the operation for appendicitis. When it is inevitable the patient and friends may trust the surgeon with absolute confidence.

THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The distribution of prizes, medals &c. to the boys of the Calcutta School of Homœopathy took place on Saturday the 28th January, 1905, in the Albert Hall under the presidency of the Hon'ble Justice Saroda Charan Mitter. There was a large and select gathering present.

The proceedings opened with a song.

Dr. G. L. Gupta, the Secretary of the School, read the Annual Report which was as follows :—

The Calcutta School of Homœopathy was organised by Dr. P. C. Majumdar and started upon its career in 1881, under conditions different from those that exist to-day. Then it was an infant in swaddling clothes with a few students and a very small teaching staff. It gradually developed itself and now it has grown up to be a great medical institution with a large faculty and a good number of students. The school which used to be located at 30 Cornwallis Street has

lately been removed to 42 Upper Circular Road under auspices that are most encouraging. This school building is a handsome and commodious structure with large lecture halls, laboratories, dispensing rooms and a clinic room, and a boarding establishment for the convenience of students hailing from distant parts of the country. The curriculum has been re-arranged and consists of a three years' graded course, each course lasting for 9 months. An executive committee consisting of 4 officers controls the affairs of the school. The officers are :—President Dr. D. N. Ray, Dean Dr. P. C. Majumdar, Secretary Dr. G. L. Gupta and Registrar Dr. K. L. Bagchi. There is also a Board of Trustees, the members of which are :—The Hon'ble Siraj-ul-Islam Khan Bahadur, the Hon'ble Justice Saroda Charan Mitter, Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee, C. S. I., Raja Bun Behary Kapur, C. I. E., the Hon'ble Babu Narendra Nath Sen, Kumar Dinendra Naryan Ray, Moulvie Shamsul Ulama Ahmed, Rai Baikuntha Nath Bose Bahadur, Rai Dwarka Nath Sircar Bahadur, and Babu Kishoree Lal Sircar, M. A. B. L.

The system of teaching adopted is after the most approved methods. The faculty of the institution which consists of 12 members, aims at giving a thorough medical education in all the branches taught, both theoretical and practical. Theoretical training is always illustrated and applied in a practical way. Both the theoretical and practical begin during the first year of the school-life and continue side by side to the end.

Dr. P. G. Majumdar himself gives a series of lectures on Homeopathic philosophy in his masterly way. The study of *Materia Medica* forms an interesting feature in the course of studies. The chair is in the efficient hands of Dr. J. N. Majumdar. Dr. G. L. Gupta attends to the department of theory and practice of medicine. Great attention is paid to

diagnosis both physical and clinical, the etiology, pathology and differential diagnosis. Dr. A. N. Mukerjee is in charge of the chairs of Gynecology and Pediatrics and he has made himself very popular by his lectures which are at once interesting and instructive. The principles of Surgery are taught in didactic lectures and the students take part in private operations of the professors. They are made familiar with the technique of modern surgery and they receive practical training and drill in the administration of anæsthetics &c. This department is in charge of Dr. K. L. Mullick with the well known Dr. D. N. Ray as emeritus professor. The theory and practice of obstetrics receive much attention, Dr. S. C. Dutt being in charge of this department. Particular attention is given to the department of Anatomy and the students receive a thorough practical training, especial arrangements having been made for dissections. This part of the work is attended to by Dr. K. M. Banerjee. The course on Physiology embraces experimental work in the laboratory also. This chair is in the hands of Dr. S. N. Banerjee. Chemistry and Toxicology are taught by Dr. L. K. Ghose who gives special attention to their application to medicine. The courses on Pathology, Histology and Bacteriology embrace didactic lectures, demonstrations, and laboratory works. Dr. K. M. Banerjee has the charge of these departments. Hygiene and Sanitary Science are taught by Dr. L. C. Ghose and a series of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence is given by Mr. B. Acharya, Barrister-at-law. The chairs of Pharmacy and Terminology are in the able hands of Dr. R. M. Banerjee. We have well equipped laboratories chemical, histological and pathological and laboratory work enters largely into the curriculum. We have a large out-door clinic connected with the school, with abundant clinical materials where the professors illustrate their lectures. The students get abundant clinical experience also from the

Bhaduri Charitable Dispensary which was established in memory of the late Dr. B. L. Bhaduri. To facilitate further clinical instructions our clinic has been merged with that of Dr. P. C. Majumdar, which is one of the largest clinics in the city. We have a boarding establishment connected with the school, which is under the direct supervision of the secretary. Students hail from all parts of India, from Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Punjab and the Central Provinces. Next year we shall have one coming from South Australia. The financial condition of the school, I am glad to say, is very favourable.

After this the president distributed the prizes and medals.

Surendra Nath Banerjee of the 3rd year class, Hera Lal Pathock and Nerode Chandra Banerjee of the 1st year class were recipients of silver medals. The distribution of prizes was followed by a song, after which the president Justice Mitter rose to address the meeting amidst cheers. He spoke in the following terms :—

Gentlemen, according to the order of business it is now my duty to close the proceedings of the meeting by a few words. I do not think I would be able to say a few appropriate words. But it is my duty as President to say something. I congratulate you, Dr. Mazumdar and Dr. Roy and the authorities of the school, on the progress that it has made from day to day, though I cannot congratulate you on the selection you have made of a president to-night. I do not think, it befits a lawyer to distribute prizes to students of medicine, though I find from the report that has been just read that a lawyer is taking part in the teachings of the institution. For some years I was a student of Homeopathy (cheers). It happens that for multiplicity of other businesses that I have to do, I had to give up the study of medicine as a science. But I have faith in Homeopathy, so much so, that in 1871, when I was seriously ill, I could trust my life in the hands of my late friend Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar and he saved me from a dire illness.

Gentlemen, we require more doctors. It may be, we do not require a large number for the town of Calcutta. But my own experience says that even in Calcutta we require more Homœopathic doctors—I do not mean to say quacks, but real doctors. As regards the country outside the town, it is sadly deficient in medical men, Homeopathic or allopathic. In a country poor as India is, poor as all Bengal is, it is absolutely necessary to have more trained medical men. *That Homœopathy saves life and relieves sufferings, there can be no doubt.* It is certainly efficacious in some cases, and is more sought after than Allopathy (cheers). We laymen—I use the word “laymen” as contradistinguished from medical men—want the saving of human life, and relief of human sufferings to which flesh is liable to. *If Homœopathy can afford such relief and save men, the more we have of Homœopathic doctors the better.* But unfortunately for India and unfortunately for even the town of Calcutta, there is no proper training in this system of medicine except that we have, through the exertions of Dr. Mazumdar and Dr. Roy and their assistance, a good medical school.

In America, Germany, Austria and other civilized countries, there are Homeopathic colleges and homeopathic hospitals. But so apathetic are we in this country that notwithstanding that every man of some position, some time or other, has to take the assistance of Homeopathic doctors, no thought is bestowed for a college or a hospital. *A hospital is absolutely necessary for the practice of medicine* (hear, hear). *But we have none.* How are the students to be trained? Mere books won't do,—mere lectures by professors, however eminent, won't do. They must have concrete cases and concrete examples. I think that all the learned professors of this institution can do and perhaps actually do, is to ask some of the students to work with them in their rounds. But that is not sufficient. My impression of Homeopathy is, and, I believe, that impression will be shared by real practitioners of Homeopathy, that it is more difficult a system of treatment than any other system that exists in India. (Hear, Hear).

Many have faith in Homeopathy, but the reason why occasion-

ally, in many instances they have had recourse to allopathy and other systems of medicine, is that they have no faith in some doctors that practise here. Dr. Mazumdar, Dr. Roy and a few others practising in Calcutta are too few for the great metropolis of Calcutta.

Students of medicine must learn the science connected with the human body,—anatomy and physiology ; they must learn chemistry, physics and other important matters preparatory to the practice of medicine and surgery. *Materia medica* is an important subject of study for the student of Homeopathy. Homeopathic *Materia Medica* is delightful study. I felt the greatest delight in studying *Homeopathic Materia Medica* as I found it. I do not know whether textbooks are changed now. I was delighted with the scientific way, in which the medicines used to be tested and the principle of “similars” is brought out. The proper study of *materia medica* and medicine, with experiments—requires practice in hospital. This we have none.

This school has existed, as we have learned from the report, for more than 20 years. It has expanded and is now an institution of great value. *But I would ask the gentlemen who are connected with it, to try to have a hospital ; and for my part I shall do all I can for the purpose* (hear, hear and cheers). Dr. Mazumdar is a friend of mine. We all ought to be grateful to him for his exertions for this school—grateful also to Dr. Roy who is also a particular friend of mine. But their individual exertions are not sufficient. They have shown the way. It is for you, gentlemen, not to go out of this hall after listening to a short speech and the report of the secretary, but to do something for Homeopathy.

The peculiarity of Homeopathy is that its medicines are very cheap, that it cures without much trouble to the patient and that it does not bring with it the paraphernalia of other systems.

Homeopathy is making progress in this country. It made a noise in this town by the cure effected in the case of the late Sir Radha Kanta Deb Bahadoor, by Dr. Berigny. Since then it has made a very great progress, but not a progress commensurate with the progress in the other countries. The Government does not help it. It is for you, gentlemen, to do the needful.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair by Dr. J. N. Majumdar who said :—

I am afraid we are unable to express in adequate terms our gratefulness to Justice Mitter for consenting to grace this meeting by his presence, this afternoon.

It is true, the Calcutta School of Homeopathy has had the sympathy and support of many of the princes and peers of the country ever since its establishment in 1883, for many of them have been kind enough to preside at these our annual celebrations, but this is the first time that a judge of the High court has been pleased to be present here, thus encouraging the students of the school and giving support to the cause of Homeopathy in this country. The Homeopathic system of the healing art has progressed by leaps and bounds in India particularly in Bengal, but still there remains much that is yet to be performed. I can say nothing better than to remind these youthful medicos, that much of the future of Homeopathy will depend on the faithful discharge of their duties. The faculty of the school who have hitherto directed your labours and who have witnessed with no ordinary pleasure your faithful industry, now bid you a kindly farewell as pupils, and at the same time extend to you a felicitous welcome and fraternal greeting as members of the medical profession. With these few words I propose a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saroda Charan Mittra on behalf of the faculty, the alumni and the students of the Calcutta School of Homoeopathy.

Clinical Cases.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

I. SUPPRESSED LOCHIA.

Mrs. H., about 20 years of age, primipara, well built, delivered of a healthy male child in full time, 30th March last year. Both the mother and the baby were doing well.

Next day suddenly the lochia was suppressed and she complained of much pain and suffering, and the uterus seemed to be big enough. There was slight fever, with pain of the whole body. Arnica 30 was given three times that day.

The pain and suffering were less and the patient felt much more comfortable. But the discharge did not resume. On the fourth day she again had very bad pain in uterus, with much retching and vomiting, and slight feverishness.

Only a few drops of bloody serum were discharged from the vagina, of a rather foetid smell. This discharge did not give her the least relief; on the contrary she had great deal of malaise, loss of appetite and constipation.

Gossypium 3x one drop in half an ounce of water, three times a day. Pain abated next morning and she was comfortable in every respect. The discharge was still sanious but rather large in quantity.

I continued Gossypium three days more and the discharge became fully established and healthy in nature.

Medicine was stopped and she had natural convalescence in proper time.

II. ASTHMA.

Babu—Pal, aged 40, strong and robust looking, had difficulty of breathing and fever for some time. He came to me in December 1902. He was very much prostrated, and had a troublesome cough without expectoration and considerable dyspnoea. I examined the chest and found wheezing and sonorous sounds all through the chest, more in the right side.

He could not lie down, for that aggravated the dyspnoea and he had to sit up in bed and wanted to have the doors and windows open, as even during this cold he was perspiring and feeling warm inside the body. The fit of asthma aggravated in the latter part of the night from 2 to 4 A.M. Fever generally

came in the evening with no chill, with considerable heat of the body, burning and not much thirst, but hard breathing caused dryness of mouth and tongue and a sip of water sufficed to quench the thirst.

Arsenic 30, one dose, morning and evening. In three days' time he got all right.

He came to my place and found no body there, consulted my case-book and took some more doses of Arsenic.

In two days, there was fearful aggravation of his disease. He confessed his sins before me and I gave him a few placebo powders. He got well again and has been hale and hearty till now.

III. DIABETES.

Mr. W. C. L. came to consult me at my dispensary for what he called Diabetes. He is a healthy middle-aged gentleman doing a good deal of office work but had no outdoor exercise.

His digestion was bad for a long time, bowels were constipated, with much flatus in abdomen, prostration and drowsiness after meals before going to office. Urine large in quantity, on an average eight to ten times in the day and the same number of times at night. This consequently disturbed his sleep. When the dyspeptic conditions were better, the urine was less in times and quantity.

Various remedies were tried both allopathic and homœopathic. Not much benefit was derived from them. I tried Uranium nitricum 3rd. decimal and 30th, with not much good. On the 17th June, 1903, I gave him Lycopod. 30, one pill in the morning and one in the evening.

The improvement was marked from the next day. He took the medicine for over a month with occasional stoppage and he was completely cured within that period. His dyspepsia was cured and habitual constipation disappeared.

IV. RHEUMATISM PERIOSTITIS.

M. A. Khan aged 35. Had an attack of syphilis three years ago and was cured by some Unani medicines.

A year after, he noticed some pain and swelling in the clavicular region. He had general rheumatic pains in both the knees and ankle.

Pains were aggravated at night, relieved by hard pressure and rubbing with mustard oil. Also aggravated by motion and relieved by perfect rest. There was considerable aching at night which disturbed his sleep.

I gave him Stillingia 3x one powder morning and evening. This relieved his pain at once and he was comfortable.

There was a slight tumor-like swelling in the clavicle with pain on pressure. It was hard and nodular. Aurum mur 6x morning and evening for two weeks completely cured the case.

Jottings.

“Authentic statistics confirm the fact that cancer, in its various forms, is on the increase. Brunton gives the maximum liability between sixty and seventy years, and that it seldom occurs before thirty years of age. It is claimed by several authors that a higher percentage pertains to men than to women ; that the stomach and uterus are the organs most frequently attacked with primary cancer ; that it is more prevalent in the temperate zone, in low than in high altitudes, in low timber lands and long water courses ; that 100,000 deaths occur annually in the United States, and that the death rate has doubled twice in the last fifty years”—N. G. Burnham, M. D., Progress, January, 1905.

“We must not be half-hearted by the slow progress that

our principle seems to make in the ranks of the old school, but rather redouble our efforts to hasten the time when they will be openly recognized as true. Progress *is* being made. One after another of Hahnemann's views, we find, is being admitted by the old school, and it is only a question of time for the whole to be authoritatively adopted, when will be our reward."—Monthly Homeopathic Review, January, 1905.

"While our Great Dependency of India has had to mourn the loss of one of its most distinguished sons Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, whom we are proud to think of as a citizen of the British Empire"—The Monthly Homeopathic Review, January, 1905.

"Francis Hare, in a recent number of the *Lancet*, speaks well of amyl nitrite in the treatment of hemoptysis. The well-known effect of this remedy as a dilator of the superficial capillaries gives a better distribution of the blood and relieves local congestions, and the pulmonary blood pressure is reduced. The patient may carry in the pocket a few pearls and have at hand a prompt acting agent when needed"—Progress, January, 1905.

"Rudolph Virchow is to receive additional honors by having the newest and largest hospital in Berlin named after him, Rudolph Virchow Hospital. It will accommodate five thousand patients and have a very large staff of physicians, nurses, attendants, &c. It will be fully equipped for using all the latest devices of medical, electrical and mechanical science in the treatment of disease."—Progress, January, 1905.

"Dr. J. T. Kent in his new work, *materia medica*, says that catarrh suppressed by external applications often descends, and the next manifestation is tuberculosis. When nature throws out stuff from the body, don't try to stop up the sewer"—The Homeopathic Recorder, January, 1905.

"Conrad Wesselhoeft, M. D., of Boston Mass., died Decem-

ber 19th, 1904. With his death a very central and prominent figure is removed from the homeopathic school. For nearly fifty years he has been practising medicine. He was one of the original faculty of the Boston University School of Medicine, and at the time of his death was an Emeritus Professor in that institution. He was president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and in his practice had attained the highest eminence.—Cleveland M. S. Reporter, January, 1905.

Antimonium Crudum is an excellent remedy for the vocal cords. When after laryngitis or fatigue of the voice, a singer has a harsh or badly pitched voice, this remedy will certainly give suppleness to the vocal cords (Cartier). Cough worse coming into a warm room with burning and itching of the chest with loss of voice from becoming overheated.—The Hom. World, January, 1905.

"We heartily commend the views of a New York physician who writes of the value of an erect position of the body as a factor in longevity. He claims that the regular movements of the upper trunk muscles with the body erect, have a decided effect to improve the hearing and vision, and also tends to greater freedom in intellectual effort. Persons that habitually stand erect and give the chest its full antero-posterior diameter are less liable to diseases of the heart, the great blood vessels and the lungs, hence an increased probability for a long life." •

IT is another strong ground for the vegetarians that appendicitis has been found to increase among a people directly in proportion to the consumption of meat. Recent analysis by M. Lances Championniere, Paris Academy of Medicine, demonstrate the truth of the above statement. In schools, prisons, asylums and convents in France, where diet is nearly or entirely vegetarian, the disease is very rare. We hope the next thing we will hear is that some of the

more dangerous diseases are in some way or other connected with the consumption of meat.—The Daily Telegraph.

To revert to the question of the Government plague policy, there is strong reason for thinking that its abject failure is in no small measure due to its parsimony. It is scarcely open to doubt that the best hope of success in preventing the spread of the disease lies in the adoption of effective steps to secure (1) the evacuation and disinfection, or, where necessary, destruction of infected dwellings ; (2) the disinfection, or, where necessary, the destruction of infected clothing, bedding, and the like ; and (3) the destruction of rats in infected areas. Now it so happens that these are all measures which, carried out by suitable agency, would provoke little or no serious opposition on the part of the persons immediately affected, if only they were assured that they would receive liberal and prompt compensation for any loss, expense, or inconvenience to which they might be subjected in connection with them, without having to go through any harassing or tedious formalities, or to curry favour with rapacious underlings. On the other hand, they are measures, or, at all events, the first two of them are measures, which, in the absence of such assurance, would arouse hardly less strenuous opposition than forcible segregation or removal to a plague hospital. The cost of these measures, including that of compensation, dispensed with the liberality postulated, would, however, be very great ; and, as long as the local bodies, to whom it must necessarily fall to carry them out, and most of whom are very poor, are held responsible for that cost, or even any considerable quota of it, there is not the smallest chance of their being carried out with either certainty or efficiency. In other words, it is an indispensable condition of success in such a campaign that the greater part of the cost, and in many cases the whole of it, should be borne by

the Local Governments, if not eventually by the Imperial Government. We shall, no doubt, be told that such a policy would mean gross injustice, inasmuch as it would result in the people of all parts of the country—infected, in whatever degree, and uninfected—having to share equally in the cost of operations from which they would benefit in widely different degrees, or not at all. To this it may be replied, first, that the case is one in which it is of such paramount importance that the thing should be done, that, if it can be done on no other terms, the objection is undeserving of a moment's consideration; and, secondly, that no one in any part of the country, however far removed he may seem to be from the risk of infection, is in a position to say that he does not participate, or to assign any limit to the measure in which he participates, in the benefit of successful preventive operations, wherever they may be carried out. Does any one doubt that, had it been possible to take effective steps for arresting the spread of plague in Bombay within a week or two of its introduction there, all India would have greatly benefited by the result? Will any one venture to assign a limit to the extent to which any part of India would have shared in the benefit in that case? Is there any one in any part of India who, in the light of what has since happened, and in view of what is only too likely still to happen, would not feel that his share of the cost, whatever it might have been, would have been a sacrifice well worth making. Yet, so far, to the best of our belief, none of the Local Governments have had the courage or the statesmanship to take the burden frankly on their own shoulders, though some of them, with much heart-searching, have ventured so far as to assist, or promise on certain conditions to assist, local bodies with utterly inadequate grants in aid of plague expenditure actually incurred or to be incurred; and one of them, to its lasting shame, has

excused itself on the ground of poverty from undertaking to place an increased medical staff at the service of plague-stricken districts.—Statesman.

The writer of the London letter in the current number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* refers to an important announcement that a claim has been made by a Dr. Doyen of Paris and substantiated by the investigations of a competent committee of experts, to have discovered the microbe of cancer. Dr. Doyen further claims to have prepared a serum which, if it does not actually cure the disease, acts upon it in such a way as materially to facilitate its surgical treatment; but upon this no definite pronouncement has yet been possible. Five questions, it is stated, were referred to the committee, *viz*: (1) Does the microbe described by Dr. Doyen exist? (2) If so, is it undoubtedly the cancer microbe? (3) Is it unmistakably distinguishable from other known microbes? (4) Can it form the basis of a serum to be used in inoculation? (5) Does Dr. Doyen's serum cure cancer? The first four of these questions are said to have been answered affirmatively, while as to the fifth the committee has reserved its judgment. In any case an affirmative answer to the first four questions would alter the whole aspect of the cancer question. The same number of the *Gazette* contains a communication from Captain Rodger, M. D., I. M. S., describing five cases in which snake-bite has been successfully treated by the local application of permanganate of potash. In three of these cases the snakes concerned were full-sized cobras and the conditions under which the bites were inflicted were such as to make it practically certain that, in the absence of treatment, they would have resulted fatally. In one case the snake was a Russell's Viper, but a small one, and in the fifth it was a *Trimeresaurus monticola* the venom of which is of a deadly

nature, but which is of comparatively small size and probably rarely injects a dose capable of killing an adult human subject. In connection with an observation in a recent article in the *Times*, that "it would be vain to count on any immediate results from an instrument which, to be effectual, must be used promptly, for the Indians are not prompt." Captain Rogers remarks that in each of the two cases in which the bites occurred in native households, an efficient ligature was at once applied and a neighbouring medical man instantly sent for. Still it is unquestionable that in the enormous majority of cases of snake bite it must be available quickly enough to be of any service.—Statesman.

Editorial Notes.

The cold weather, though late in beginning is lingering a long time and has been unusually severe. In some places in Bengal the temperature has kept down very low, and a heavy frost has been noticed in many places. Some ten fishermen died from the effects of the cold, while out fishing in the Padma river. There has been a heavy snow-fall in Darjeeling, Simla and other places.

The annual reappearance of the plague epidemic has been delayed, we suppose, on account of the unusual cold weather. If that be the case, then the more we have of the cold weather the better.

A few cases of measles, smallpox &c. have made their appearance in Calcutta, and if the statistics are to be believed, we shall have an epidemic of smallpox this year. It seems that every five years we have a heavy mortality in Calcutta from variola; the last epidemic we had was in 1900 and this is 1905. Our colleagues would do well to remember

our friends Vaccininun, Malandrium, Saracine, Antim Tart, Silicea &c.

We regret to learn that our worthy colleague Dr. D. N. Ray is laid up with an attack of gout and is unable to go about. We hope the doctor will soon be able to attend to his large number of patients, who suffer much on account of his illness.

We are glad to be able to state that the Calcutta School of Homeopathy is in a very flourishing condition under the able management of the young and energetic secretary Dr. G. L. Gupta.

Messrs. Lahiri and Company, the well known chemists of Calcutta, gave a very pleasant entertainment on the evening of the 1st of January, new year's day. Nearly all the homeopathic physicians of the town were present and the hall was beautifully decorated with pictures of some of the old homeopathic worthies of this city who are no longer in the land of the living. The portraits of Drs. Mohendra Lal Sircar, Behary Lal Bhaduri, Bepin Vehari Maitra and J. C. Lahiry, the founder of the dispensary, were very life-like. The guests were entertained with music and light refreshments. The members of the firm were all very kind and attentive to the guests.

We are glad to find that Dr. Salzer's portrait is so well appreciated by the readers of the Indian Homeopathic Review. The manager will gladly send copies of the same to any body, on receipt of two annas worth of postage stamps.

We are glad to learn that the Chicago Homeopathic and the Hahnemann College of Chicago, have been amalgamated from January 1905. This is a good sign indeed, for united we stand and divided we fall.

All breaches of the law of health are physical sins, says the Cleveland Reporter. When this is generally seen, then and

not till then, will the physical education of the young receive the attention it deserves.

Obituary.

DOYAL KISSORE GHOSE, L. M. S.

Dr. Doyal KISSORE Ghose was an eminent homœopathic physician of the French town of Chandarnagore. We sincerely regret to record his death which took place on the last day of November 1904. Doyal Babu was a graduate of the Calcutta Medical College. He graduated in the year 1867 and entered government service which he resigned subsequently and came to Chandernagore.

We were told by him that he was disgusted with the ordinary allopathic method of treatment, commenced the study of the new method and became a firm believer in it. In his study he was very much assisted by Dr. Leopold Salzer and the late Dr. B. L. Bhaduri. Dr. Ghose was an ardent disciple of Hahnemann, and always practised in accordance with strict Hahnemannian principle. His success consequently was brilliant. He was very kindly disposed towards the poor.

He had a large practice in his native town, whose inhabitants rich and poor alike feel very much his untimely loss.

CONRAD WESSELHOFT, M. D.

We have the melancholy duty to record the death of Dr. C. Wesselhöft of the city of Boston in America on the 17th Dec. 1904. He was originally a German, born in Weimer, Germany, in 1834, and came to America when very young.

He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1856 and in a short time became a member of the homœopathic profession of which he was an ornament.

He wrote many books, but his translation of Hahnemann's Organon is widely known. He took part in the arduous work of editing the Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis and also the Pharmacopæia of the American Institute. He was elected president of the American Institute of Homœopathy in the year 1879. He held other posts of honor and responsibility in the Boston State and College.

Our friendship with him though of short duration was very pleasing ; we can never forget his kind behaviour. His 70th birth-day was celebrated by his friends and admirers on the 10th March 1904.

His death is a great loss to the homeopathic profession generally.

WILLIAM A. BIGLER, M. D.

We learn with profound regret the death of Dr. Bigler of Philadelphia on the 19th October 1904.

We had the pleasure of meeting him in our societies in America viz: in the American Institute and the International Hahnemannian in the year 1893.

We were struck with his profound learning and amiable disposition. He was a true homeopathic physician of his town. He was born on June 10, died October 19, 1904.

Dr. Bigler was best known through his teaching in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he filled various chairs, and will be favourably remembered by its students since the early 70's. In his earlier years he gained an enviable reputation as an oculist and otologist, but in 1890 was appointed Associate Professor of Physiology and in 1891 elected full professor in that branch; later on he added Pædiatrics, which chair he held with marked ability until his death. Since 1896 he had been a member of the editorial staff of the Hahnemannian Monthly, where his editorials

had been vigorous and timely. Dr. Bigler in early manhood, after graduating at the Moravian College at Bethlehem, Pa, studied theology at Berlin and Vienna. For a time he taught Hebrew, Greek and Latin in his alma mater and later on studied medicine graduating from old Hahnemann of Philadelphia in 1871. He was a profound scholar and a great linguist reading Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French and German with ease. He was a fine Christian character, an accurate prescriber, and an especially happy after-dinner speaker. In his College work he was one of a few men who could acceptably fill almost any chair when its occupant was compelled to be absent for some time.

In his death old Hahnemann loses a strong teacher and the profession a valuable man. His example is worthy of emulation.

THERAPEUTICAL NOTES.

MENORRHAGIA.

Viburnum Op—in profuse and early menses, light colored offensive discharges, attended with considerable pains and suffering before and during the flow, great weakness and difficulty of breathing.

Tarentula—copious discharges of bright red and clotted blood. Pain in uterine region with sadness and anxiety.

Sanguinaria—flushes of heat before and during the time. Profuse flow of bright red and offensive blood, mostly discharging at night. It appears in regular time.

Phosphorus—discharge too early, too profuse and lasting too long a time. It is pale or black and is attended with some pain,

Millefolium—profuse discharge of bright red and filthy

blood. Too often and too long. Vicarious discharge causes sterility.

Moschus—useful in hysterical subjects where flow is profuse and come on rather early.

Murex Purp—soreness of uterus and inordinate sexual desire. Discharge profuse and appears early.

TORTICOLLIS OR WRY NECK.

Arsenic—pain of a neuralgic character and paroxysmal in nature. Nape of the neck is sore as if bruised.

Belladonna—inflammatory pain, swelling, stiffness, and pain, worse by movement.

Bryonia—of a rheumatic character caused by exposure to cold and wet, aggravation by motion. This is an excellent remedy for this condition.

Laccaninum—stiffness and pain in the back of the neck, better by bending the head forwards.

Rhustox—from cold and wet, painful stiff neck better by moving the head about.

Sulphur—stiffness in back of neck. Crackling in bones. In psoric patients.

If it is caused by spondylitis we derive much benefit by the administration of Phosphorus and Natrum muriaticum alternately. In the morning Natrum and in the evening Phosphorus. We had a perfect cure in a very bad case of spondylitis given up as lost by the allopathic physicians.

Asafetida, Mezerium and Silicea are also reliable remedies.

For horny growths, Antimon crud is one of our best remedies. Corns and callosities form on the soles of the feet which are large, hard and very sensitive, of white color. The similar excrescences are also seen in hands and under the nails.

We have had a corn from pressure of tight boots in an elderly man suffering from diabetes. It took a formidable appearance and was about to suppurate. Timely adminis-

tration of a few doses of *Antim crud* 200 potency was enough for a complete cure.

In hepatic colic, we have derived much benefit from *Argentum nitricum* high potency. It may be from malarial cachexia or from genuine inflammation of the organ.

All sorts of pains—stitches, fullness in the liver, drawing stinging and occasional burning. If there is tympanitic distention of the abdomen and pain radiating to the back near the spinal column and if it catches the breast it is much more indicated. There may or may not be fever present, and it is useful in both diarrhoea and constipation alike. Acidity and heart-burn are often its accompaniments. Eating excessive sugar is characteristic.

In Iritis—*Hepar sulphur* is one of our best remedies, whether syphilitic, mercurial or idiopathic. If inflammation extends to cornea and if there is hypopion it is much more needed. Aggravation by cold and movement and amelioration by warmth must be prominent.

Cinnabaris is another help in such cases especially if it is syphilitic and if there is condylomata on the iris and lids, sharp pain in the eye and nocturnal aggravation are also good indications.

Of all the mercurial preparations, I derived more benefit from this remedy than any other.

In ill effects of iron, first of all *China* should be given. Anemia, ringing in ear, general malaise, pain in the regions of liver and spleen and cachectic look are the chief indications for its employment.

Failing with this remedy, either *Arnica* or *Belladonna* may be indicated. Characteristic symptoms should be carefully studied.

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এখানে সকল প্রকার হোমিওপ্যাথিক ও ইলেক্ট্রো-হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ, প্রোটিনুলস্, সিলিউলস্, ফাইল, কর্ক, পুস্তক, ড্রপার গার্হস্থ্য চিকিৎসার বাস্ক, কলেরা-বাস্ক প্রভৃতি প্রচুর পরিমাণে পাইবেন।

সরল গৃহ চিকিৎসা।

গৃহে গৃহে হোমিওপ্যাথিক প্রচার উদ্দেশ্যেই এই পুস্তকখানি সরলভাষায়, স্থলভ মূল্যে প্রকাশ করা হইয়াছে, এই পুস্তকে নূতন ব্রতী চিকিৎসকদিগের জন্ম আমরা প্রত্যেক পীড়ার নির্দিষ্ট ঔষধগুলির সচরাচর ব্যবহৃত ক্রম উল্লেখ করিয়া দিয়াছি, গৃহস্থ ও শিক্ষিত বামাগণ লগ্ন্যস্ত ইহা দেখিয়া সহজে তাহাদের সম্ভান, সম্ভতিগণের চিকিৎসা করিতে পারিবেন মূল্য—৮০ আনা মাত্র।

ওলাউঠা চিকিৎসা।

ওলাউঠা বা কলেরা অতি সাংঘাতিক পীড়া, হোমিওপ্যাথিক মতের চিকিৎসাই ইহার একমাত্র উপায় তাহা বোধ হয় সাধারণকে আর বুঝাইতে হইবে না, তবে প্রথম হইতে রীতিমত ভাবে চিকিৎসা আবশ্যক। সেই জন্ম প্রত্যেক গৃহস্থের একখানি কলেরা পুস্তক ও কিছু হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ রাখা কর্তব্য। রোগীর শয্যাপার্শ্বে বসিয়া বড় বড় রাশি রাশি পুস্তক হাতড়ান অপেক্ষা ইহা হইতে অতি সহজে, অতি শীঘ্র, রোগের লক্ষণ দেখিয়া ঔষধ নির্বাচন করা শ্রেয়ঃ, ইহার ভাষা অতি সরল, মূল্য—১/০ আনা মাত্র।

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বটকৃষ্ণ পাল এণ্ড কোং।

গ্রেট হোমিওপ্যাথিক হল, ১২ নং বনকিন্দস্ লেন,—কলিকাতা।

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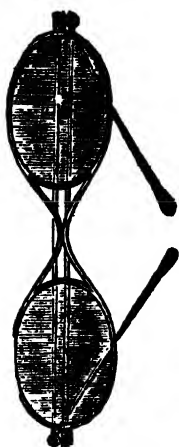
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খোজরাপাটী, কলিকাতা।

ব্রাঞ্চ—২৯৭নং অপার চিংপুর রোড, শোভাবাজার।

১৬১নং বহুবাজার ষ্ট্রীট, শিয়ালদহ।

হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ। ড্রাম /৫, /১০ পয়সা।

আমরা আমেরিকার বিখ্যাত “বোরিক এণ্ড টেফেল” কোম্পানীর ও জার্মানীর বিখ্যাত “ডাক্তার উইলমার শোয়াবের” ঔষধালয় হইতে বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধ প্রচুর পরিমাণে আমদানী করিয়া অল্প লাভে সত্তা দরে বিক্রয় করিতেছি। আমাদের ঔষধালয়ে একজন সুযোগ্য ডাক্তারের তত্ত্বাবধানে ও শিক্ষিত কম্পাউণ্ডার দ্বারা পরিচালিত। আমাদের ঔষধালয়ে বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধ বিক্রয় হয় যে, ইহার আর সন্দেহ নাই। ইংরাজী পুস্তক শিশি, কর্ক, হুগার মোবিউল ইত্যাদি প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত আছে এবং বাজার অপেক্ষা সত্তাদরে পাইকারী ও খুচরা বিক্রয় হয়।

কলেরা চিকিৎসার বাক্স—পুস্তক, ক্যান্ডার, ড্রপার সহ ১২ শিশি ঔষধ পূর্ণ বাক্স ২ টাকা, ২৪ শিশি ৩ টাকা, ৩০ শিশি ৩৮০ আনা, ৮৮ শিশি ৫০ টাকা। মাহুল স্বতন্ত্র।

গৃহচিকিৎসার বাক্স—পুস্তক, ড্রপার সহ ১২ শিশি ঔষধ পূর্ণ বাক্স ২ টাকা, ২৪ শিশি ৩ টাকা, ৩০ শিশি ৩৮০ আনা ৪৮ শিশি ৫০ টাকা, ৬০ শিশি ৬০ টাকা, ৭২ শিশি ৭০ টাকা, ১০৪ শিশি ১১৮ টাকা। মাহুল স্বতন্ত্র।

THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW.

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MARCH 15, 1905.

[No. 3.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING.

To remain stationary is an impossibility. Then either we must progress or we must retrograde. The wonderful discoveries of the present age have revolutionized the world. Whether in art or in science or in literature it is all the same. The wonderful military tactics and the uniform success of a pagan race have dazzled the world. What is all this due to. It is only their uniform effort to progress in the right direction. It is not only in warfare that the Japanese have improved so wonderfully in so short a time. If we read through the history of that nation carefully, we will find that she has advanced at a wonderful rate in other spheres also. The Japanese have made great progress in literature and in science also. Some of the most wonderful scientific discoveries of the present day are due to Japanese scholars. Kiasato and others have made wonderful bacteriological researches. But it is a great pity that Homeopathy has not found a place in Japan yet.

Coming now to the consideration of the progress of Homeopathy in Europe and America, we find that it has

progressed almost in every country, and it is a very encouraging sign everywhere. But the question is—have we progressed in the right direction everywhere? I am afraid, to this we are unable to give an affirmative answer. Hahnemann when inculcating the principles of the science of Homeopathy, laid down the rule that “to cure the sick i. e. to restore the sick to health” in the quickest and safest possible manner, would be the duty of every physician, and in doing this, he must use the smallest quantity of the indicated drug, which he found to be quite sufficient to bring about a speedy, permanent and positive cure. Now there has been a great deal of misconception with regard to all this. Some have thought that the drop doses of the crude drug are the smallest quantity that are capable of bringing about a cure, while others again have gone to the other extreme. They think that the single dose of the zooth and the like, are the only ones that are capable of effecting a cure.

What is the result of all this? The upholders of the crude drug theory getting dissatisfied with the results of their medicines, gradually advance in the direction of materialism and expect that diseases must get cured with their material doses in the same material way. Now failing to do this, they must chop off an inflamed appendix or an indurated testes or a suppurated ovary. Everything that is out of the way, has got to come off, for medicine is incapable of curing this. Some of them are so blinded that they even put forth the argument that such organs as the vermiform appendix &c. have no use in the human economy, while the removal of an organ of lesser importance does not materially interfere with the functions of life and they put forth their knowledge of the human anatomy in support of their theory. To them I would repeat the good old saying, “There are many things in heaven and earth, that are not dreamt of in your philosophy.” There

is not a single organ or tissue in the living man that has not its legitimate sphere of action.

Now then we must say a few words to those who run after the high and the higher and the highest potencies. It will be well for them to remember that the selection of the remedy is of far greater importance than the question of potency. If we fail to select the *Similimum*, the highest of potencies would be of no avail. While if we are able to select the right remedy, the drop doses of the mother tincture even, would be able to bring about the cure. For do we not know that Hahnemann himself cured many a case by the administration of the crude drug in minute doses. Of course, in some cases the higher potencies will have better effect than the lower ones, and this will depend to a greater or less extent on the individual susceptibility of the patient. But we must always bear in mind that the question of potency must always be subservient to the selection of the right remedy. We have time and again expressed our opinion in the pages of this journal about the potency question in the most explicit terms.

Now comes the question of the repetition of the dose. Some are in a great hurry to repeat the dose, while others are satisfied by giving one single dose, of the very high potency and prefer to remain immaculate regardless of the exigencies of the case in hand. This sometimes goes on to such an extent that in one instance, I am told, a doctor declared that he would rather let the patient die on the single dose of *Arsenic* than repeat or change it. This sort of procedure is surely appalling. It is held that to repeat the higher potencies frequently is often a dangerous procedure. Here I must say, that the repetition of the dose must always depend on the condition of the patient. If the condition of the patient is found to be

improving and the medicine appears to have established its action, then we are justified in not repeating the medicine. In an acute case when the symptoms are rapidly changing, it is often essential to repeat the dose or even to change the medicine according to the exigencies of the case ; whereas in a chronic case when after the administration of certain medicines, the patient is found to be improving, it is not only foolish, but mischievous to repeat the dose. In such cases we must always remember that "discretion is the better part of valour." It matters very little whether we are giving the higher or lower potency in violent acute maladies ; it is at times absolutely essential to repeat the medicine frequently, but then, when the reaction is fully established, and the patient is in a fair way towards recovery, we must not be in a great hurry to repeat the medicine. Here we must wait, and bring into requisition frequent doses of *Placeboes* to pacify the mental excitement of the patient and his friends. But this we are justified in doing, when there are decided signs of improvement and not till then. I have myself seen our eminent colleague Dr. H. C. Allen putting a few globules of the 200th potency in half a tumbler of water, giving it to the patient every hour in very emergent cases and that with the most satisfactory results. So that the study of the *materia medica* for the selection of the right remedy and a clear understanding of the *Organon of the Art of Healing* for the purpose of the right administration of medicines, are things more important than fighting over imaginary questions riding the hobby horse of the higher and the lower potencies.

THE COPIOUS SWEATING IN CHOLERA-

How often we must have seen the copious sweating from head to foot in the early stage in some patients suffering from

an attack of cholera. This sweating is usually cold (may be hot in some cases) and it continually pours forth through the skin for a time. It is extremely debilitating to the patient. When it takes place, the patient *becomes cold to the touch, his countenance becomes cyanotic and pinched, pulse small, thready or imperceptible* ; a feeling of extreme prostration comes over him ; voice becomes feeble and husky ; cramps may make their appearance ; some amount of restlessness is exhibited by the throwing of hands and feet in different directions, and also by frequent changing from side to side. The vomiting and the purging are less frequent and less copious or are stopped at the time. I have often asked myself what is this ? No writer on the subject of cholera has made any observation regarding this profuse sweating. I am not talking of the slight perspiration on the forehead that is in some cases noticeable after one or two copious watery evacuations.

My own view is that this copious discharge (which is like sweat in appearance, and which I call exudation of the serum or fluid constituent of blood) is nothing but the transudation of serum from the blood by the poisonous effect of the disease on the pores of the skin, through the odoriferous glands and is not due to the natural activity or over-activity of those glands which cease to work like the kidneys, hair, salivary glands &c. I have observed in some cases that sweating is equally potent to deprive the blood of its watery constituent and to bring about the same conditions such as lowering of temperature, pulselessness, cramps and even collapse in a patient, as copious vomiting and purging would do. The urine is passed once or twice in a small quantity, and then becomes suppressed. Although we have no means of measuring the exact quantity of rice-water fluid discharge thus lost, I dare say the quantity

would be considerable if we could measure it. So the characteristic rice-water discharge of cholera may take place through the mucous surfaces as stool per rectum, as vomit per mouth, or through the skin, in other words, the profuse sweating in cases of cholera is nothing but a modified rice-water discharge through the skin. This copious sweating is like the stools. It comes on at short intervals, at times it is copious and then ceases for a while, and then comes on again, and so on, so that its nature in this respect is very much like that of the rice-water evacuation per rectum.

D. N. RAY, M. D.

CINCHONA AND CHININUM SULPH.

While writing about Cinchona in the January issue of our journal, we intended to give some of the testimonies that have been accorded to the curative virtues of the drug in the potentized form, in preference to the crude substance that is used in such massive doses to the detriment of the health and lives of the millions that die annually from malaria.

China S. is often indicated in intermittent fever; and when indicated will cure more promptly and more safely in the potencies than in the crude form. There is little doubt that it is *oftener prescribed than indicated*, and that it will in a majority of cases, suppress the paroxysm—without reference to *time of appearance*, whether *with* or *without* chill, heat, sweat, thirst &c. &c.—there is as little doubt.

But Morphine will also suppress pain and diarrhœa, quite as effectually as *quinine* will the fever paroxysm, and the homœopathic physician, half read or not read at all, in his *Materia Medica*, “borrows both the theory and the Quinine from his allopathic brother for the same reason that he

borrow his hypodermic syringe and morphine," with which to relieve the pain and diarrhoea *vis*: it is a "short cut" to palliate the pain, relieve and thus retain his patient and avoid the necessity of studying the case. There is a wide difference between *suppressing* and *curing* a fever paroxysm or any other disease. The homeopath can and ought to cure, not "break up the chill," "suppress" or "cover up" the disease. Leave the "breaking up of the paroxysm" to the allopath who invented the phrase "rational (?) medicine", who can do it "scientifically."

John Ellis M. D. when Professor of practice in Cleveland College in treatment of "Congestive chills" advised that 25 or 30 grains of Chin. S. given during the intermission will rarely fail to prevent a return or to rescue the patient from death."

"Not that quinine may be given in such cases but that it *must be given*" also "that in recent cases of "pernicious fever, two-thirds of our patients will die in spite of any known homeopathic remedy or remedies in the ordinary doses"—*College note book*.

L. M. Jones M. D. of Michigan who has had an extensive experience in the treatment of "Congestive Chills" on the other hand says : — It has fallen to my lot to treat a number of cases of congestive chills first and last. In my early practice I treated a few cases with Quinine but it is not satisfactory ; and since then I have relied on the indicated homeopathic remedy and never lost a case. Nux has been more frequently indicated in the cases I have met with than any other remedy.—*Private letter*.

Dr. Lippe says "I lived for ten years in the country, where ague prevailed, and never resorted to Quinine. I cured my cases, I have always been of the opinion that a physician who professes to be a homeopath must cure all his cases of intermittent fever with homeopathic potentized remedies under the law of similars."—*Therapeutics of Fever*.

• • HEPAR SULPHURI CALCAREUM.

This is one of Hahnemann's anti-syphilitic remedies of great value. It is prepared by mixing equal parts of finely powdered oyster shells and quite pure flowers of sulphur, kept for ten minutes at a white heat and stored up in well-corked bottles. The first few potencies are prepared by trituration.

It is a remedy that we have used in various maladies and we have varied experience of its efficacy, in suppurating processes, in inflammations, in syphilitic and mercurial affections and in many constitutional diseases of long standing.

There are about 300 symptoms in the "Materia Medica Pura" and about seven hundred more in the "Chronic Diseases." The provings were made by Hahnemann on himself, Friedrich Hahnemann and Stapf.

Before proceeding with the symptomatology, I must mention about the paper written by Dr. A. K. Hills for the American Institute for 1872.

We give below a few of the more important symptoms :—

Over-sensitiveness of the nervous system. Pain is one of the chief of them, which is sometimes so severe as to cause fainting. Inflamed parts are intensely sore even to the touch.

It is useful in all sorts of inflammations impending suppuration, such as inflammation of the eyes, styes, simple boils, cold sores etc. etc.

Mentally sad and low-spirited particularly in the evening.

Over-sensitiveness is another characteristic, hasty speech and actions. It is useful in neuralgias especially of the right side of the face after the abuse of mercury.

In this sphere its action is similar to that of Bell., Merc. Silicea and Sulphur. Hasty speech and hasty action are

symptoms of Hepar, as well as Lachesis, Dulcamara and Sulphur. Its usefulness in inflammation is not limited to any one kind. It is equally useful in crupous and suppurative inflammations. The parts feel bruised and sore. With Arnica sometimes there is a feeling of tension as we have in boils. Cold air and application increase the suffering (Merc. just the reverse). Little pimples surround the inflamed eye (Euphrasia, Phosphorus). Hepar is indicated in ear-ache (Bellad., Cham and Pulsat). Crupous inflammation of the larynx—after exposure, hoarseness with whistling breathing. Respiration difficult, the cough is hard, barking, ringing, accompanied by rattling of mucus.

Hepar cough is worse towards morning ; but sometimes it is before midnight, and then it is moist.

It follows Acon and Spongia well in such cases.

If Hepar fails then we have Bromine.

Sensation of a fish bone or a plug in the throat (Merc, Argent Nitr, Nitric Acid).

Spongia, Ant. Tart and Hepar are three croup remedies of great value.

Its action in syphilitic diseases is marvellous, especially when they are complicated with mercury poisoning. Old buboes—Badiaga. Constipation urging to ineffectual stool—Bry. Stool large, brown and dry.—Nux V. Spasmodic fitful urging, any kind of food provokes indigestion—Lach.

The child smells sour, stitches in the hepatic region with clay-colored stools. Every little injury suppurates (Merc, Silicea, Lycopod). It is an antidote to Cinchona and Iron.

PLAGUE.

The annual visitation of plague in our fair city is likely to make its appearance at the close of the winter this year again.

At the latter end of February we noticed a few stray cases of the disease among the lower class in the densely populated quarters of Calcutta and it is gradually extending to other parts.

The winter was very severe in India this year and every body expected that the ravages of plague would be limited and of a mild form. But we are afraid the popular belief will meet with a sad disappointment. Though plague is not properly speaking so severe this year as the last few years, yet there are signs of its usual prevalence.

We have had chances of treating a few cases this year and our success with homeopathic remedies is re-assuring. We point out year after year that as our experience of plague cases is getting wider, we are convinced that the selection of the homeopathic remedy, according to Hahnemannian principle, should be strictly adhered to. Most gratifying results can be obtained by individualizing the case according to symptoms in each patient. No favourite remedy has any action whatever in all these cases, when prescribed in an indiscriminate manner.

My first case this year was at Jorasanko—Balloram Dey's street. The patient was a robust young man of 30 years of age, who complained of pain over the whole body with fever one day in March. He was in a place about six miles from Calcutta. An allopathic doctor was consulted, who gave some medicines without any effect.

Next day his gland in the right axilla was swollen and painful. Fever rose very high, above 105F. He was brought here and placed under a quack homeopathic physician. He gave him Kali mur 12r; under the impression that it was a plague case and Kali mur is good for plague.

The patient took Kali mur for three days but to no effect. I was called and I found Rhustox symptoms to be clear.

enough, but the attending physician told me the patient was better by his medicine.

There was no use arguing with him as he was not a scientific homeopath ; so I told him to continue his medicine. The patient got no better, and I gave him Rhustox 30 one dose every six hours.

The temperature improved. It was 105.4 in the evening and 103F. in the morning. But after Rhustox it was 102 highest and 100 lowest. His restlessness and other symptoms—delirium, thirst, pain in swollen gland, were also less. He talked with me rationally for five minutes, also took his nourishment well.

Next morning I went and from what I heard he was very much better, but to my utter disappointment I observed that he had no pulse at the wrist. He was talking with me as if there was nothing the matter with him.

I gave him a few doses of *Crotalus* as there was also hæmorrhage from the nose and eyes. I heard afterwards that he died at 11 a. m. the same morning. It is for this reason I say, plague is a treacherous disease. To all intents and purposes he was marvellously improved but he died suddenly.

My next case was a young boy about 8 years of age in the next street from my first case. The patient was a robust boy, who got the disease and was treated by the best allopathic doctors of this city. He was getting worse and worse every day. At last the child became drowsy with strong convulsions.

I was called at this stage. It was a clear cut case of *Belladonna*. Eyes red, face flushed, wild delirium, drowsiness and high fever, temperature 105 F. with perspiration in the face and trunk without relief. There was an enlarged gland also. Bell 30 one dose every four hours. Next day fever was less but the boy was comatose and convulsion was more marked, with distention of abdomen and difficulty in breathing.

Nux mosch 6 x one dose every 4 hours. Much better in the evening. Had a good stool, drowsiness was almost gone and delirious talks and convulsion stopped.

No medicine for ten hours. Fever was strong again in the morning and some drowsiness but delirium was entirely gone. He put out the tongue instantly when asked.

Gelsemium 12 x three times this day and the boy is convalescing. The gland is still swollen but less than before.

It is a miraculous cure.

My third case was a young girl of eighteen. She got the attack of fever with purging and vomiting. It was stopped by allopathic medicines.

Fever ranging between 105 and 102 F. The patient was apathetic from the very beginning but was now restless, tossing about in bed, with great thirst, complained of pain over the whole body, and the gland in the groin of the right side was swollen and painful. There was delirium at night.

Rhustox 30 one dose every four hours was given.

Much better next morning, fever abating, coming down to 100 F. Placebo one dose three times that day.

Fever rose again to 102 and the patient was restless but the apathetic condition disappeared. Rhustox 200 one dose followed by placebo three times that night.

Much better in the morning, no distention of abdomen. Patient wanted some food.

She was improving daily and is out of danger now.

I have known some other cases this season where timely administration of the indicated remedies did wonderful good. I humbly advise all our brethren to study the symptoms of their cases carefully and select the remedy according to Hahnemann's directions. The totality of symptoms is the guiding rule in homœopathic practice in every case of ailment.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

SILICEA AND ITS PECULIAR EFFECTS.

Some years ago when I read about the power Silicea possessed in driving foreign substances out of our bodies, I used to laugh and think that this is the reason why people disbelieve in the efficacy of Homœopathic medication. But seeing is believing and things that appear impossible to our understanding are often found to be quite possible. I began the use of this remedy first in expelling coal dust and soot that get into our eyes while travelling in railway carriages, and I was always uniformly successful, but this I supposed was due more to nature's own efforts than to medicinal action.

The next trial was very peculiar. While treating a case of malarial fever, one day I happened to prescribe Silicea for my patient. Two days after when I visited my patient, I found that he had derived no benefit whatever from the medicine, moreover several small abscesses had formed all over the body, and the patient's mother told me that some years ago the boy had an accident. A Sodawater bottle broke while the boy was trying to open it and small fragments of the broken glass pierced his body all over. The larger pieces were taken out then and there by a neighbouring surgeon but the smaller ones were too many to be taken out; so they were let alone. Now it seemed to the mother that these abscesses had formed in places where these pieces of glass had gone in, for some of the scars were still visible. However I let the patient alone for a few days and, strange to say, all the abscesses opened and a great many small pieces of glass came out of them. The wound healed up in a short time after that. This sounds very strange, but it was the fact.

The next time I tried Silicia in a very desperate case almost jeopardizing my reputation. It was in the case of a young girl about 16 years old. She had been suffering for 4 or 5 days from an excruciating pain in the uterine region, so much so that she had great difficulty in urinating even. A local midwife had been called who found that the uterus was greatly inflamed and something hard was protruding out of the cervix. Failing to do any thing, she had sent for one of the best obstetricians, who after examining declared it to be a surgical case. She said that the girl would have to be put under chloroform, and the foreign substance removed by radical surgical measures. She tried to remove it by force but that was perfectly impossible; it seemed to be thoroughly impacted in the uterine cavity.

As a last resort the father of the patient thought of calling a homeopath in and so my poor self was called. It so happened that I treated this poor child some years ago when she was suffering from a gluteal abscess that refused to heal and so she had great confidence in my treatment.

When I arrived the child was crying, refusing to undergo the operation. As soon as she saw me, she said I will take that doctor's medicine, that will cure me but I will not undergo the operation. The surgeon was getting ready for the operation. She was writing for the accessories that she would need for it. She hailed me with delight and asked me if I would not help to give the anæsthetics. I said I would with pleasure, but would she please let me know the nature of the case. She said it was absolutely a surgical case and there was nothing to be done but to have it cut out, and then enumerated the history of the case as I have given above. I asked the doctor, if there would be any harm in waiting for a day or two. She seemed to be quite annoyed at this and said the inflammation might go on to suppuration and that

would be death to the patient. I said, but doctor, I would give some medicine. She laughed out and thought it was absurd.

However I said, it was a matter for the patient's people to decide and accordingly it was decided that I was to try my medicines till the next morning, when they would have the operation performed, should my medicine fail to have any effect.

It was about eleven o'clock in the day and I ordered the patient to take the medicine I left every two hours. I called again in the evening but still there was no change. I continued the medicine. So great was the belief of the patient in our medicine, that I am told, she took the medicine regularly every two hours the whole night without sleeping. Thank God, early the next morning, she passed a piece of bone (about 4 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter) with a lot of pus and blood, while straining to pass water.

The next morning, when I visited the patient, I was delighted to find that Silicea has again stood the test in a very trying case. I stopped all medicine and the patient made a perfect and uneventful recovery in a very short time. It may be worth mentioning that I have always used the 30th and in oft repeated doses in such cases.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

THE PROPOSED HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL IN CALCUTTA.

We are glad to notice that a movement has been set on foot for the establishment of a Homeopathic Hospital in Calcutta. The want of such an institution has been felt for a long time by the people of this city, and the promoters of the

movement, therefore, deserve every encouragement from the public. The project, we believe, will involve an outlay of over a lac of rupees, but it is of such a benevolent and philanthropic character that we have no doubt that the whole of the amount will be speedily available. This is hardly a place for instituting a comparison between Homeopathy and other systems of medicine, but we think we are perfectly justified in saying that Homeopathy has now fully established its claim as an effective system of medical treatment. Time was when Homeopathy was given all kinds of bad names, and its founder was reviled as a quack. These denunciations emanated mostly from the orthodox school of Allopathy, evidently for the reason that it could not bear the sight of a rival in the profession. The whirligig of time, however, has brought its revenge, and even some of the bitter opponents of the system have been found to enlist themselves in its ranks. This was the case with the late Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar who from being a hostile critic, became a warm advocate of the system. At the opening meeting of the Bengal Branch of the British Medical Association under the auspices of the late Dr. S. G. Chakrabarti in 1863, Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar expressed his strong disapproval of Homeopathy, but four years later, at the same place, he declared his faith in the system in a learned address which is regarded as one of the most lucid and closely-reasoned expositions that have yet appeared on the subject. After this, no one laboured so hard for the dissemination of the system as Dr. Sircar. He was the victim of bitter opposition from his former colleagues of the orthodox school, but he was unwavering in his faith, and lived to enjoy the triumph of his hard-fought battle. The progress of Homeopathy since then has been unchecked by any obstacle, and active opposition to the system may now be said to have died away. The number of Homeopathic

dispensaries has gone on increasing year after year and two or three Homeopathic Schools have been established in Calcutta, where diplomas and certificates of proficiency are given to successful students. The number of Homeopathic practitioners has increased with the demand, and these include some distinguished men who have received their education in America where the system has made the greatest progress, and where it is more popular than in any other part of the world. The dissemination of the system in the country is not confined to any particular section of the community. Homeopathic medicines are in evidence in Hindu as well as Christian households, and Homeopathic hand-books have been printed in several vernacular languages. Some of the Homeopathic practitioners know no rest by day or night, so great is the popularity they have earned by their medical skill. A peep into the Chowringhi dispensary of the well-known Dr. P. C. Majumdar is enough to convince any one of the popularity of Homeopathic treatment in Calcutta. Dr. P. C. Majumdar, and his worthy son, Dr. J. N. Majumdar, are both M. D.'s who duly obtained their degrees in Chicago. Another prominent Homeopathic practitioner in this city is Dr. D. N. Roy who also enjoys an extensive practice. There are several other distinguished Homoeopathic practitioners, such as Dr. Haronath Roy, Dr. Chunder Shikur Kali, Dr. Younan and others. The services of all these practitioners are availed of by all classes of the community, Indian and European, and they may be fitly regarded as benefactors of the suffering humanity. With the progress which Homeopathy has made in this city, it is indeed a pity that the need of a Homeopathic Hospital, should not have occurred to the public long ago. It is, however, better late than never, and we heartily welcome the movement which has been started. We have no doubt that with the co-operation of the eminent

physicians we have mentioned and of other well-known Homœopathic practitioners in this city, the project will be successfully carried into execution. We consider a Homeopathic Hospital to be of absolute necessity in this city in view of the prevalence of plague and other epidemics at regular seasons of the year. The so-called "infinitesimal doses" of Homeopathy have been tried with singular success in many isolated cases of plague; and we think a regular trial to the system may now be given in all cases of plague which may come up for Hospital treatment. In any case, a Homeopathic Hospital in Calcutta is bound to prove a real blessing to the community, and, as such, it is deserving of a certain amount of support from the Government also. The movement has been initiated by capable leaders, and the public may safely rely upon their being able to guide it with due discrimination and judgment. While on this subject, we must express our profound regret at the indignified attitude which some of the Homeopathic practitioners would seem to have taken towards the movement. From the correspondence which has lately appeared in these columns on the subject, there would appear to be a regrettable want of unity among the Homeopathic practitioners of this city. We can only remind them that no great results have yet been achieved by any body of men in the world, without the *esprit de corps* which teaches every one to sink his personal differences, and to subordinate his desires and interests to the common good. One of the immediate necessities to which the Homeopathic practitioners may well direct their attention is the establishment of an Association for the promotion of their science and their common interests. The Allopathic practitioners have an Association of their own, and of late a happy unity of purpose has been manifest also among the Kabirajes by the establishment of an Ayurvedic institution; the votaries

of Homeopathy cannot do worse than fritter away their energies in unseemly quarrels among themselves. We sincerely trust that they will recognise the wisdom of burying the hatchet, and rally round the Hospital movement which has been started. We believe that the promoters of the movement have issued an appeal for funds, and we hope that the response of the public will be a cordial one. Public liberality can be bestowed upon no better cause than the relief of suffering humanity; and the Homeopathic Hospital will assuredly be one of the most effective instruments of affording such relief.—*The Indian Mirror*.

Clinical Cases.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

Case I. Moulavi H.'s brother, a strong young man of 35 years, had an attack of dysentery on the 10th January, 1905. He was under allopathic treatment for five days without benefit. When I was called he was in a typhoid condition with the following symptoms:—

Stools dirty red, thin fluid, like washings of meat, with some scrapings of the intestine. Stool almost every hour, quantity not much, used to complain of much pain before, and good deal of straining at stool.

Semi-comatose state with tossing about in bed and great restlessness. Temperature rose to 102°F. All the symptoms were aggravated in the evening. Considerable thirst and burning of body. Crampy pains in the extremities and great prostration. No desire for food, taking only barley-water and a good quantity of ice-water for drinking.

A homeopathic practitioner gave him *Merc. cor* 3x and 30 without any effect. I gave him *Rhus* 200 one dose and

placebo six doses, every 4 hours. Next morning he was better but as the evening came on he had his symptoms aggravated but still better than the last time.

Another dose of Rhustox 200 and this was followed by placebo again. He was much better and wanted food. There was no fever and stools became fecal and less frequent.

Rice with fish broth was ordered and he made a perfect recovery in four days.

Case II. An up-country gentleman about 40 years of age came down to Calcutta for rheumatic pains in his knee joints. He was under the treatment of several physicians both allopathic and kobiraji.

He came under my treatment with swelling of the knees, especially more in the right side. He was much emaciated, and could not take his food well for that would cause dyspepsia, acidity and much flatulence. Stools generally constipated. All these symptoms were aggravated from evening till midnight. He was almost hopeless of being cured and so consulted me. Pain in the knees was of a bruised nature and increased at night.

Nux vom. 30, two doses, one at six p. m. and another at midnight.

Almost in the same state and mind very troublesome for not having stools. Lycopod 200 one dose.

Reported much better the next day and so no medicine was given. I was called again, and the pains, he said, were very much less but dyspeptic symptoms were greater. Swelling was much reduced.

Sulphur 200 one dose and that completed the cure. He had no faith in homeopathic medication, but finding its surprising efficacy in his own person he became an advocate of homeopathy.

Case III. An elderly Mohomedan woman came to consult me for a tumor in her right breast. It was a growth of the size of an orange, hard and painful on pressure. There was bruised and burning pain occasionally, especially during the night.

About a year ago she contused her breast by a hurt from a bamboo stick. The growth took place gradually. Allopathic doctors wanted to remove the growth by the knife and so she came to me.

Her health was very bad at the time, anæmic and emaciated. Her bowels were constipated, her mind was much depressed as she heard persons saying that she had cancer of the breast and that was incurable.

Conium 30 one dose every morning for one week.

Better, pain less and hardness reduced.

No medicine for one week, followed by Conium 30 for another week. In this way I had to treat her for over three months and she was completely cured. No other remedies were required. At the end of one month she gained her strength and her general health was also very much improved. She was a widow for twenty years.

Case IV. Moulavi Hamidulla's grand-daughter had fever for four or five days. She was a thin little baby about 2 months old and was not very well fed. The fever grew worse though she was under homeopathic treatment from the very beginning.

A friend and pupil of mine was treating her for over a week. He gave many remedies apparently well selected but with little effect.

At last one day the grandfather came and wanted me to come immediately as he said the child was dying. I went and saw my friend in a gloomy state of mind. He said the

child had cerebro-spinal meningitis, and was about to die now.

I saw the child—gasping for breath and rolling the head from side to side. The extremities were stiff and the eyes were fixed. There was rattling breathing and a tendency to convulsion. The temperature was high.

I gave her a dose of *Strychninum* 30 a few globules dry on the tongue and left a few more doses with my friend. The child recovered gradually and there was no necessity for repeating the dose.

Materia Medica Notes.

Hydrocotyle cured in my hands a case of in-growing toe-nails. The toe of the left foot was very much swollen and hard. There was slight or no pain in the indurated toe. I thought the swelling was due to over-growth of cellular tissue. *Hydrocotyle* 3x one dose every morning internally and the mother tincture externally. It took about a month to cure it completely.

Kali Arsenicum cured a case of chronic asthma with much difficulty of breathing and scanty sputa, raised with great difficulty, perspiration and shortness of breath and aggravation at 3 a. m. The patient was very much emaciated and prostrated, the disease having lasted for eight months.

Niccolum in obstinate headache. Pain in the top of the head and also on the left side, the patient was almost mad with it, could not describe it thoroughly, he said as if a nail was hammered into the top of his head, could not look at any object for a few minutes. He wanted to eat at the

time of the headache, he said his stomach was completely empty.

Pyrogenium in a case of plague. I have derived much benefit from Pyrogen in a plague case. When the fever is high, bowels irregular or generally loose and offensive with tympanitic abdomen, delirium, apathetic condition, pulse frequent and small, tongue red and dry, it is to be thought of. It should be given in high potencies and not to be repeated too frequently.

Mercurius Dulcis in dysentery. We homœopaths always use other Mercurial preparations in the treatment of dysentery and neglect Dulcis very often. I found it of great value in such cases that had the following symptoms :—stools frequent and small, dark green, sometimes bloody, but generally without blood. The peculiarity is that there is seldom any tenesmus and the breath is offensive. • Anus sore and burning. Merc Dulcis sixth potency often cured many an obstinate case of bilious dysentery.

Nitric acid in ulceration of anus. I have recently cured a case with the higher potency of this remedy. It was a case of extensive ulceration, where the blood came out in gushes, with burning, throbbing and terrible itching pain in anus ; after stools the agony was especially unbearable. The patient was a youngman of about 28 years ; no history of syphilis or any other venereal disease. Stools diarrhœic, mucous and offensive, with great hunger.

Nitric acid 6x and 30 aggravated, one dose of C. M. gave instant relief and that also lasted, pus and blood disappeared after a month's treatment ; only four doses of the highest potency were required.

Fucus vesiculosus is a great anti-fat. I derived much benefit from it in one case. The lady to whom I gave phytolacca tablets before, complained of heart pain and

dyspnœa after taking the tablets, so I substituted *Fucus* twice a day. The lady complained of diarrhœa, flatulence and colicky pains. These are, I believe, the indications.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

New Discoveries.

In connection with M. Albert Robin's discovery of the power possessed by metals in curing diseases, of which we spoke in our last issue, we have great pleasure in quoting the following lines from the February number of the *Medical Century* which is at once interesting and instructive.

Why don't they buy a few copies of the *Organon*, the *Chronic Diseases*, *Materia Medica Pura*, get some files of the homeopathic literature of the last one hundred years and settle down to more sensational discoveries ?

A few theses might be given to this "infant class" in drug therapy e. g.

(a) The marvellous powers of *Lycopodium* powders when subjected to a "new and peculiar" process of preparation.

(b) What Sodium Chloride will do to the human organism given "dinamically."

(c) Sea-sand or silica and its "life-giving powers." Try a barrel !

(d) Investigation of the nosodic substance of syphilis, gonorrhœa, variola, tuberculosis.

(e) *Magnetis polis australis* will cure in-growing toe-nail.

(f) Brought back to life by rattle snake poison ?

(g) Bee stings cure rheumatism ?

Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

All of which will keep the Allopaths or "regulars" busy and happy and when they have re-discovered everything they may discover their asinine waste of time, recover some common sense and

stand with uncovered heads before the benevolent, patient, genial image of Samuel Hahnemann Magister Medicinæ.

Vaccination is not only responsible for being the direct cause of small-pox in many cases, but it is also the means of starting epidemics. In nearly if not all instances where reliable statistics can be obtained, whether small-pox is epidemic or endemic, those who had been vaccinated were invariably attacked first, proving conclusively the truth of the foregoing statements.

That vaccination starts epidemics of small-pox will not be doubted by any one who understands the pathology of that operation, because, in the first place, every case of genuine vaccination induces a genuine case of small-pox, if it 'takes', and the severity of the manifestation will depend on the amount of pus to be precipitated. Cases of confluent small-pox have very frequently occurred, following 'successful' vaccination. Secondly, physicians will admit that small-pox artificially induced by vaccination is equally as contagious as the genuine article. Therefore, if Boards of Health were consistent, they would isolate every case of successful vaccination. In fact I know of one case, not far from where I practise, that this was really done, showing that this one board was really consistent.—*R. Swinburne Clymer, M. D., in Success, Oct. 1904.*

Hints.

Onosmodium Vir. "has probably cured more cases of headache, due to eye strain, than any other remedy,"—*Dr. H. C. Allen.*

Where there is a flow of dark, stringy blood from any part, with weakness and lassitude, *Crocus sat.* is the remedy.

Backache, bad color, bearing down pain, headache—*Sepia*.
Bilious sick headache, vomiting of bile—*Iris versicolor*.

Fistula—*Silicea*.

Chronic cough, much expectoration, weak chest—*Stannum*.

• Terrifying hallucinations, convulsions—*Stramonium*.

Gloom, depression, feels like committing suicide—*Aurum*.

Pains at the heart, constriction, palpitation—*Cactus grandiflorus*.

Severe cramp in legs or foot—*Cuprum*.

Headache, eyes smart and watery, nose running, sneezing—"a bad cold"—*Allium cepa*.

In stomach diseases, ulceration, cancer, or other ills, in addition to the indicated remedy, give a table-spoonful of pure *Olive oil* two or three times a day.

Æsculus and *Humamelis* suppositories give quick relief in cases of painful piles.

***Sinapis nigra* in asthma.—**

One day last September I was called about nine o'clock in the evening to see a gentleman of 64 years of age, suffering acutely with catarrhal asthma. For several days he had a severe cough but the difficulty in breathing had started sometime during the afternoon. He presented the following symptoms;—"dyspnœa, puffing like a pair of bellows, face red, eyes blood shot, unable to lie down. Acid, watery discharge from the nose. Left nostril stopped up ever since first catching cold.

Sinapis nigr. cm one dose and *placebo* in water, a tea-spoonful every 15 to 30 minutes. After taking the first dose, the dyspnœa began to subside and in less than an hour the patient fell asleep. Next morning felt almost himself again.

***Lacnanthes*—Wry neck.—**

Wry neck in a young lady of 25 years of age. Stiffness and constant aching in nape of neck and muscles of left side which seemed twisted and stood out in lumps and forced the head to turn towards the right. The right side was not affected. Pains, warmth, keeping neck wrapped up. Throbbing pain which seemed to extend to ears on least motion of head.

Lacnanthes cm one dose relieved in four hours. This was a year ago.

The patient has had two attacks of the same trouble since then, cured each time by the "red root" in cm. potency.

Magnesia Carb—marasmus.—

Bertha, age nine months. Has no teeth ; gums swollen and painful. Some fever ; hot head, cold feet. Emaciating rapidly.

Exceedingly cross and peevish, even resents being touched.

Much flatulence.

Gurgling in bowels after nursing. Diarrhoea ; stool slimy, watery, undigested, coming with a rush, without pain, at times after nursing.

Cal carb and Sanicula failed to produce any change in the child's condition. After careful watching the following symptoms were obtained :—

Stool sour, green slimy with watery admixture—alternating with puttylike, whitish movements.

Colic after every nursing.

Ravenous for bovine which was given in water or milk, better from being carried about.

Magnesia carb 42 one dose was given, Sept. 10th. Improvement began at once. The two lower incisors came through, the diarrhoea stopped and the baby began to gain in weight. A severe "cold" interfered with the action of the remedy, but after a dose of *Chamomilla* 50m cleared up the cold symptoms, the *Magnesium* was repeated (Oct. 18) and now the little girl is well and rosy and so energetic that she has almost learned to walk.

Taking the second list of symptoms in connection with those first given, we have a perfect picture of *Magnesia carbonica*, even to the inordinate appetite for animal food and the marked amelioration from motion. Some will perhaps wonder why the *Chamomilla* was not given in the beginning, for the case undoubtedly presented many strong indications for that remedy. It was indeed considered in the study of the case, but the pain after every nursing, the avidity with which the bovine was taken and the character of the stool itself tipped the balance in favour of the deeper acting remedy.

The evacuations, instead of consisting chiefly of green mucus and milk curds with the odor of rotten eggs, were extremely acid, and besides the slimy part left in the napkin, the latter was saturated with profuse greenish water, so that if it had been passed into a vessel, it undoubtedly would have presented the well-known appearance of the green scum floating over the stagnant water of a frog pond.

Delayed menses.—

The menstrual flow is replaced by epistaxis—*Bryonia* 3, *Lachesis* 12.

Hemoptysis and blood-tinged mucous secretions—*Phosphorus* 12, *Belladonna* 6, *Pulsatilla* 6, *Sulphur* 6.

Head Congestion.—*Aconite* 3, *Belladonna* 3.

General weakness with pulmonary troubles—*Cocculus* 12.

Anæmia—*Calc carb* 3 trit, *Ferrum* 3 trit, *China* 3 trit, *Podophyllum* 1 (in young girls with sense of pelvic weight and hæmorrhoids), *Pulsatilla* 3.

Anæmic Remedies.—

China 3×—Anæmia due to debilitating diseases, loss of fluids, hæmorrhage.

Natrum Muriaticum 6.—Constipation, palpitation when recumbent, earthy colored skin.

Petroleum 3×—continual nausea and vomiting, preventing the retention of any sort of food.

Calcarca Carbonica 6—Anemia due to excessive or prolonged menses.

Picric Acid 3.—Marked physical or mental exhaustion with increased urates and phosphates (dose every 8 hours).

Calc Phos 3.—Children pale, debilitated with tendency to tonsillar hypertrophy (dose every 8 hours).

Silicea 6.—Rachitic children, exceedingly delicate, weak (dose every 8 hours).

Argentum Nitr. 6.—Anæmia with epigastric pains, palpitation, syncope, nausea, and vomiting.

Arsenicum 3x—Acute pernicious anemia. •

Pulsatilla 3.—From suppressed menses especially through chilling or wetting the feet.

Asafetida in mental overwork and long night-watchings.

Jaborandi in migraine when the eye muscles are involved.

Bryonia—bulimia, thirst for long drinks, sour, bitter eructations, colic-like pressive pains.

Sulphur 3 in many obstinate eye, ear, nose, throat troubles, not yielding fully to other remedies.

Millefolium in hemorrhage with neither fever nor pain.

Medorrhinum in persistent leucorrhœa.

Jottings.

MALARIAL FEVER IN BENGAL.

One hears a good deal of the terrible mortality from plague, but malarial fever in some parts of India well holds its own as the chief scourge of the population. In Bengal especially the death-rate from fever in parts of the Jessore, Nadia and Rajshahi districts is appalling. From a return presented at the last meeting of the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council, it appears that the population of the Jessore district declined from 1,888,827 in 1891 to 1,813,155 in 1901. In the four years since the Census was taken the total mortality from fever has been nearly 2,35,000, to which may be added over 23,000 deaths from cholera. As the number of births in that period was only 247,870, it will be seen that the decrease in population must have continued. In fact the deaths from all causes have exceeded the births by about 37,000. In seven towns in the Nadia district a similar state of things seems to exist. In the Natore subdivision of the Rajshahi district the population sank from 326,017 in 1891, to

3,02,981 in 1901. In the four years 1901-04 the deaths from fever were 47,844, while the total number of births was almost exactly 50,000. The mortality from all causes was 57,841, so that the population has declined at the rate of nearly 2,000 per annum. These figures are a striking indication not only of the actual mortality from fever, but of the permanent effect which the disease has in lowering the birth-rate, a well-known physiological fact connected with malaria. It is understood that the medical authorities in India generally are now paying more than statistical attention to the death-rate from malarial fevers, but we have not yet heard what special measures are being taken in Bengal. In reviewing the Provincial reports on jails for the year 1903, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India urged that "an enthusiastic and sustained campaign" should be begun against malaria, and it is time that operations were begun in earnest, not only within the prison walls but in village areas also.—*Pioneer*.

The medical authorities in this country are groping in vain after explanations of a number of the facts which stare them in the face. The recently published Report of the SANITARY COMMISSIONER with the Government of India brings out, but is unable to elucidate, the extraordinary phenomenon of an army practically immune from plague though set in the midst of a civil population which is dying by tens of thousands from this terrible disease. The European soldier lives a different life from the Indian. He has his own maladies, in consequence, and if he escapes plague, this good fortune has to be set against a liability to enteric which does not affect the Indian. The case is otherwise with the sepoy, who is almost as immune from plague as the British soldier, though he comes of the same stock as, and lives in close relation with, villagers who are being decimated by

plague. The last returns are for 1903, when there were only two hundred plague cases in the entire Native Army, and the number was actually less than in 1902. This immunity was not due to any lack of infection. Out of a total of 184 stations occupied by Indian troops, 57 were situated in or near towns, or in districts, in which plague occurred among the general population, but only 24 had any cases among the sepoys, and in only one station, namely Bangalore, where 26 sepoys were attacked, did the disease take hold upon the troops or assume epidemic form amongst them. Brothers and cousins of the men in uniform in the Punjab, have been dying in such numbers in their villages that agricultural labour has become scarce, and large areas of land have gone temporarily out of cultivation. Yet, in barracks, where there is little or no difference of climate or food and where the men are crowded more rather than less closely together than in their villages, practical immunity is recorded. The authorities will naturally claim that the sanitary measures enforced in cantonments are responsible for the success which has been achieved in keeping the epidemic at bay. It is possible, in reply, to point to enteric, a disease essentially susceptible to the onslaught of the sanitarian, which nevertheless is rife in cantonments, though the bazaars escape. The shoe theory may be applied to the case, since the sepoy is shod while the cultivator goes bare-foot; but even this breaks down in the case of Brahman Corps, where foot-gear, as well as other clothing is dispensed with at meal times, when the men are collected together under shelter and when, therefore, according to accepted theories, they ought to be in especial danger of infection. An explanation may be found some day; at present the doctors are nonplussed—*The Statesman*.

Editorial Notes.

As the heat is increasing, plague, cholera and small pox seem to be playing havoc among the people in Calcutta. In former years plague seemed to be confined principally to the low class people, but this year, we regret to find that it is invading rich people in cleanly houses, but they all live in plague-infected areas and that may account for it. Moreover this year the disease has spread into the interior of the suburban towns that had hitherto remained free. Plague is said to be raging furiously in Howrah, Chandernagore and Hughly.

The promoters of the Calcutta Homeopathic Hospital are about to organize a committee in which they have secured the co-operation of such eminent men as our illustrious towns-men Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohon Tagore, Raja Peary Mohon Mukherjea, Justice Saroda Charan Mitter, Justice Chandra Madhub Ghose, Babu Narendra Nath Sen, Mr. Abdur Rahaman, Hon'ble Serajul Islam, Khan Bahadur and Shamsul Ulama Ahmed. The very names of such men are enough to ensure stability and permanence to the enterprise.

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the editorial that appeared in the Indian Mirror, which we publish in full elsewhere. This shows what interest Babu Narendra Nath Sen is taking in the Hospital movement.

The annual reunion of the homeopaths of Calcutta will take place this year in the house of Dr. D. N. Ray, Ray Lodge, Beadon Street, on the 10th of April, Hahnemann's Birthday.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to state that our young friend Dr S. N. Goswami who has just graduated from Hering (Chicago), has been appointed Resident Physician to the Hahnemann Hospital of Syracuse.

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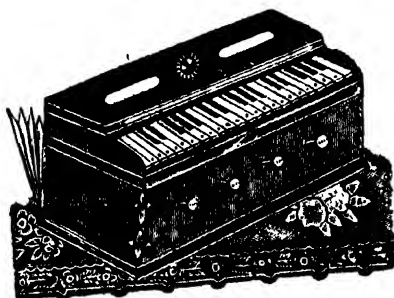
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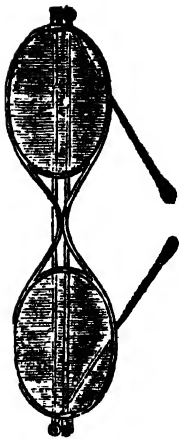
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খোজরাপাটা, কলিকাতা।

ব্রাঞ্চ—২৯৭নং অপার চিংপুর রোড, শোভাবাজার।

১৬১নং বহুবাজার স্ট্রীট, শিয়ালদহ।

হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ। ড্রাম /৫, /১০ পয়সা।

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HAHNEMANN'S BIRTH-DAY.

The tenth of April was an auspicious day this year, particularly with the homeopaths of Calcutta. The Hahnemann anniversary in connection with the Hahnemann Society was celebrated by some of the homeopaths in the hall of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, founded by our late illustrious colleague Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar. Among those present we noticed Drs. Amrita Lal Sircar, Hem Chandra Rai Chaudhuri, Haro Nath Rai, Chandra Sekhur Kali, T. K. Mukerji, M.L. Jetovitz, S. C. Dutta, J. N. Majumdar, W. Younan, P. C. Majumdar and a few others. Dr. Akhoy Kumar Dutta, the secretary of the association, addressed the meeting in a few chosen words, trying to prove the validity of the homeopathic system of treatment from the scientific stand-point. A proposal was also made for the establishment of a charitable dispensary in honour of the late Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar and we believe, Dr. Amrita Lal Sircar was appointed treasurer to collect subscriptions for the same. Dr. Chandra Shekhar Kali subscribed Rs. 100 then and there towards that fund. Dr. Haro Nath Rai presided over the deliberations of

this meeting and the celebration was terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

In the evening there was a reception held in the house of our worthy colleague Dr. D.N. Ray, where all the homeopaths of Calcutta and the vicinity also gathered together in a body to celebrate the birthday of the master Samuel-Hahnemann.

Over one hundred guests were present and they all united to make the occasion as pleasant and agreeable as possible. It did a person's heart good to see the reunion of old friends, some doctors having come from such distances as Jubbulpur and Patna, to unite and celebrate this great occasion. A song was composed especially for this occasion by Babu Ram Chandra Banerji and was very much appreciated by all. Instrumental music and Edison's Phonograph also tried to entertain the guests. Light refreshments were served to all, while a great number of the doctors were entertained with a sumptuous dinner afterwards,

A sprinkling of ladies made the occasion all the more agreeable. Our host was all kindness and attention to the guests and the members of the reception committee Drs. N.N. Sett, S. K. Nag and J. N. Majumdar worked hard to make the occasion a grand success.

Among those present we noticed :—Drs. Pares Nath Chatterjie of Bankipur, C. R. De Lemos of Bombay, P. C. Majumdar, N. C. Haldar, W. Younan, Miss. Sykes, Miss. Kingslay, M. L. Jelovitz, Amrita Lal Sircar, Chandra Sekhar Kali, Akhoy Kumar Dutta, Hem Chandra Rai Chaudhury, S. C. Dutta, Barid Baran Mukherjie, Bepin Vihari Chatterjie Surat Lal Mittra, G. L. Gupta, A. N. Mukherjie, S. K. Bose, J. N. Chatterjie, Rai Mohan Banerjie, Kishori Lal Bagchi, Raj Mohan Chatterjie, Satis Chandra Dass, M. N. Ghose, S. L. Rai, C. C. Ghose, Kali Nath Mukerjie, &c. &c.

PLAGUE.

If we study the clinical history of cases of plague, we will find some very striking characteristics which lead us homeopaths to select the appropriate remedies for such cases.

One of the most striking features of plague is the dulness of intellect, and this is observed from the first onset of the disease. It may be described as a cloudiness of the brain or a muddled state of the intellectual faculty. If we approach a patient, we are led to believe that there is nothing the matter with him. He lies down in bed quietly, without any expression of pain or suffering. But when we tell him to put out his tongue, he cannot do so easily. After repeating the question several times and in a loud voice, he is made to put out his tongue and remains in that condition, but does not take back his tongue into the mouth. At first he does not pay any attention to our words. But when loudly and repeatedly asked, he takes back his tongue inside the month.

This resembles the state of brain as if it is sleeping or in a dreamy state.

This dulness increases as the disease advances and ultimately leads to a soporous condition, followed still further on to profound coma. In other cases, restlessness is the predominant feature. Here the patient has no rest for a moment, till he is quite exhausted. In these cases also there is the state of dulness prevailing. In putting out the tongue the same phenomena may be observed, though the patient is not in a soporous condition.

In the present epidemic, we notice the glands in the groin, neck or axilla simultaneously affected. They are unilaterally inflamed that is to say, whether the right or the left side is affected. In some cases right and in other the

left of these glandular swellings are very insignificant in the beginning but they increase as the disease advances. The more the swelling, the better is the prospect of recovery.

In some rare cases a kind of eruption makes its appearance on the fourth or fifth day of the disease. It looks very much like measles, some of them have a shoty feeling under the finger like the characteristic of variola. These eruptions do not disappear on pressure as the typhoid eruptions do. In this epidemic we noticed in some cases a few vesicular eruptions resembling gooseberry, with sanious, or serous fluid inside, with cuticle black and a red areola around them. They are very painful.

Bleeding from the nose and chest is also noticeable in a few cases.

Redness of eyes, delirious talks, jumping out of bed, furious delirium and such other typhoid symptoms are observed in many cases.

Difficulty of breathing and failure of the heart's action may be seen in a few cases. They are not very prominent this year.

Sudden onset and sudden termination fatally, are not very characteristic in this epidemic. The most of the cases take a protracted course of from five to ten days and recovery takes place within this period or longer. Death generally takes place within a week's time.

As for medicinal treatment I must again remind our colleagues that strict Hahnemannian directions for the selection of remedies must be adhered to.

In this year Belladonna did us a great service. If given in the beginning, it cut short the progress of the disease. Sometimes I gave the high potency at long intervals and at others lower ones at shorter intervals. In one case the two hundredth potency improved the patient but there was a

relapse and the first decimal potency every three hours did its work well.

Rhustox is very good in a few cases especially those that are marked by restlessness and typhoid conditions. In pneu-monic cases Rhustox and Phosphorus gained the laurels.

Among the serpent venoms, Crotalus and Lachesis are most frequently indicated. In some cases there is hemor-rhage from lungs, nose and alimentary canal. Here Crotalus did a good share of the work.

In hyper-pyrexia besides Belladonna and Gelsem, Pyro-gen in the higher potency and at long intervals is good.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

A REPLY.

We have been presented by the editor of our contemporary "Calcutta Journal of Medicine" with a little article which has a funny heading called "Right or Wrong." We have received his presentation with the feelings of greatest regret. In his own article he has shown considerable suspicion whether we are in the right or in the wrong regarding certain statements of ours, but in our article we have expressed a doubt whether the writer of this article showed a good taste in writing such an article.

The reasons of our fear are not far to seek. He has finished his magnificent diatribe with an old quotation "Let the dead past bury its dead." But quite inconsistently he has himself exhumed the dead past from its forgotten grave. He has himself said certain things about Dr. Salzer which were uttered by his seniors in times gone by. He has raked up those old quarrels at a time when Dr. Salzer is suffering from a serious chronic illness, having already retired from practice. In the present state of his health, we do not like to trouble

the doctor with these mean and trivial things, in fact we should feel sorry to think that we have been the cause of any trouble to the good old doctor. It is scarcely conceivable how a man in his senses can stoop so low as to calumniate his fellow brother in his last days, who has done so much for the furtherance of homeopathy. But Bengal knows it well, and will acknowledge it with gratitude for ever, that for the last 30 years, Dr. Salzer stood up as a mighty champion of homeopathy at the bed-side of the sufferer, and his invaluable services can never be effaced by a stroke of anybody's pen.

The writer has said that the late Dr. Bhaduri and Dr. Salzer had not delivered any public lectures about homeopathy. Evidently he has an idea that the delivery of public speeches is the sum and substance of all homeopathic progress. But in the opinion of every sane individual, lecturing is only an empty talk, like the vapourings of an opened soda-water bottle as Lord Curzon puts it, which does not signify any real advancement in the cause of any good movement. We on our part have more faith in the sound clinical success at the bed side of the patient, which contributes more to further our cause than anything else. And for this Drs. Bhaduri and Salzer were most conspicuous, whose dazzling cures in many a hopeless case have converted thousands of unbelievers into staunch believers in homeopathy. To deny it can only be considered wilful ignorance or a pitiable form of malice. Our regard for the good qualities of Dr. Salzer, as a profound thinker, a great philosopher, an efficient medical man and above all as a staunch homeopath, is such that we have not the slightest suspicion as to his being a *medicinea doctoris*. Should our contemporary still have doubts as to this fact, he would do well to get all the calendars and directories of all the different universities in all the different countries of Europe

and prove that he is not such. We will remind our contemporary however that Dr. Salzer is a master of four different languages and as such, may be a graduate of any of the universities of those countries.

Our contemporary says—"Our endeavour is to re-unite the homeopathic profession and not to create a division." Raking up old quarrels of men of the past generations and thus create an ill-feeling among people who have a high regard for these men, is a very peculiar way of re-uniting the homeopathic profession.

No body ever denied the priority of claim of Babu Rajendra Dutt and Pundit Iswar Vidyasagar. Neither have we ever ignored the many excellent qualities, that were possessed by our late venerable colleague Mohendra Lal Sircar M. D. D. L. C. I. E. In fact, we have always had the highest regard for Dr. Sircar as a literary scholar, a great scientist, and an accomplished medical man. It was only the other day that we made a quotation in the jottings of the February issue of this Journal, regarding the good qualities of Dr. Sircar, so great was our delight to read the eulogium bestowed on our late colleague by our British contemporary. But we must remind our Calcutta contemporary, that it is the bounden duty of every public man, particularly the editors of journals, that are intended for the furtherance of a certain cause, to give due credit and praise to people who have worked for that cause.

"*Similia Similibus Curenter*" is an immutable law of nature and as such, is unchangeable. The Organon of medicine as inculcated by Samuel Hahnemann is the "*novum organum*" of our creed. Any body who works for this cause honestly and truthfully, we are bound to worship. Catholicity in medicine is not our motto, and we cannot and do not recognise any body who believes in the "*law of similars*" once and again in the

cure effected by quack nostrums and old mother-goose's chantings. We may progress in the path laid down by Hahnemann and make new discoveries in that line but the minute we deviate from that path we are thrown back into chaos and confusion. We hail with delight everybody that stands under the banner of true homeopathy, be he a Hindoo, a Christian, a Muhamadan or a Jew. We welcome all new discoveries in anatomy, in physiology, in pathology, in chemistry and in hygiene as necessary adjuvants to the practice of medicine, but in therapeutics '*similia similibus curentur*' must always be our sole guide.

In conclusion we must also state that our contemporary has preferred to look down upon the homeopathic schools of Calcutta. In reply to this, we admit that the teachings of these schools are deficient in many respects ; but "Rome was not built in a day" and some people can still recall to their memory the days when they used to turn out most peculiar specimens of medicos from the Calcutta Medical College and even to-day all the students that pass out of our medical college are not all giants in medicine. But has our contemporary ever done anything that would help to better the condition of these homeopathic institutions or to found a new one of a better style according to his own ideas ? Even now we could mention the names of such passed students of these homeopathic schools, who are far better read men and who understand their business much better than many graduates of medical colleges who practise as homeopaths.

FRESH AIR IN JAPAN.

Medical men recommend fresh air as conducive to our health and well-being. No one denies it, even among lay men,

who has a bit of education or the least knowledge of sanitary principles. Now a days Japan is an ideal nation in the eyes of the world. We mention here how the Japanese enjoy fresh air in their own homes. The Japanese believe in the efficacy of fresh air and plenty of it both by day and night. They are not at all afraid of the night air and ridicule the American or the Indian idea that the night air is harmful. They believe that nature has provided for every hour of the day and night just the kind of air that is most beneficial. It may literally be said that the Japs really eat air. They go out in the morning just as the sun is coming up and take in great draughts of air. Their houses are so constructed that the air has free access to them day and night. Their dwelling places are mostly made of bamboo, the partitions are of paper and the windows consist of oiled paper.

In the coldest weather they live in these houses and if they feel chilled they simply add more bed-clothing at night and more garments in the day time. They pay no attention to a draught. They will sit in the door-way on a chilly evening with a direct draught sweeping through the house. They never catch cold because they are accustomed to this sort of exposure. In the evening and in the early morning they often walk bare-footed through the dewy grass. An air bath for the body, they consider one of the luxuries necessary for health. They will walk with little or no clothing on at night, entirely nude, under the trees near the open ground around the house. Their clothing, always loose and flowing, admits air currents to pass up and down the body in all sorts of weather. Although these people revel in the night air and have no fear of draughts, yet colds and pneumonia are little known among them. Physicians in Japan are not nearly so numerous as in the United States or the continental countries of Europe.

{ The Japanese live perhaps a more natural and hygienic life than any other people on earth. They are frugal in their diet, which consists chiefly of vegetables, they bathe frequently, give much attention to physical exercise and simply envelope themselves in fresh air and sunshine. They have little, if any, need for drugs or doctors and are to-day one of the hardiest races of the earth.'

These facts may convince our Indian brethren how much we are akin to the Japanese in point of climate, dress and diet. We are now imitating our rulers in every thing and we do not know how poor we are and how immensely we are suffering owing to our ignorance. We have forgotten how our forefathers lived, what their dresses were and what diet they generally took. It is needless to enumerate them here as we are fully conscious of it. We can not compare, in spite of our western method of living, diet and dress, to the health and longevity our forefathers in Indian homes possessed. We are now hankering after civilization. We are ashamed of being bare-footed or bare-skinned like our forefathers in this twentieth century when civilization is at its apex. We are crying for civilization, and trying to imitate western nations. We are forgetting to look to our degeneration, and sacrificing our blessings of health to become a constant prey to illness with a life long suffering from mortal agony and after all wanting in longevity which ought to be our sole aim. We quote here a few passages from some distinguished authorities to show how much our health would suffer in going abroad bare-footed. The idea itself might be shocking to some and might appear absurd to many who would not think of walking barefooted specially in these days of the twentieth century. "Father Kneipp utilized this idea in his scheme of going barefooted in the snow or wet grass which became very popular in Europe. It brings the body in direct contact with mother earth once

in a while, some thing that civilized people have almost forgotten. It tends to promote circulation and to cure headaches &c. by drawing the congested blood away from the head to the extremities."

Of course I object to the folly of attempting to walk bare-footed or partially barefooted on the public streets. Such people are cranks and bring hygiene into disrepute but most people can manage to go round barefooted in their own homes or yards for half an hour or an hour daily. Children, especially while they are in perfect health, should be allowed to go barefooted as much as possible until they begin to consider themselves young men and women.

—I. B. S.

MALARIAL FEVER IN BENGAL.

One of the subjects to which Sir Andrew Fraser may be asked to direct his attention is the appalling mortality, caused by malaria in Lower Bengal. For more than forty years, the malarial fever, formerly known as the "Burdwan fever", has afflicted large tracts of the country, and, from what one can see the disease has fixed itself as a permanent scourge upon the Lower Provinces. It is true that since the "Burdwan fever" first broke out in Bengal, the system of municipal administration has been extended to the town areas, and various measures have been taken to improve rural sanitation, but all these have proved utterly futile in arresting the progress of malaria in the Province. We are glad to see that attention has been called to this subject by a question, recently put in the Bengal Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. J. Chowdhuri. The figures furnished by the Government disclose a fearful state of things in some of the districts in this Province, particularly in Jessore, Nuddea, and the Natore Sub-division of the Rajshaye district. It would appear

that the population of the Jessore district declined from 18,88,287 in 1891 to 18,13,155, in 1901. The total mortality from fever, in the four years since the Census was taken, was 235,000 to which were to be added over 23,000 deaths from cholera. A similar state of things seems to exist in no less than seven towns in the Nuddea district. The deaths from fever in four years in a small area like Natore were 47,844, the population of the Sub-Division having sunk from 3,26617 in 1891 to 3,02988 in 1901. "These figures", says *pioneer* "are a striking indication not only of the actual mortality from fever, but of the permanent effect which the disease has in lowering the birth rate, a well-known physiological fact connected with malaria." The return makes no separate classification of malaria, but it may be assumed that the majority of the deaths enumerated above were due to it. We are thankful to our Allahabad contemporary for urging the adoption of vigorous measures against this dreadful scourge which has ruined many a thriving town and village in this Province. Various theories have been advanced from time to time regarding the causation of malaria, but no satisfactory analysis has yet been made of the disease. An exhaustive inquiry was made into the causes of the "Burdwan fever", during the administration of the Province by Sir Richard Temple, and an opinion was then expressed to the effect that the disease was in part due to the physical depression of the people by reason of insufficiency of food. This theory, however, was dismissed on the ground that the victims of the disease were found in all classes, among the affluent and the well-to-do, as well as labourers and paupers. The more rational theory, however, was that put forward by Rajah Digambor Mitter and other eminent Indian gentlemen of the time, who attributed the disease to the obstruction caused to the natural drainage of the country by the

construction of railways and roads. They supported their contention by instancing specific tracts where malarious swamps had been formed by the accumulation of stagnant water owing to the stoppage of the natural drainage of the country. The Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the matter, though unable to accept this opinion in its entirety, were constrained to admit that the saturation of the sub-soil was one of the causes of fever, and that this saturation had been aggravated by both natural and artificial changes. Academic discussion on the subject would seem to have been carried on from time to time, but no practical measures worth speaking of to test the accuracy of the 'drainage theory' were taken till 1891 when Sir Charles Elliott was Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. Sir Charles Elliott invited a number of gentlemen, official and non-official, together with the Chairmen of the important Mofussil Municipalities, to a Conference at Belvedere, in July, 1892, to discuss the questions of rural sanitation and water-supply in the Province. One of the conclusions arrived at by this Conference was that the Government would be bound to undertake comprehensive schemes of drainage, out of funds raised for the purpose, whenever an application was received from a District Board, reporting that the sanitary condition of any tract within their jurisdiction had deteriorated from the obstruction of drainage. The result of these deliberations was 'the passing of the Sanitary Drainage Act VIII. of 1895. We do not know what good has been effected by this measure, save throwing a burden upon District Boards, which, in many cases, they are unable to bear. More recently, the Government has undertaken the sale of quinine-packets, through village post offices, but surely quinine cannot root out a disease, the germ of which is inbedded in the soil. The after-effects of quinine,

Moreover, are not of a pleasant character, and so the ignorant villager cannot be blamed, if he prefers the connection of a quack to the "Sirkari dawai". Looking back upon the past history of malaria, one is forced to the conclusion that nothing practically has been done by the Government to combat the spread of the disease. Malaria helped by the railways, has spread into nearly every part of the country, and the people have now begun to think that those places are, indeed blessed that have not yet been reached by railway. There cannot be the least doubt that obstructed drainage and impure water are the chief causes of malarial fever, and that it is not quite the right sort of way which the Government has taken to remove these defects. It is idle to think that local resources will ever be sufficient for carrying out such extensive projects of drainage and water-supply as may be necessary to improve rural sanitation. However, it is pleasing to find that the attention of the Government has been drawn once more to this grave question, and we trust that some thing more than academic discussion will be the result. Babu Norendra Nath Sen, when he was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, invited the attention of the late Sir John Woodburn's Government to this subject, by a number of interpellations, but nothing appears to have been done by that Government. We think, a Commission may well be appointed by the Government to thresh out the whole subject. It is needless to say that the future of the Province is bound up with this momentous question, for the present death-rate cannot fail to produce the most disastrous effects upon the population. Grave responsibility rests with the Government in this matter, and we trust that a pious and kind-hearted ruler like Sir Andrew Fraser is fully alive to it. His Honour will have a tender place in the heart of the people, if he can only remove this dreadful scourge of Bengal.

Clinical Cases.

I. Babu Srikanta Dass's daughter was suffering from slow fever with consequent enlargement of the liver and spleen and was brought down to Calcutta from an up country place. When I was called to treat the child she was suffering from high fever with frequent loose stools. This the father attributed to the exposure while travelling. The child was very restless. I gave Acon 3x every three hours.

The next day I learnt that the child was no better, having been moved about 50 times in the night. The stools were yellow, watery and came out with a gush. I sent Croton Tig 6x one dose and wished to see the child.

I called about 10 o'clock and found the child in high fever. She had been moved about 10 times since the morning, was very restless, cross and irritable and was throwing away things given to her. The cheeks were red and there was a slight perspiration but that did not alter the fever in any way. Cham 200 one dose followed by Placebo. During the whole day from that time the child had only six stools, the temperature came down to normal in the evening and from that time the child began to get well.

II. I was called to a distant place to attend a case of cholera. The patient, a young man of about 30 years, was in a very bad state when I arrived. He was having frequent watery evacuations of the bowels with equally as frequent vomiting. His pulse was thready but frequent. His eyes were deeply injected, his face had a flushed appearance and he was constantly trying to get out of bed. The attending physician who luckily was a homœopath, was giving Acon 3x, every hour. He also told me that another doctor was giving Verat. Cuprum and Arsenic alternately every hour as this was a cholera case. But he had stopped all this and was giving Acon. only.

I gave Bell 200, one dose, and waited four hours. As I remained with the patient constantly I had a very good opportunity of watching the patient closely and observing the effect of the medicine. Belladonna had a decided good effect on the patient and helped to change the whole aspect of the case.

His stools became grassy green and quite frothy. His eyes looked as if ulceration of the cornea was setting in. His restlessness was still very great. The abdomen had a boggy feeling and there was a good deal of rumbling. The vomiting was very much less frequent. His extremities became cold and his appearance gradually became withered, dried up and mummified. It was nearly 48 hours and still he passed no water. Arg. nit 30, one dose. By the evening, his pulse became more steady and improved. He slept for nearly 3 hours. But when he woke up an obstinate hiccough set in that began giving him considerable trouble. I gave a dose of Cicuta 30 which had no effect. Then a dose of Nux. V. 200 was given which seemed to have some effect but failed to check it altogether. I tried Colchicum, Cocculus &c. but at last it yielded to a dose of Sulph 200. The patient suffered from the hiccough for nearly three days, is now convalescent.

III. This was another cholera case in the same neighbourhood. The patient, a young lady of 25 years, was suffering from a violent attack of cholera. When I saw her, she was lying in a drowsy state, with considerable tympanitis and a slow and thready pulse. She was also a hysterical woman. The attending physician had given Verat., Colchicum, Acon and Carbo Veg. according to indications but without much benefit.

Nux Moschata 30 helped to cure this case.

IV. Mr. L., an upcountry gentleman, about 50 yrs. old, was suffering from diabetes. I was called about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to see him one day. I found that he had fever and was very restless. He had great thirst and an inordinate appetite. He said he generally kept better in the morning but grew worse toward evening. He suffered from a great accumulation of wind and passed large quantities of urine particularly at night. He passed water about 9 or 10 times generally, and each time about 10 to 12 ounces in quantity. He had been under the treatment of a homeopathic physician but derived no benefit from it. He told me he was a believer in Homeopathy but his faith was about to be shaken this time. Although he was a man of very robust constitution, he was greatly reduced and one of his assistants told me that he did not think Mr. L. would live long. I however told him that Homeopathic remedies would surely have good effect on him but that he would require a prolonged course of treatment. He was a very plain spoken man and told me that he was willing to continue the treatment provided he was decidedly better in three days. This was a very difficult matter ; however I began treating him. On examination the urine revealed nine grains of sugar to the ounce. Nothing else abnormal was detected. *Lycopodium* 200, one dose then and there and another three hours later. The next morning I called again and found him in the same condition. He had passed water about 7 times in the night, which I could not say, was an appreciable improvement and he still had fever. He however told me that he thought that I had hit upon his disease and requested me to continue the same treatment.

Placebo three doses during the whole day. The next morning when I called I found a decided improvement in his case. The fever had left him and he was disturbed only twice during the night. Placebo was continued. The next morning

When I called, I found him in the same state, but he said he had been troubled with diarrhoea since the early morning. He had been moved about 8 times and the motions were yellow watery and very profuse. Podophyllum 6x two doses every three hours put a stop to the looseness of the bowels. After two days I repeated another dose of Lycopod 200. as the urine slightly increased again and since then, he has been distinctly well. He passes water much less frequently and appetite has become normal and he has gained strength.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

BACILLINUM OR TUBERCULINUM IN CASES OF MALARIA AND ENLARGEMENT OF SPLEEN AND LIVER.

I do not know whether this remedy has been used by physicians of our rank for the treatment of malarious fever and its attendant evils, the enlargement of the liver and spleen. I had recently under my care a few cases of most desperate nature where the efficacy of this remedy was unequivocally proved. I had been led to the administration of this powerful medicine in such cases by the idea in my mind that in many such cases of malarious fever, the unfortunate patients end their lives very much like those in the last stage of consumption. I am also in the habit of using this medicine in all similar cases when well-selected remedies fail to effect a cure.

Case-I. Dr. U. C. Bagchi's son aged about ten years, had an attack of malarious fever in a most unhealthy place in the district of Rangpur when residing with his uncle there, in the month of July, 1900. The boy was very healthy before this attack and had never been very seriously ill. He came under my treatment on the 29th of January, 1901 with the following conditions, and symptoms. Fever almost continuous, aggravation generally at noon. Chill, heat, sweat and other symptoms were not distinctly marked ; sometimes the one and at other times

the other of these symptoms were present. Eyes jaundiced, face pale and haggard-looking, no brilliancy of the eyesight, spleen enormously enlarged, occupying nearly the whole of the abdominal cavity, hard like stone, with no pain on pressure upon this organ. Liver very slightly enlarged, bowels rather constipated, urine scanty and decidedly high colored. Appetite was not good but had a desire for unwholesome food. There was cough, and wheezing rales were heard over the whole chest. He was very much emaciated, and was subject to cold and catarrh from slightest exposure.

He was under allopathic and kabiraji treatment when at his uncle's place. I gave him a dose of Bacillinum 200, a few globules dry on the tongue. No medicine for a week, the mother of the boy was anxious for further medicine. As improvement began from this first administration, no medicine was given. The father being a staunch homeopath no placebos were required.

In a fortnight's time amelioration was remarkable. Eyes got cleared of the jaundice, appetite improved and fever gone. Another dose of Bacillinum 200 was given in the beginning of third week of our treatment as the improvement became rather stationary.

No more doses were repeated and in two month's time the boy made a perfect recovery. The spleen was enlarged for some length of time and now it is about three or four years, there is no vestige of the enlargement left.

Case II. Babu Krishnahari Laha's daughter aged about 9 months, had been suffering from malarious fever and enlargement of both liver and spleen. All his previous daughters, three in number died of this disease in their early childhood. They were all under allopathic treatment.

This little creature was of robust frame and healthy constitution. The father brought this child to me on the 25th June

1901. She was anæmic looking with high fever and considerable enlargement of the liver and spleen. The fever used to come on generally in the first part of the night and abated at about mid-day on the day following. Bowels generally constipated, there was no jaundice nor any dropsical swelling.

I gave a few doses of Nux Vom 30, morning and evening. I saw the patient in the following condition after two days.

Fever was very high, temperature 105° F. in the evening. A dose of Chininum Sulph 30 given on the 27th June. No abatement of fever, constipation very obstinate. Bacillinum 200 one dose was given on the 27th June.

Fever the same but there was copious perspiration, placebo two doses a day continued for two days.

On the 30th June I visited the patient and found her in much improved condition as regards the spleen and liver and also the temperature was not so high; it was 102° F. Placebo continued.

6th July, I saw the patient much better and gave placebo to be continued in the same way. On the 13th instant the patient's father reported that the case was getting worse; it was very near a new-moon day and the patient perspired more in the head and face with high fever. I gave Silicea 200 one dose only, to be taken that day. I saw no improvement when I called the next morning. Bacillinum 200 one dose again and it had the desired effect at once. Temperature reduced and the patient looked much better. Placebo continued for the next three days; Spleen and liver much softened and more reduced in size. I treated the patient for the whole of July in this way, repeating Bacillinum once more and giving placebo all the time until she was perfectly restored to health.

Case III. Babu Basanta Kumar Roy's wife had been

suffering from malarious fever for a year or so. She had been for a long time under allopathic and kabiraji treatment. She came under my treatment on the 20th January 1901. I marked the following symptoms in her when I first saw her. The fever was irregular in type, sometimes in the morning and oftener in the evening, the temperature being sometimes 100 and at other 103, and 104 F. The spleen and liver were enormously enlarged, eyes jaundiced, bowels irregular, sometimes constipated and at other times diarrhoeic, teeth loose, gums swollen and bleeding, very much emaciated, with loathing for food.

I commenced the treatment with Bacillinum 200 one dose in distilled water. Improvement commenced and continued for sometime, during which period placebos were given in powder form.

Another dose of Bacillinum was given on the 28th instant as there was no further amelioration. After two weeks I visited the patient when she seemed to have gained strength; I treated this patient for three months only with four doses of Bacillinum and she got a perfect cure.

Besides the above three cases I have treated a good number of malarious fever cases with this remedy "Bacillinum or Tuberculinum" and almost all with equal success.

I quote here a few symptoms leading to the selection of the remedy from our colleagues who also observed following:—

Headache of great intensity preceded by shuddering chill passing from brain down the spine (Swan).

High fever, restlessness and constant screaming, finally no sleep followed by condition of collapse (Burnett). Nausea before breakfast with sudden diarrhoea; frequent vomiting. (Kent.)

Fever, emaciation, abdominal pains and discomfort, restless at night, glands of both groin enlarged and indurated,

comes out in sleep, strawberry tongue, phthisis. (Burnett).
Diarrhœa, furious fever, burning hot skin, great heat in head,
red flushed face, eyes turned upwards, quivering and rolling,
peculiar fetid smell of body ; incipient phthisis (Burnett)

Hard dry cough sometimes slight but generally no expectorations with slight feverishness (Boardman)

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

Materia Medica Notes.

Aconite—In acute conditions, especially with great agony at the thought of micturation.

Apis—At times when urinating, there is a stinging pain with a sensation as if flow was obstructed near the glans penis.

Arg nit.—Dysuria and bloody urine with terrible cutting pains from, says Carleton, the prostate to rectum on voiding the last drops of urine, also a sensation of a hot urine passing along the urethra on urinating, the burning part pronounced in the membranous portion of the urethra and fossa navicularis.

Arsenicum—Extreme burning on urinating.

Belladonna—Dysuria, especially of children and irritable women.

Borax—Infants and young children are afraid to urinate and almost have convulsions, when the desire to urinate comes, *Nux vomica* is similar.

Camphor—Excessive strangury. Camphor and Teribinth, antidote *Cantharis*.

Cannabis sat—Burning during and after, worse just after.

Cannabis Ind—A worse condition, burning before during and after.

Cantharis—With stool having severe burning and tenesmus of both rectum and bladder, with chill during stool as if cold water were poured over him.

Capsicum—Thirst after stool and drinking causes chilliness, tenesmus of the rectum and bladder. Strangury, excessive burning pain in prostate.

Chimaphila—Burning and scalding during, difficult to begin to urinate with straining before and after.

Clematis—Great pain on beginning to urinate, Carleton says pain is along the urethra and specially referred to the glans penis; with this pain there is a feeling as if the urethra were contracted with necessity of straining to pass a few drops.

Colchicum—Urine dark and bloody with tenesmus.

Copaiva—Cystitis with great dysuria and burning in the entire length of the urethra especially if it follows gonorrhœa; has to make a great effort to pass a little urine.

Cubeba—Cutting and constriction in urethra during micturition, necessity to urinate every ten to fifteen minutes with smarting and tenesmus after.

Digitalis—Increased desire after first few drops have passed with burning in urethra and tenesmus in both bladder and rectum (*Cantharidis* and *Capsicum*); this increased desire is so great that it causes the patient to walk about, in great distress although motion increases the desire to urinate.

Equisetum—Dysuria, extreme and frequent urging with pain just after.

Erigeron—Burning micturition and offensive dysuria of teething children.

Eupatorium pur—Smarting, burning or difficulty in urinating in nephritis from taking cold.

Gelsium—Carleton, referred a sensation of discomfort with a voluptuous or pleasurable feeling deep in the genitalia during micturition.

℥ Lycopodium --During micturition pain in the region of the kidneys causing child to scream.

Merc Viv—Tenesmus, constant desire but little is passed, with burning after, (aggravated, Merc. Viv., Merc. Cor.). Especially in gleet with cutting and burning after micturition and pollutions a few hours after coitus.

Nitric Acid—Pain urging and intense smarting and burning during and after urinating, the urine smells strong like horse's urine.

Nux Vomica —An irritable bladder. frequent and painful urging to urinate with discharge of only a few drops of burning urine.

Paŕeira Brava—Constant urging to urinate with violent pain and strangury, with ability to urinate only when on the knees and with the head pressing against the floor, urine scalds whole length of urethra. Carleton says it is a valuable drug and can be depended upon in mother tinct.

Petroselinum—Acute inflammations of the bladder and urethra; sudden attacks of urging to urinate which if not immediately attended to will cause the most intense pain and patient will dance up and down.

Populus Tremuloides —Cystitis with severe tenesmus especially in old people or during pregnancy, of value for tenesmus of the bladder following laparotomy and ovariectomy and tenesmus following urinary fevers.

Prunus spinose—Neuralgic dysuria, urine seems to pass into glans penis and then return and cause violent pain in urethra.

Rhus Aromatica—Cystitis with excruciating pain on urinating.

Santonine—Emission of a few drops of urine at a time; urine has a peculiar green color.

Sarsaparila—Cystitis with bloody urine, characterised by pain in the neck of the bladder, at the close of micturition with chill running up the back from the bladder.

Senecio—Chronic inflammation of the neck of the bladder or in nephritis with fever and great pain on urinating ; urine high colored red and hot.

Senega—Scalding before and after urination.

Sepia—Slow micturation but with constant desire and a painful bearing down sensation noticed above the pubis. Carleton says in perineum.

Terebinth—Bloody urine, dysuria and constant tenesmus.

Sulphur—Burning and smarting micturation, frequent urging with, says Carleton, a voluptuous itching reaching as far as anus.

Thuja -- Burning, high colored and strong smelling urine.

Uva ursi—Cystitis with severe spasm of the bladder, burning and tearing pains, urine contains blood and tough mucous Lilienthal says has to lie on back to pass urine.

Vespa—Burning micturation in women especially with affections of the left ovary, .

HEADACHE.

Rhustox—Neuralgic headache, better from walking rapidly or going out of doors and taking long walks.

Sanguinaria—Glonoine, Natrum mur—Headache worse from concussion as false steps, speaking loud or movements of facial muscles end in vomiting ; sometimes begin in vomiting and last until evening.

Cimicifuga—Occipital headache with relief from pressure as if a hard something was pressing the back of the neck.

Ant Tart—Intermittent pulse or tremulousness of the heart.

Glonoine—Violent beating of heart and fluttering.

- { Apocynum — Slow and feeble fluttering pulse.
 Cimicifuga — Irregular, trembling pulse, tremulous action of the heart.
 Hellebore—heart weak, pulse small and tremulous.
 Lill Tig—Tremulous motion of heart especially in women.
 Nux Mosc —Fluttering of heart as from fright, Hypertrophy with tendency to fatty degeneration.
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THE TENTH OF APRIL.

All our readers are aware that the tenth day of April is the birthday of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the immortal founder of Homeopathy. All his followers throughout the world hold this day as sacred, and celebrate its anniversary with befitting solemnity. Born in obscurity, in the little village of Meissen in Germany, Hahnemann was destined in the course of time, to promulgate a most wonderful scientific system of medical treatment which rapidly spread over the whole civilized world. And, after the lapse of a century since he first gave out his new Homeopathic doctrines to the public at large, it is a matter of genuine satisfaction, that there is scarcely a country on the face of the earth, where the life-giving teachings of Hahnemann have not found some admiring votaries. Here in Bengal it has made a phenomenal progress though its introduction into this country is a comparatively recent occurrence.

That Hahnemann was a genius and a star of the first magnitude in the firmament of the medical world can seldom be denied at the present day. But the treatment which humanity generally accords to genius from time immemorial was entirely different in the case of this great medical reformer. Indeed, in the whole history of science and literature,

this fact will always remain as a singular anomaly. Praise and ridicule, honour and calumny, gratitude and ungratefulness all came to him in equal proportions. Good will of mankind certainly followed him throughout his chequered life, but hatred also followed his footsteps at every turn in quite an equal quantity. It is a matter of gravest doubt, whether any other physician ever displayed so much self-sacrifice and diligent labour for the good of humanity; and we doubt it considerably also whether such bitter social persecution and animosity as Hahnemann had to encounter, ever came to the lot of any other man in the whole domain of medical art. It was not only on his own devoted head that ungrateful man showered his choicest curses and calumnies, but they were shared by his wife and children, his innumerable followers and even those officers of Government who had the courage of their convictions to advocate his medical precepts. But finally, the truth prevailed, as it always does everywhere. All the bitter opposition gradually dwindled away and the brightest light of Homeopathy shone out in full effulgence which began to illumine the darkest corners of bigotry and ignorance. Towards the close of his eventful life we find our revered Master occupying a glorious position in the field of scientific medicine, distributing from Paris, his last resting place, peace, health and comfort to thousands of suffering men and women who placed themselves under his beneficent care.

When we look back upon the history of the earth, we observe this universal fact, that the propagation of any truth had to pass through four different stages, before it could gain a permanent foot-hold on the attention of the general public. They are successively the stages of ridicule, persecution, indifference and acceptance. As regards the noble science of Homeopathy, it has lived down the first two stages,

and is now passing through the third. The time of ridicule is passed for ever ; the second stage of opposition and persecution has been passed through successfully ; and the spirit of apathy and indifference with which we are confronted to-day is only the expression of the third stage in the evolution of Truth, which with the help of the eternal Truth above we hope to survive gloriously. Then will dawn the joyful era of universal acceptance which we devoutly wish for to-day, when the ailing world will offer their heartfelt gratitude to the genius of Hahnemann and bless the day when he discovered his great law for their welfare.

Many and various are the lessons which we, his followers, may learn profitably from his noble career. Foremost among all these lessons stands his unflinching devotion to the Homeopathic Truth, be the sacrifices whatsoever they might. In spite of the bitter mental and bodily persecutions which a man can inflict upon his fellow-brother, in spite of the thousand and one stings of privation and poverty under which he groaned every day and night with his starving wife and children, while he was being driven out from city to city by cruel enemies, in spite of numberless curses, satires and invectives poured forth by unsympathetic colleagues throughout the continent of Europe, Hahnemann stood firm and immovable, and not for a single day deviated from the path which he considered in his heart as the right path of Truth. To his pious mind, the system of Homeopathy had the stamp of Divine approval, and to the last moment of his life he acted up to his cherished convictions. All his sufferings might have been avoided and he could have lived in peace and plenty, if he had but yielded a little, and accommodated his new system in various points to the prevailing methods of his time. But he was not made of the stuff that could compromise a particle of Truth for the sake of personal gain and comfort. He obli-

terated his own self for the welfare of others. This is the invaluable lesson inculcated by the master mind of the great discoverer which we should keep before our mind's eye in our every day struggle for the great truth of Samuel Hahnemann. No amount of obstacles should be too great to overcome, and no amount of sacrifices should be too large to make for the sacred cause, for which we are fighting against innumerable odds.

Such is the most wonderful man whose birth-day anniversary, we celebrated on the last tenth of April. He has placed those footsteps on the sand of time which it is our pride and privilege to follow in our individual careers. "In the torch races of ancient Greece, the participants ran with lighted torches, each striving to preserve the flame alive, and to hand his torch unextinguished to his successor. If the light went out in his hands, he was dishonoured. This was done in memory of Prometheus, who first brought fire from heaven for the benefit of men. We have received from the generations of pupils and successors of Hahnemann the blazing torch which the Prometheus of our system lighted at the altar of eternal Truth. Our honour depends on the care with which we cherish it, and the state in which we in turn transmit it to those who shall follow us.

NRIPENDRA NATH SET, L. M. S.

Editorial Notes.

PLAGUE.

Plague is raging fearfully in Calcutta now. There are over one hundred deaths daily, and an equal number of seizures every day. The people are panic-stricken in many places.

Marwaris have left the town in large numbers and have taken up their abode in Suburban places.

The total number of plague deaths in India is still appallingly high, being over 52,000 last week but this is an improvement of 5000 upon the figures of the previous seven days. The drop is due to the lessened mortality in the united provinces and Bengal, for in the Punjab a further heavy increase is recorded, The principal totals for the week are : the Punjab 22,122 deaths ; United provinces 17,939 ; Bengal 7,434, Bombay 2,562 and Burma 91.

Dr. S. N. Goswami is the Resident physician in the Hahnemann Hospital of Rochester N.Y. and not of Syracuse, as we stated in our last issue.

SPOTTED FEVER.

The American epidemic of the mysterious disease known as cerebro spina meningitis, or "spotted fever" as it is called is causing an exodus of wealthy people from the towns of the affected States. Numbers are flocking to the seaside and the hills every day in the hope of escaping the dread infliction. New York has been among the heaviest sufferers. Since the beginning of the year over 1,200 cases have been reported, and 700 of the patients have died. Nearly 200 deaths were reported last week alone. Among the most recent victims is President W. M. F. Potter, of the Lang Island Railway. He was attacked in the street by the epidemic, and died in 60 hours. Miss Jessie Blauvelt, of the Harlem Hospital, was attending on a number of children who were suffering from spotted fever, and although she was warned that if she did not have a rest she would herself develop the disease, she replied : "Some one has got to take care of these children ; it might as well be me." and went

on with her work. In a few days she developed the disease, and inspite of the closest care and attention she died in great agony in the Metropolitan Hospital. The disease has completely baffled medical science. Doctors say it is due to the bacillus "Diplococcus Intracellularis," which, entering the system through the nose, attacks the brain and nervous system. But they have failed absolutely in finding any specific remedy,

Dr. J. N. Majumdar has promised to entertain the Homeopathic profession of Calcutta on the 10th of April next year, so that the annual reunion of the Homeopaths of Calcutta takes place on the next Hahnemann's birth-day, at his residence in Cornwallis Street.

Dr. W. Younan has removed from Dhurmatolah to No 1-1 Wood Street.

The Calcutta School of Homeopathy re-opens on the 15th of June after the holidays,

Messrs. Lahiri & Co, are trying to introduce the use of Ignatia Amulet as preventives of Plague. It remains to be seen how far it will be able to check an epidemic.

Homeopathy has again stood the test in the treatment of Cholera. Some few days ago a violent epidemic raged in Basirhat, a little town about thirty miles off from Calcutta, and almost all the patients that were under Homeopathic treatment recovered.

Belladonna has been more frequently indicated than Rhustox in Plague this year. A persistant high temperature has been a pretty good indication for Pyrogen.

' We are glad to notice that almost all the Homeopaths have joined hands for the cause of the Calcutta Homeopathic Hospital. The appeal that was sent out to the public on the 10th of April, Hahnemann's Birthday, bears the signature of no less than seventeen of the leading Homœopathic practitioners of Calcutta. This is a good sign indeed and we hope the Hospital will be an accomplished fact in the nearest future.

Dr. Paresh Nath Chatterjee, the renowned homeopath of Bankipur is just now on a visit to Calcutta.

We must remind our good subscribers that to ensure the regularity of the Journal, they must be punctual in the payment of their subscription which is payable in advance. The manager's grateful thanks are due to those that have already paid their subscriptions.

We are sorry to state that a few mistakes have crept in the article "The Copious Sweating In Cholera" by Dr. D. N. Ray in March last. We shall reprint the article in full in the next issue of our Journal.

Dr. J. N. MAJUMDAR.
General Practice.

| Residence | Office |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
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TO LET.

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HOMEOPATHY.

“Our vital force, as a spirit-like dynamis cannot be attacked and affected by injurious influences on the healthy organism caused by the external inimical forces that disturb the harmonious play of life otherwise than in a spirit-like (dynamic) way and in like manner all such morbid derangements (diseases) cannot be removed from it by the physician in any other way, than by the spirit-like (dynamic, virtual) alterative powers of the serviceable medicines acting upon our spirit-like vital force, which perceives them through the medium of the sentient faculty of the nerves everywhere present in the organism, so that it is only by their dynamic action on the vital force that remedies are able to re-establish and do actually re-establish health and vital harmony, after the changes in the health of the patient cognizable by our senses (the totality of the symptoms) have revealed the disease to the carefully observing and investigating physician as fully as was requisite in order to enable him to cure it.” So says Hahnemann in the sixteenth chapter of his “Organon of Medicine”. It is the misconception of this chapter of the Organon that has led astray many of the greater thinkers of the homeopathic world, in

regard to their understanding the spirit of the homeopathic doctrine of medicine. People who have tried to explain away the phenomena of life and of medicinal action on living things in a materialistic way, have always run into a labyrinth of chaotic confusion, however learned they may have been. It is for this reason we think that many of our learned colleagues of Europe and America have failed to be good homcopaths in spite of their being good physicians and well-read men. It is only those that have been blessed by the Almighty to have an insight into the spiritual aspect of this universe, that have been able to become scientific homeopaths. The minute we try to explain the phenomena of the living organism, viz:—health and disease by materialistic ways, we become unable to explain the action of homeopathic drugs. Even such eminent men as our late venerable colleague Dr. Richard Hughes did not succeed in escaping from this dilemma. Being a man of high literary and scientific attainments and naturally of a materialistic trend of mind, he fell into this abyss of darkness when lecturing on homeopathy, its nature and origin. At the very outset of his lecture he starts by saying that homeopathy is only a therapeutic method, not a doctrine or a system. It belongs to the art of medicine rather than to its science, or in other words Hughes regards disease and drug action as material things that are governable by human ways and means. It is, we think, right here that he starts building up his superstructure on a wrong foundation. It is for this reason that he has been led to accuse and run down Dr. Adolf Lippe, one of the greatest philosophers of the homeopathic world, who was able to look at homeopathy from the spiritual standpoint. The minute we forget the fact that the living spirit is an entirely different thing from the material body, we are apt to make mistakes. For do we not know, that while the infinitesimal doses act beautifully on our system so long as the vital force

animates and keeps going, as it were, this material organism of ours, gallons-ful of the same drug have no action whatever when that vital force (that unknown something, that cannot be seen, touched or fathomed) has left this material body. It is a common conception among the Hindoos that life has two spheres—an etherial or spiritual one and a material one. The more we learn to abstain from looking at ourselves in a materialistic way, the more we develop our spiritual or etherial portion of life. And I am inclined to think, so it is with medicines that are intended to affect the living organism. The more we are able to separate it from its material impurities, the more likely we are to get at the etherial or spiritual force of the medicine and hence the adaptability of the one to the other. It is therefore I think that whenever we try to explain these things by the terms molecules, atoms and ions, I am afraid we make the same mistake.

HOMEOPATHIC FAMILY.

Though Homœopathy is said to have made a remarkable progress in this country, a Homeopathic family strictly so called, is still a very rare sight. By the term "a Homeopathic family," I mean one where under all circumstances, the Homeopathic system of treatment is resorted to from the very beginning and adhered to till the end, whenever any member of the family happens to get sick. This is really far from the actual state of affairs in about ninety five per cent of houses, which is amply corroborated by the experience of all the practitioners of our school. In most of the families, the people invite the Homeopathic doctor only as an alternative step which is generally the case in diseases of a chronic, long continued nature. In the cases of acute maladies some

homeopathic medicines are given by the head of the family from the old family medicine box, but when any serious symptoms are developed, doctors of other schools are generally brought to treat. Sometimes an amateur homeopath of the locality is requested to administer a few globules, and when they fail to do any good, the members of the family seek other kinds of treatment, feeling quite satisfied that homeopathy has been given a fair trial. Perhaps they suppose that any homeopath is just as good as the other, and the tiny globules are all the same whoever may happen to handle them. In chronic complaints we are generally required at the end as a last resort, but in those cases, we have to work at a great disadvantage. The cases are generally altogether spoiled by continued medication, and the recognition of the true symptoms of the disease, as distinguished from the created drug symptoms becomes a task of insuperable difficulty. However I am ready to admit that cases cured under such unfavourable circumstances add fresh lustre to our crown of glory and tend to a large extent to spread the fame of homeopathy as a most wonderful healer of the sick. So we can easily understand that the true Homeopathic family is still a thing scarcely to be met with. Let us hope, however, that it will increase in number gradually as time goes on, and the Homeopathic principles are more and more understood and appreciated by the public at large.

Naturally one feels tempted to ask in this connection, "what are the advantages of a strict homeopathic family?" As a matter of experience we can confidently assert that they are many in number. The first and foremost among all these advantages is that in such a family any serious or chronic disease becomes an impossibility, excluding of course those cases which result from accidents. This fact may not be fully appreciated by the general public, but nevertheless it

is a supreme advantage worth its weight in gold. Under the continued observation and management of a homeopathic physician all the latent possibilities of diseases are removed from every member of the family. Bad constitutions are thus gradually altered, and no chronic malady can find a resting place in them. Acute complaints are effectively nipped in the bud, and can scarcely find an opportunity to develop into more serious disorders. Parturition becomes a more easy and physiological process, and its unpleasant after effects, so often due to an original faulty constitution are frequently avoided. These are facts of practical observation which we have verified many a time in our professional life.

There is another good advantage in those that are habituated to homeopathic medication from their infancy. In their system our potentised drugs act much better, and more quickly and permanently than in those where a good deal of heterogeneous medicines have been used promiscuously. Because in their cases, the symptoms of the natural disease alone are distinctly manifested, and no drug symptoms can appear in the scene to veil or suppress the true picture of the disease which is the essential basis of a correct homeopathic prescription. The selection of the *similimum* is thus much facilitated and consequently the effect of our treatment becomes perceptible in a very short time.

To a family man, the expenditure is no mean consideration in the determination of the kind of treatment to be pursued when a member falls ill. But in a homeopathic family the annual cost of its medical attendance must necessarily be much less than that which is required where all sorts of treatment are allowed. The diseases run a much shorter course, and the number of individuals attacked becomes a more limited one ; and hence it stands to reason that the number of visits of the physician must be a smaller one which means

a less expenditure on the part of the family. We are personally aware of families where on a change to an exclusive homeopathic treatment, the amount of money spent annually on doctors has been reduced to about a third of the previous amounts. And besides the worry and bother of running to several chemist shops every now and then, and the various paraphernalia of the other systems, these are absent in our quiet and modest homeopathic method of treatment. Last of all, the relish and ease with which our medicines are swallowed by our juvenile patients must have been apparent to everybody and we need not dwell upon it at any length here.

These are some of the practical advantages of a true homeopathic family, which can give us a superior claim upon the attention of the general public. Let us increase the number of such families, throughout the length and breadth of the country by a greater success at the patients' bedside, which alone can enable them to impose more confidence in the healing capacity of Homeopathy. It is the honourable duty of every physician who has chosen to follow Samuel Hahnemann.

NRIPENDRA NATH SET, L. M. S.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Epidemic in Germany and America.

The epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis is spreading throughout New England and the middle Atlantic States, and causing great alarm. The total figures for the entire affected districts are not available, but the statistics for New York City, where the disease is particularly virulent, give an idea of its deadliness. One hundred and forty eight persons

died of it here last week. The investigating commission has reached the conclusion from a study of hospital records that the hospital mortality of the epidemic is about 40 per cent, while the mortality in private practice is estimated at from 50 to 60 per cent. There have been approximately 1,800 cases here since January 1st, with the prospect of 800 more cases by May. Medical experts have decided that the germs enter the system through the nose, and thence reach the brain and the spinal column. Autopsies have shown that the germs are present both in the brain and in the spinal marrow, and there is a marked decrease of red blood corpuscles. Physicians are puzzled as to the best way to treat the cases. There is a tendency to adopt the method of trephining the skull to drain the brain of the poisonous fluid. Opinions differ widely among the experts regarding the communicability of the disease, but the majority believes that it is communicable. In Boston the streets, backyards, and other disease-breeding places are being cleaned energetically. Many Massachusetts towns report numerous cases of the epidemic, which has appeared in Chicago also for the first time in nine years. Few deaths, however, have yet occurred there.

A Berlin message of the same date says:—

The Health Department of the German Government is making every effort to stop the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis or spotted fever, which has been raging in the neighbourhood of Kattowitz in Silesia. So far 450 cases have been reported from that district, of which 37 per cent proved fatal. But, despite all hygienic measures taken, the epidemic seems to be spreading constantly and to-day three deaths are reported from the newly affected district near Konitz, while in the Prussian town of Czersk seven cases have occurred, and the population is panic-stricken. Thirty families have already left the place. Two or more cases are reported

from the village of Giesenbruegge. Yesterday the Government gave orders that no one should be allowed to leave the infected district. Professor Von Leyden, who is an authority on meningitis, says that the disease is caused by a bacillus known as "*Diplococcus intracellularis*" which enters through the lymphatic glands into the brain and causes inflammation of the brain tissue. Usually the development of the disease is rapid and violent. Children and women are especially liable to it, while garrison, boarding houses, and the dwellings of the poor are favourable for the spread of the disease.

Dr. Merzbach, another authority, tells me that excessive mental or bodily exertions create a predisposition to the disease. Poverty and starvation, too, aid its spread. The epidemic generally appears in winter and spring and disappears with the hot weather, being unknown in the tropics.

One of the greatest living authorities on "spotted" fever states that it is not contagious in the sense that measles are contagious. It generally starts with a cold in the head, and it is possible that the discharge may convey the infection. 'The disease,' added the physician, 'is due to a micro-organism, but how that organism is conveyed from one person to another we do not know. It may be borne by water, air, or food. It is a curious feature that children in a rude state of health are often attacked. The majority of cases which I have attended have been those of healthy children. Adults seldom suffer. The disease has been epidemic in England and has occurred several times in healthy country districts. I know of no predisposing cause. There is no proof that over-fatigue or living amid insanitary conditions lays one open to an attack. Unfortunately, although we know and can isolate the micro-organism, we have not found an anti-toxin. The symptoms vary very much in different epidemics. In general there is a stiffness of the neck, sometimes a rash,

a good deal of fever, headache, vomiting, pains in the back and great tenderness of the body. Cerebro-spinal meningitis is a deadly disease. It will spread from one village to another, but it does not spread over a wide area, and there is very little reason to fear that the epidemic will reach this country from either America or Germany.' "It should be mentioned", concluded the physician, "that these isolated cases are treated in the general hospitals. There is not the slightest reason for any scare."— *Statesman*.

ADDISON'S DISEASE.

It is a disease characterised by peculiar bronzing of the skin of the various parts of the body. It is said to be due to certain diseased conditions of the supra-renal gland. By this the physiological activity of these glands is abolished.

Symptoms :—Pigmentation of the skin, the color varying from light yellow to brown or almost black. It may appear in patches separate from each other by an intermediate surface of natural skin.

The other important clinical feature of this disease is the extreme prostration and debility. The heart's action is feeble, the pulse small and slow and there is perceptible anemia present, the patient suffering also from loss of appetite, loathing for food and nausea and vomiting.

Pathologists are of opinion that this disease is due to a tubercular condition of the gland, or it may be the effect of fatty or cystic degeneration of it. Hæmorrhage or extravasation of blood in the organ is said to be another potent factor in the production of this disease.

It is a disease insidious in its nature and death is caused by continued ill health for a considerable time.

• Treatment:—In homeopathy we have much hope in the alleviation and cure of the malady. But it requires a good deal of tact and judgment in the selection of the remedy and persistent use of it for a considerable time. The difficulty lies in the paucity of symptoms presented by the patient. But nevertheless a careful study of the case gives us unmistakable signs that lead to the selection of the appropriate remedies.

In the beginning of the treatment of such cases, strict and sound hygienic measures must be adopted, otherwise no good result can be expected. Nourishing food and free ventilation are absolutely necessary. Arsenic is one of our great remedies for this disease. Great prostration, vomiting, burning, itching of the skin and diarrhoea are its indications. We make use of the remedy in the higher potencies and never below 30th.

Argent nitric is another favourite remedy with us. In fact we have cured more cases with this remedy than with any other. The peculiar bronzing or blackening of the skin as is produced by the constant external application of this medicine, leads us to the selection of the remedy, and it is fully fulfilled.

Besides this theoretical point we have undeniable symptomatic indications for the selection of this remedy. Nervous prostration, gastric irritability, vomiting and diarrhoea and pigmentation of the skin.

Kali Iod. gives us much help in the mitigation and cure of the disease. Lower potencies, third and the sixth, are frequently used by us. Most cases that are troubled with cold and catarrh and are affected with syphilis and drugged with big doses of mercury are often benefited by this remedy.

Calc. ars. is another remedy of great assistance in the graver forms of the disease. When the heart is feeble, and feverish conditions are present, it may be given. It is also indicated in the diseased state of the kidney. Calc. carb is also a remedy in

this disease. Sallow color of the face, dimness of vision, aversion to food, gastralgia and vomiting, pain in the kidney and muscular weakness are its indications. In acute cases Lilienthal advises us to give *Belladonna*, which is followed later on by *Calcarea carb.* *China* and *Ferrum* are recommended for debility and prostration. In hydræmic or anæmic conditions of the system these should be thought of.

In weak and anæmic state *Natrum mur.* is also recommended. Its symptoms are decided and unmistakable.

Phosphorus is also a good remedy for this disease. Paleness of the countenance, sunken eyes, weariness and sudden loss of strength, brown spots on various parts of the body, diarrhœa and vomiting are its symptoms. *Iodium* is recommended by many. Brown discoloration of the skin, gastric irritability, and debility are conditions of the system.

A new product that has many advocates is *Adrenalin*. It is the administration of the supra-renal extract. It is thought by competent pathologists that this disease is due to some defect in the natural function of the supra-renal gland, and therefore it is sure to bring about a salutary effect.

It is certainly worth a trial. But we caution our brethren against too much and too indiscriminate use of the drug, inasmuch as we often find it to produce an irritable condition of the heart which is not unlikely to be followed by fatal depression.

Our esteemed friend Dr. Clarke of London writes thus in his memorable *Dictionary of Materia Medica*:

"*Adrenalin* has cured a number of cases of Addison's disease and has arrested others. The leading features of this affection may be taken as guides for its use. Bronzing of skin, loss of strength, wasting, exceedingly rapid pulse. It has cured a case of hæmaturia accompanied by pain in the adrenal regions."

P. C. M.

THE COPIOUS SWEATING IN CHOLERA.

How often we must have seen the copious sweating from head to foot in the early stage of some patients suffering from an attack of cholera. This sweating is usually cold (may be hot in some cases), and it continually pours forth through the skin for a time. It is extremely debilitating to the patient. When it takes place, the patient *becomes cold to the touch, countenance cyanotic and pinched, pulse small, thready, or pulseless*, a feeling of extreme prostration, voice *feeble, husky and inaudible*, cramps may make their appearance; some amount of restlessness is exhibited by the throwing of the hands and feet in different directions, and also by frequent changing from side to side; the vomiting and purging are less frequent and less copious or are stopped at the time. *I have often asked myself why this is. No writer on the subject of cholera has made any observation regarding this profuse sweating.* I am not talking of the slight perspiration on the forehead—(in some cases noticeable after one or two copious watery evacuations). My own view is that this copious discharge (which is like sweat in appearance and which I call the exudation of the serum or fluid constituent of the blood), is nothing but the transudation of serum of blood through the sudoriferous glands and pores of the skin and not by the natural activity or over-activity of those glands which cease to work like kidneys, liver, salivary glands, etc. I have observed in some cases that sweating equally potent to deprive the blood of its watery constituent, and to bring about the same conditions, such as lowering of temperature, pulselessness, cramps, and even collapse in a patient as copious purging or vomiting would do.

The urine is passed once or twice in a small quantity, and

then becomes suppressed. Although we have no means of measuring the exact quantity of rice-water or fluid discharge thus lost, I dare say the quantity would be considerable if we could measure it. So the characteristic rice-water discharge of cholera may take place through the mucus surface, as stools per rectum, or as vomit per mouth, or through the skin as sweat. In other words, the profuse sweating in cases of cholera is nothing but a modified rice-water discharge through the skin.

This copious sweating is like stools. It comes on at short intervals ; at times it is copious, and then ceases for a while, and then comes on again, and so on. So that its nature in this respect is very much like that of rice-water evacuation per rectum.

D. N. ROY, M. D.

THE MINIMUM DOSE.

The difficulty of the subject, along with the vast number of opinions concerning the potency question, makes me timid in launching out upon this most important and, to some, irritating subject.

In all cases the minimum dose that will cure is to be employed, otherwise an aggravation of the existing diseased condition may be caused, or other symptoms of the administered drug be produced before re-action takes place. An amount of medicine just sufficient to bring about this re-action, we believe, will cause the best results, for the primary action, which must be produced before re-action can take place, is of shorter duration, but the following cure or amelioration will be more permanent. No set attenuation can be established but the smallest curative dose should be utilized, whether that be the tincture or the thousandth dilution, and nothing is to be more condemned, to my mind, than the frequent contention of the potency question among the members of our school. Some of the exclusive low potentists brand all those who use dilutions above

the twelfth as "fanatics," and accuse them of imagining all their cures ; and, on the other hand, some of the exclusive high potentists refer to their low-dilution professional brothers as "mongrels," and remark that they have not enough brains to prescribe homeopathically. It is true that some high potentists may imagine that they have worked wonderful cures when they have not, and that some exclusive low potentists never give the indicated remedy except by accident, but it seems to me to be very poor logic to put the entire profession under the epithets of "fanatics" and "mongrels."

It is not the belief in high dilutions that makes a physician faulty about his observations, nor the belief in low that makes a poor homeopath. These men would be the same no matter what their creeds.

There are many of the so-called liberal homeopaths with as highly developed power of imagining extraordinary results as that of any high dilutionist, and many close careful prescribers who usually resort to the lower potencies and who are always true to the homeopathic law. It is not faith in a certain class of potencies that makes the true homeopath, but his belief carried into practice in the similar and single remedy.

I believe that we should not be hide-bound to any potency and that the greatest latitude should be indulged in. Although I firmly think that, in the majority of cases, a reasonably high dilution acts better, I never hesitate to lower or raise the potency as I see fit.

Some of the objections against the use of high potencies are the following :—

1. That no medicine can be detected by chemical analysis, the spectrum, or by the microscope in a potency above the twelfth.

2. That the *Saccharum lactis* and *Alcohol* used as media have a medicinal effect and modify or destroy the action of highly attenuated drugs.

3. That the mortars and pestles used for triturating cannot be perfectly cleaned, and always contain more foreign medicinal matter than exists in the high triturations.

4. That the water from the pipes used for the preparations of very high potencies contains more extraneous medicinal substances than the remedy being attenuated.

Because chemistry, the microscope, or spectrum analysis cannot detect the presence of medicine in a potency above the twelfth, are we to cast aside all our high dilutions and cry,—“All hail to Science ?”

Facts are proven in two ways :—By the impressions they make upon our senses, if we do not have delusions and hallucinations, and through the intellect. I think that those familiar with the microscope will agree that it can play many tricks even upon the most expert. One of our departed great homeopathic surgeons related a case in which some acetic fluid was sent to one of the leading microscopists for examination. There returned a report of a urinary analysis. He related other cases ; and all those who know the microscope could add many more. I do not wish to under-estimate the value of microscopical examinations, but often it is hard to tell just what we are looking at. I think that the facts proven to us through our intellect can be just as conclusive, if not more so, than those proven through the senses.

Many of the best provings are made with the thirtieth potency, and many evidences of cures with it and higher dilutions stand out, regardless of non-acceptance of those who only think of a certain point and stop, as proof that there is medicine in dilutions above the twelfth. Aggravations have been caused by the thirtieth and higher potencies. Again, many of the presumed origins of our most virulent diseases have not been discovered, and it is only recently that the small pox germ came into view. Did any one doubt its existence ? Some years ago all the microbes were hidden from our sight because of the lack of power of the then existing optical instruments. According to these gentlemen, then, they did not exist until they

were seen. The proof that there is medicine in dilutions above the twelfth lies in the fact that we get actions from them in both healthy and diseased bodies.

Not many will deny that *Natrum mur.* will act in a potency above twelfth. If it act medicine must be present.

At what potency, then, does the drug cease to exist ? No mortal can tell ; but it is present long after the exclusive low dilutionist would have us believe it were no more, simply because he could not see it.

The second objection : That the *Alcohol* and *Saccharum lactis* destroy, more or less, the action of highly attenuated drugs, cannot be accepted as a fact. They are simply the media and remain the same unit throughout ; they are not potentized.

That more medicine remains on the pestles and in the mortars than is contained in high triturations I deny.

First, they are washed thoroughly with boiling water ; this, of course, is not sufficient to remove all the medicine formerly prepared therewith. This is not all that happens, however. *Alcohol* is then put in the mortars and on the pestles and lighted. Every one knows that heat causes chemical action, and the then existing substance is destroyed as much. Nearly all passes off into the air, and if any remain behind, it becomes a new inert substance.

Separate mortars and pestles are used for low and high potencies. Often the mortars are pumice-stoned. The fact remains that these triturations act, however, and that is all we care about.

That the water used for the preparation of very high dilutions contains more foreign medicinal material than the substance being potentized is next contended by the pessimists. If these gentlemen cannot understand the difference between a potentized remedy and a crude substance, their ability to heal the sick is very materially hampered. There is not the least doubt about the fact that inert substances become valuable remedies when potentized. Remember that sea-water contains more gold than *Aurum* thirtieth, and an egg more *Sulphur* than a high potency of that substance ; that we get

more common salt in our food than there is in *Nat mur.* in a reasonably high dilution, and that there is more *Silicea* dissolved from the vial than exists in the higher attenuations.

The recent discoveries pertaining to radium seem to give some explanation as to why an inert substance becomes medicinal when potentized. Sir William Ramsey has discovered that the gaseous emanation given off from radium changes of its own accord into helium. If this be true, the transmutation of elements is feasible and it is possible for salt, sand, etc., when potentized, to change into new substances differing widely from the old. It also admits of a scientific explanation if we adhere to older, recognized chemical laws. Chemically, the diamond, graphite and lamp black are identical, but the relation between the atoms in the molecule differs in each substance. It is not unreasonable to believe that the same condition exists between common salt and any *Nutrum mur.*, etc. If you think a diamond and graphite the same because chemically alike, present your wife or sweetheart with a piece of graphite out of your pencil for a diamond, and see what happens.

It does not make the slightest difference whether we accept or reject this, the vibratory, the ion theory, or other attempted explanations, the fact stands forth proven by many and repeated observations that inert substances can be made active by potentization. An apple falls to the ground. Why does it fall? Gravitation causes it to fall. What is gravitation? The attraction between masses of matter. What is that attraction? No one knows. We know that the apple falls; we are sure of that. We know that potentized drugs act.

Scarcely anyone can be satisfied enough to put aside all the facts presented by the, provings and by clinical experience with inert substances which are developed into wonderful remedies by potentization, but there are some who do not doubt. There is a tendency for these men, if they find a believer in the potentized remedy mistaken in his observations in a single instance, to class him as well as his followers or associates as dreamers. Such logic would

have killed Aristotle. We simply ask these men if they have ever been mistaken, if they have ever made faulty observations, or if they have ever imagined that they have worked great good when they have not. Until they can do so, their comments are unwarranted. Every man is human, every man makes faulty observations, every man has imagination, but the sum total of evidence offered by many competent learned men as to the results of their observations, admitting that there are times when these observations are incorrect, is ample proof to the unprejudiced that potentized drugs can and do act.

Admitting then that the minimum dose that will cure should be given, whether it be high or low, how are we going to tell which is the minimum dose, and if we give the thirtieth or two-hundredth, how do we know that the thousandth will not cure? If any mortal can answer this question, he had better pass right on to the next world, he is too wise for this. All that we can hope to do is to give him what we consider, from our experience, to be about the minimum dose. This can only be approximately known. We have to begin somewhere; a good rule is to start with the thirtieth potency, thus leaving room above and below to work as we consider necessary.

Sometimes it may be well to give at once a higher or a lower potency, depending on the clearness of the indications, susceptibility of the patient to drug action in general, or to an individual drug on the particular diseased condition we have to treat, and on the drug administered. These are questions that each physician must decide for himself, and his success scientifically depends upon how well we can answer them.

“Begin with the thirtieth” is the general, not absolute, rule that I accept at present.

Some give the credit of curing to everything but the action of the drug: nature, diet, hygiene and suggestion. Although we should admit all these have their influences and that mistakes regarding cures have occurred, nevertheless, we can prove by elimination that the cure of many cases must be due to the remedy and to the remedy alone.

The part which diet and hygiene play can easily be settled by not altering the habits or diet of the patient ; not that hygiene and diet are of no benefit, but in many cases they are not necessary.

There now remain suggestion and coincidence : that is nature curing when we think that the drug is doing the work. Admitting that suggestion is a strong therapeutic agent, I cannot comprehend how anyone can possibly attribute all our cures to its influence. Often we give the wrong drug and get no results.

Now, if suggestion were doing the work we would get our result in spite of the faulty prescription. We study out our case again more carefully and give some other remedy which cures. In the second case the patient has lost some of the faith he or she had at first and the therapeutic efficiency of suggestion is correspondingly lessened. Again, can suggestion be used in the case of a newly-born infant or unconscious person ? I think not, for I believe it to be auto. A well known homeopath had a friend who always said that homeopathy was suggestion and nothing more. He came to the doctor complaining that if something were not done his horse would die. He had tried "all known therapeutic means" (all but the right one, he should have said), and all had failed. He asked the doctor if his "little pills" could do any good, that he was willing to have his horse cured even by homeopathy. The doctor cured the horse. In reply to the gentleman's question as to what drug he gave, "When that horse saw me coming through the door his faith was so strong that he got well right away."

There now remains only the question of coincidence ; that is, nature righting herself at the same time as we give the remedy. It is mightily strange how often nature just gets ready to fix things the right way, after years of idleness coincidently with the administration of the indicated drug.

It is infinitely harder to believe that such coincidences can occur repeatedly than to attribute the cure to the medicine. We admit that such instances do occur, but it is inconceivable that this is always the case. There never seems to be any doubt of the action of a

strong compound tablet and nature is not given much credit. We believe that she cannot claim much for she is never given an opportunity to bring about a cure which is retarded by faulty methods. Speaking of compound tablets: an insistent agent selling this alleged easy, lazy method came to my office. After telling him I was a Hahnemann homeopath he remarked that life was too short to convince me of my faulty ways. He seemed to be looking for an opening, so I showed him the door.

Mistaken diagnosis is also a cry when a cure is claimed. The following history, as an illustration, is worth relating. An eminent New York surgeon called one of the recognized greatest authorities on diagnosis in consultation upon a case of pernicious anæmia. They both after careful physical and microscopical examination decided it to be a true case of this dreaded disease. Two other "old school" physicians had made the same diagnosis. After considerable treatment, in which they had exhausted all their therapeutic agencies, he was told that there was absolutely no hope for him—that he must die. Of course, he could not attend to business, in truth he could hardly move from the weakness, yet he did not lose hope. He next consulted one of the greatest of homeopathic prescribers. The man was cured and resumed his business in a few months. All the medicine he received was three dose of *Kali carb.* c. m. After each dose a blood examination was made showing continued improvement, finally it became normal.

To what is this result to be attributed—faulty diagnosis or coincidence? Who is ready to question the diagnosis of such men, or if they are to be doubted, who can be relied on?

If, on the other hand, nature just gets ready to cure such cases coincidently with the giving of the homeopathically indicated drug, there is sufficient reason for the administration of a remedy. We agree that nature just gets ready, but she is made to get ready by the action of the medicine. It is like a disorderly person being forcibly ejected from a place when he is on the sidewalk, he "was about to leave anyhow." No one wishes to deny that there are times

when coincidences happen, but to apply this old threadbare argument to every case of cure is absurd.

It has been remarked that there is no such thing as genius in medicine, and that work is the factor that counts. We admit that work does count, but that one man has more native talent in specific lines cannot be denied. No amount of industry can make every man a prescriber of the first rank, yet any man can improve himself in any line ; all can become better prescribers with such books as Hahnemann's, T. F. Allen's, Hering's, Farrington's, Nash's, H. C. Allen's, and other well-known classics on *Materia Medica*. All singers do not reach the galaxy of operatic stars, all pianists cannot become world-famous, though all can learn to a greater or less degree to sing and play, so all can learn to prescribe. With this in view, I work on, hoping that I may some day reflect, as a hand-mirror does the sun, perhaps, some of the light given to the world by the immortal Hahnemann.

Closing, permit me to repeat that the smallest dose that will cure, whether high or low, is to be employed and that I do not wish to pose as a high, medium or low dilutionist, notwithstanding that I may have a preference usually, but not always, for the reasonably high potencies.

It is claimed by some that there is a tendency among the younger men towards the so-called "common sense" methods in homeopathy ; that they are physicians and stand ready to use any method to cure their patients.

My experience and observations so far (I humbly concede that I am young) convince me that there is no system so effective as true Hahnemannian Homeopathy. Being brought up in the "old school" and knowing its methods, comparisons are inevitable. •

Despite any opposition, many young men are loyally allegiant to their colors. We cannot but deduce that if there exists a tendency for a number of recent graduates to join the ranks of the so-called "liberalists" it is due to faulty teaching. Some said that it would be impossible to practice pure Homeopathy, that one would be obliged

to resort to compound tablets, astringents, cathartics, etc., in order to make a living.

I believe that the public is capable of understanding Homeopathy in its true form, and it is my experience, so far, gained in a thickly populated section of New York with rich and poor in close proximity that the laity are beginning to demand Homeopathy in its strictest sense.

We should consider that all men have brains and understanding and always explain the true homeopathic principles to any patient who is interested or in doubt. I recall one patient whose first question was : "To what school do you belong ?" "I am a homeopath" I answered. "Great Lord", he said, "there are four or five different kinds of homeopaths. What I want is one that is sure of his own system. He continued that he was tired of paying for cathartics, compounds, etc., when he called or thought that he called a homeopathist and that if I were not what I professed to be, he would bid me good day. The gentleman was well educated, a banker and broker. This experience has been repeated. It is not only among the higher educated that is found this tendency to demand the true treatment they pay for, but among the poor classes also. There is among all classes a growing habit to treat with greater respect and confidence the physicians who are true to the banner under which they walk.

More time cannot now be spent in discussing this subject, but if any are under the impression that Hahnemannian Homeopathy is dying and that all the younger generation are eclectic, let these look into the matter more intimately.

Clinical Record.

Case I. Ansuddeen Mallick, a tall and healthy looking Mahomedan gentleman, aged about 50, came to me with a sinus in the sternum.

He had an attack of syphilis about ten years ago and had been badly treated with mercury and other allopathic drugs. Subsequently after an apparent cure he was suffering from rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, notably in the long bones.

He was salivated twice with timely alleviation of pain.

In the latter end of 1902 he complained of pain in his chest in the region of the heart. He had some liniments rubbed over the parts with no amelioration. His chest was examined by competent authorities and was declared sound. A blister was applied over the sternum but to no effect.

By and by the parts over the sternum became inflamed and an abscess formed. It was poulticed and operated upon. Gradually a sinus formed in the part about two thirds up the sternal bone. A regular sinus formed and pus and blood was coming out of it. He came to me about the end of July 1904.

The sore spot was about two inches in circumference and about an inch deep. It corroded the bone and periosteum covering it.

Pus was thin and bloody, coming out in rather large quantity. There was occasional rheumatic pain and fever during or about the full and new moon. He was getting weaker every day. Appetite was not very good and the bowels were rather constipated.

I commenced the treatment with Hepar Sulp. 30, one dose morning and evening. This did him some good as the sore became clearer and pus healthier.

There was an aggravation during the new moon and I gave him Silicea 30, once a day, for a week. He was doing well; but then followed an increasing pain and a new inflammation over the affected parts.

Lapis albus 6 morning and evening for a few days. No

Improvement ; constipation was extreme and loss of appetite complete.

Hydrastis 3x twice daily. Improvement marked.

Sore was nicely healing up, pus was less and healthy, constipation entirely gone. No medicine for a week. There was a slight increase of his disease with feverishness in the evening and rheumatic pain, pus remaining healthy. On the 17th. October 1904 I gave him *Mezerium* 30, one dose morning and evening, and the improvement was steady and complete cure was effected in the course of three weeks under this remedy.

I restricted his diet considerably. In the beginning I did not allow him rice, fish and meat. Only chapatties and vegetable curry and *dal* were allowed, sugar was not given plentifully, only a little candy sugar with milk and tea.

After several months I gave him rice and full meal once a day and light food in the evening. I generally find meat and sweet things have a tendency to increase the disease. Sour things were also stopped.

CASE II. My friend Babu Atul Chandra Roy Choudhuri brought me a case of ophthalmia neonatorum. A child about three weeks old, emaciated like a skeleton with small and inflamed eyes, full of thick white pus like curdled milk.

There was no history of gonorrhœa or leucorrhœa of the mother. There was considerable chemosis of both eyes. The conjunctiva was turned down with difficulty and inside it was highly red and inflamed.

There was a good deal of pain and photophobia, and the child remained the whole day with closed eyes ; on opening the eyes he cried out bitterly and pus came out in gushes. Bowels were loose, stools slimy and green, and the patient could not digest the milk properly.

Argentum nit. 30, one dose morning and evening. And

argent nit. 6 ten drops in an ounce of distilled water dropped into the eye three times in the day. In two or three days the improvement was marvellous and the child made a perfect recovery in a week's time. Strict order was given to keep the eyes perfectly and scrupulously clean.

Case III. Babu Asu Tosh, Mittra's son about 4 years of age, thin and sickly, had a hard tumor in the head about the size of a hazel nut.

About three months ago the father of the patient noticed a small growth in the back part of the head of his son. He did not think much of it at the time but seeing it gradually increasing in size, he took the advice of an allopathic physician who applied tincture of iodine over the part.

There was no improvement but on the contrary the growth became rapid and assumed the size noted above.

He brought the child to me on the 4th Dec. 1902 and I began the treatment with Calc. c. 30 one dose every third day.

The amelioration was noticeable at once. The tumor began to grow smaller every day and in the course of a month much reduction in the growth took place.

I did not hear from the patient for sometime but he was brought to me for cough and cold sometime after and the father remarked that the tumor had entirely vanished.

Case IV. An elderly gentleman had running from the ear (right) for a long time. He was treated by an allopathic physician with both internal and external applications.

The discharge was stopped in a few days but inflammation, swelling, heat and redness took place behind the ear. Pain increased at night and by the warmth of the bed which necessitated his frequent coming out of bed.

• Pain was experienced both in and outside of the ear, and the swelling grew to an enormous extent.

His physician wanted an operation performed instantly, otherwise there might be danger of brain affection.

Sulphur 200 one dose. Profuse discharge of yellowish thick pus coming out of the ear. There was no abatement of the swelling and pain ; swollen part was very hard.

Merc. Iod 6x trituration, three times in the day.

Much better the next day, continued the same medicine twice a day. In eight days' time the swelling and inflammation were all gone.

The discharge from the ear was stopped by Calc. Phos. 30, one dose every fourth day, for one month.

Health Hints.

A writer in the Health (London) offers the following suggestions :—

Never neglect your daily exercise. A brisk walk over a couple of miles in the fresh morning air or four or five miles bicycle ride is one of the first essentials.

Plain, nourishing food and abundance of good ripe fruit is another. Fruit is best eaten in the morning. Bananas are easy of digestion to some and very nutritious ; grapes are nourishing and fattening ; apples are specially good for brain-workers and oranges are of great benefit to people affected with rheumatism.

Personal cleanliness is the next essential to keeping young. A daily bath and a good rub will clear the complexion faster than medicine.

Have plenty of fresh air in your living and sleeping rooms. Leave your bedroom window open from the top several

inches every night, no matter how cold the weather ; have your bed-covering warm and light.

On getting up in the morning, arrange your bedding and bed so that they may be thoroughly aired ; leave the window open in your bed-room for the greater part of the day. In your living room ventilation is also necessary and sunshine too.

Poor ventilation is accountable for ugliness and deformity in children. Fresh air and sunshine are as essential to a human being as they are to a plant.

Avoid tight clothing ; corsets, garters, sleeves, armholes, collars and waist bands. Tight clothing disturbs the circulation of blood and is the cause of red noses, enlarged veins, flushings &c.

Eight hours' sleep is absolutely required to rest the brain and ten minutes' nap twice a day will do much towards warding off wrinkles and keeping the face youthful.

Hints.

Onosmodium vir.—has probably cured more cases of headache, due to eye strain than any other remedy.—Dr. H. C. Allen.

Where there is a flow of dark, stringy blood from any part with weakness and lassitude, *crocus sat* is the remedy. Backache, bad color, bearing down pain, headache—*Sepia*.

Billious sick headache, vomiting of bile—*Iris vesicigor.*

Fistula,—*Silicea*.

Chronic cough, much expectoration, weak chest—*Stannum*.

Terrifying hallucinations, convulsions—*Stramonium*.

Gloom, depression, occasional tendency to commit suicide—*Aurum*.

Pains at the heart, constriction, palpitation—*Cactus grandiflorus*. Severe cramps in legs or feet.—*Cuprum*.

Headache, eyes smart and watery, nose running, sneezing “a bad cold”—*Allium cepa*.

In stomach diseases, ulceration, cancer or other ills, in addition to the indicated remedy, give a tablespoonful of pure olive oil, two or three times a day.

Æsculus and *Hamamelis* suppositories give quick relief in cases of painful piles.

Abrotanum craves for bread boiled in milk.

Natrum mur has an aversion to bread.

Lycopodium has an aversion to rye bread.

Graphitis is better from drinking cold water.

Pulsatilla and *Rhus*. have relief on stretching the muscles, therefore the patient sleeps with both legs stretched out at full length.

Stannum patient sleeps with one leg drawn up and the other stretched out.

Chamomilla patient sleeps with legs far apart.

Platina patient sleeps with legs far apart when tenderness of genitalia is the cause.

Sulphur and *Cina* have head turned to one side when sleeping.

Pulsatilla patient lies with hands crossed on abdomen.

Platina patient with hands over head with excessive tenderness of genitalia. *Pulsatilla* and *Antimonium crud* are the best remedies in chicken pox.

The six grand key notes of Apis are—

Stinging pains which make the patient cry out and leave an exquisite soreness behind.

Absence of thirst even during the fever.

Intolerance of heat, it even aggravates the chill ; can't bear a warm or close room.

Right sided affections or those moving from right to left.
Rosy redness and œdema of the affected part. Dropsies.
Sudden onset in acute diseases.—(Boyer, in Recorder).

Four symptoms of Argentum Nit :—

Inco-ordination, loss of control, voluntary movements,
of the spincters, &c.

Flatulence—Stomach, intestines.

Prematurely aged look of infants, invalid, old people.

Sensations—sticking, as if enlarged, as if a fluid ran
along part, as if egg had dried on parts &c.

The French hospitals have adopted the following rules of
quarantine in contagious disorders : Measles eight days after
all rash and cough have ceased. Diphtheria six weeks from
the commencement of the disease, if sore throat and other
characteristic symptoms have disappeared.

Small pox ten days after the commencement of febrile
symptoms if the healing and fever have ceased.

Typhoid two weeks after the patient's strength has been
re-established and the normal functions of his digestive
organs restored. (*Health Culture*).

Therapeutic Notes

Lac caninum is a very useful remedy in cases of headache.
Pain located especially over the left eye, neuralgic in character,
darting and piercing ; the pain is aggravated by talking
and noises and better by rest and application of cold water
over the head.

It is like Belladonna in many respects but Belladonna
headache is congestive in character while Lac can is of a nervous
nature.

Juglans Regia is used in menstrual ailments. Menses

appears twice in the month or sooner, blood black and coagulated, attended with pain in region of uterus. Its concomitant symptoms are headache, face flushed, frequent micturition, dyspepsia, flatulence and diarrhœic stools.

It is very closely allied to *Kali nitricum* which has menses too soon, with blood in clots and black like ink. But violent colic and pain in sacrum are its characteristics. It has, however, no headache and dyspeptic symptoms are nearly absent. Urinary symptoms are almost the same in both remedies.

In phthisis pulmonum *Kreosote* is a valuable remedy. But it must be used according to symptomatic indications. Allopathic physicians are in the habit of using it indiscriminately in all cases.

We have seen bad results from such a wholesale use of the remedy.

Pain in front of the chest, frequent and periodical blood spitting, purulent sputa, greenish yellow and foul smelling. Emaciation, hectic fever and great prostration. Digestive derangements, colloquative diarrhœa, loathing for food, nausea and vomiting which are often induced by the foulness of the patient's breath. If administered according to those indications good results may be obtained.

All characteristic symptoms of rachitis may be found in the pathogenesis of *Silicea*. It is therefore that *silicea* must be a valuable help for the cure of the disease.

Profuse and sour perspiration of head, body being dry, fontanelles open ; weak ankles, painless diarrhœa, body emaciated but abdomen swollen.

Mephites in whooping cough. Purely nervous and spasmodic cough, not much sputa. In attempting to swallow, food goes in the wrong passage. This is a very valuable symptom and we often find it verified in such conditions. Hollow

deep sounding cough, coughing produces smothering sensation, child cannot exhale.

Asarum Europium is sometimes used with advantage in choleraic diarrhœa.

Editorial Notes.

The Summer this year has been marked by an absence of the heat of the tropical sun that is so much dreaded by the Europeans. Heavy showers with high winds almost every day have kept the country comparatively cool. The Sonthal pergunnahs, the N. W. P. &c., places that are notorious for their intense heat, have been quite cool upto date, in some places, so much so that people have to use blankets and wraps at night.

Dr. D. N. Ray is enjoying his annual holiday at Darjeeling. He is expected back in Calcutta by the beginning of June.

Dr. P. C. Majumdar's Bengali treatise on *Materia Medica*, which has been extensively rewritten and enlarged, is just out of the printer's hands and may be had of the booksellers now. The new edition is about 700 pages while the old edition was only 500 pages.

Plague is gradually dying out in Calcutta. From a mortality of 150 a day it has come down to 30 per day.* But this is the rule almost every year. It begins in March, shows the highest mortality in April and declines again in May. We were in hopes that the unusual cold weather would prevent the recrudescence of plague this year, but we are sorry to say that we have been sadly disappointed. •

• The Calcutta Homeopathic Hospital is the topic of the day. Almost all the daily papers in Calcutta are discussing the matter most favorably. A well-known gentleman remarked the other day, that we must strike the iron while it is hot, if we want to succeed. So we earnestly hope that our colleagues in the city as well as in the moffusil should work hard to make the project an entire success.

We are glad to notice that the Indian Mirror has at last dropped the unpleasant controversy that was going on about the Hahnemann Anniversary for some time for nothing.

• Dr. S. N. Goswami, the young graduate of Hering College of Chicago, is expected back in Calcutta by September 1905.

We are extremely grieved to learn that our worthy colleague Dr. G. L. Gupta has lost his youngest brother. The young gentleman was suffering for some time from the effects of tuberculosis. We extend our sincere condolence to the doctor and to his venerable father Dr. Mohendra Lal Gupta, the well-known physician of Burdwan.

A London special cablegram to the *Englishman* says :—
“A man named Leith, a rag sorter, has died of bubonic plague. Twenty-five people have been isolated.”

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হোমিও ঔষধাদি উপহার।

আমরা বিলাত আমেরিকা ও জাপান রাজ্যের প্রসিদ্ধ ঔষধালয় হইতে বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধ মেলে মেলে আনাইয়া অতি সুগত মূল্যে বিক্রয় করিতেছি। ডাক্তার সরকার স্বয়ং উপস্থিত থাকিয়া ঔষধাদির ডাইলিউশন পরিদর্শন করেন। আমাদের ঔষধের বিশুদ্ধতা ও অকৃত্রিমতা প্রস্তুত এত অল্পদিনের মধ্যে এত অধিক কাটতি দাঁড়াইয়াছে। কলকাতা ও সাধারণ চিকিৎসার বাস্তব উপায়, পুস্তক ও ক্যাম্ফর সহ ১২, ২৪ ৩০, ৪০, ৫০, ৬০, ৭২, ১০৪, শিশু মূল্য ২, ৩, ৩।০, ৪, ৫, ৬, ৭, ১০, টাকা।

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সরল গৃহ চিকিৎসা।

গৃহে গৃহে হোমিওপ্যাথিক প্রচার উদ্দেশ্যেই এই পুস্তকখানি সরলভাষায়, স্থলভ মূল্যে প্রকাশ করা হইয়াছে, এই পুস্তকে নূতন ব্রতী চিকিৎসকদিগের জন্ত আমরা প্রত্যেক পীড়ার নির্দিষ্ট ঔষধগুলির সচরাচর ব্যবহৃত ক্রম উল্লেখ করিয়া দিয়াছি, গৃহস্থ ও শিক্ষিত বানাগণ পণ্যস্ত ইহা দেখিয়া সহজে তাহাদের সম্ভান, সম্ভোগের চিকিৎসা করিতে পারিবেন মূল্য—১০ আনা মাত্র।

ওলাউঠা চিকিৎসা।

ওলাউঠা বা কলেরা অতি সাংঘাতিক পীড়া, হোমিওপ্যাথিক মতের চিকিৎসাই ইহার একমাত্র উপায় তাহা বোধ হয় সাধারণকে আর বুঝাইতে হইবে না, তবে প্রথম হইতে রীতিমত ভাবে চিকিৎসার আবশ্যক। সেই জন্ত প্রত্যেক গৃহস্থের একখানি কলেরা পুস্তক ও কিছু হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ রাখা কর্তব্য। রোগীর শয্যাপার্থে বসিয়া বড় বড় রাশি রাশি পুস্তক হাতডান অপেক্ষা ইহা হইতে অতি সহজে, অতি শীঘ্র, রোগের লক্ষণ দেখিয়া ঔষধ নির্বাচন করা শ্রেয়ঃ, ইহার ভাষা অতি সরল, মূল্য—১/০ আনা মাত্র।

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বটকৃষ্ণ পাল এণ্ড কোং।

গ্রেট হোমিওপ্যাথিক হ-ল, ১২ নং বন্কিল্ড লেন, -কমিসকা হা।

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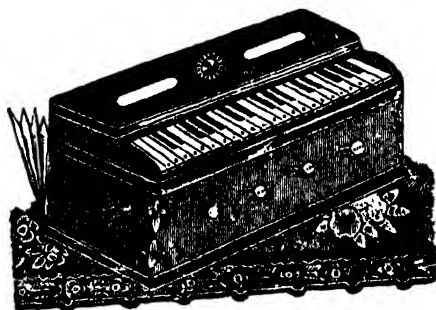
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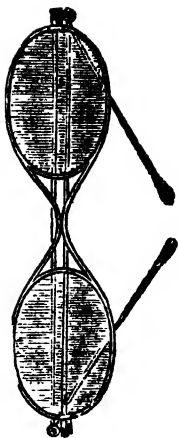
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এন, কে, মজুমদার এণ্ড কোং

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খোঙ্গরাপটা, কলিকাতা।

ব্রাঞ্চ—২৯৭নং অপার চিৎপুর রোড, শোভাবাজার।
১৬১নং বহুবাজার স্ট্রীট, শিয়ালদহ।

হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ। ড্রাম /৫, /১০ পয়সা।

আমরা আমেরিকার বিখ্যাত “বোরিক এণ্ড টেফেল” কোম্পানীর ও জার্মানীর বিখ্যাত “ডাক্তার উইলমার শোয়ারের” ঔষধালয় হইতে বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধ প্রচুর পরিমাণে আমদানী করিয়া অল্প লাভে সস্তা দরে বিক্রয় করিতেছি। আমাদের ঔষধালয়ে একজন সুযোগ্য ডাক্তারের তত্ত্বাবধানে ও শিক্ষিত কম্পাউণ্ডার দ্বারা পরিচালিত। আমাদের ঔষধালয়ে বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধ বিক্রয় হয় যে, ইহার আর সম্ভেদ নাই। ইংরাজী পুস্তক শিশি, কর্ক, হুগার প্রোবিটল ইত্যাদি প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত আছে এবং বাজার অপেক্ষা সস্তাদরে পাইকারী ও খুচরা বিক্রয় হয়।

কলেরা চিকিৎসার বাক্স—পুস্তক, ক্যান্ডার, ড্রপার সহ ১২ শিশি ঔষধ পূর্ণ বাক্স
২ টাকা, ২৪ শিশি ৩ টাকা, ৩০ শিশি ৩৭.০ আনা, ৪৮ শিশি ৫০ টাকা। মাসুল স্বতন্ত্র।

গৃহচিকিৎসার বাক্স—পুস্তক, ড্রপার সহ ১২ শিশি ঔষধ পূর্ণ বাক্স ২ টাকা, ২৪
শিশি ৩ টাকা, ৩০ শিশি ৩৭.০ আনা ৪৮ শিশি ৫০ টাকা, ৬০ শিশি ৬০ টাকা, ৭২ শিশি ৭০
টাকা, ১০৪ শিশি ১১০ টাকা। মাসুল স্বতন্ত্র।

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We sincerely believe that the choice of a brand of Soaps is quite a serious affair. For, apart from its cleansing properties, its action on the skin should have our particular attention. The most delicate and almost transparent skin often becomes hard and dull by using a quality of soaps that contains dangerous irritants used by some manufacturers to lessen the cost of production. Further point to be noted is that by allowing a quantity of water to be left in the soaps, practically a lesser quantity is sold to the buyer than he apparently pays for. When kept for long, this quantity of water evaporates and the soap is left in a shrunk, hard and deodorised condition.

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do not corrode the skin, have no water in composition, possess lasting and sweet fragrance and have thorough cleansing properties.

TO LET.

THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW.

A Monthly Journal of Homeopathy and
Collateral Sciences.

Vol. XIV.]

JUNE 15, 1905.

[No. 6.

THE CALCUTTA HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

It has been with great anxiety that we have been watching the progress that the scheme of a homeopathic hospital has been making since the day the appeal was sent out to the public for this purpose, signed by no less than seventeen members of the homeopathic profession of Calcutta. It was indeed a very auspicious day when this appeal was sent out, for the 10th of April was the anniversary of the 150th birthday of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, and it has given the promoters of the enterprise no mean pleasure to find that many of the most noble-hearted gentlemen are quite alive to the fact that a homeopathic hospital is an absolute necessity, in this city of Calcutta. •

We are proud to be able to state that our pioneer nobleman Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore has himself consented to be the patron of the institution, while such distinguished men as the Honourable Mr. Justice Saroda Charan Mitra, Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee, Babu Norendra Nath Sen, Kumar Dinendra Narayan Ray, Honourable Moulvie Serajul Islam Khan Bahadoor, Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman,

Shamshul Ulama Moulvie Ahmed, Mr. P. N. Mukerjee, Rai Pashupati Nath Bose Bahadur &c. have volunteered to work for the furtherance and completion of this noble work. The very fact that it has given rise to a great deal of controversy and criticism among the public, as we find from the daily papers of Calcutta, shows that it is a proposition of some great importance. Many of the leading papers of the city have been writing on the subject in a most favourable way. Among these, the editorials that appeared in the "Statesman", the "Indian Mirror", the "Bengalee" the "Indian Nation" and the "Telegraph" are worthy of note.

It may be that the appeal that was published has not reached all the readers of our paper. We therefore publish it in full here for the enlightenment of, and to receive support from the homeopathic fraternity all over the country.

"In this great city of Calcutta, the metropolis of India, where homeopathy has made so much progress within the space of such a short time, the need of a public charitable institution for the furtherance of its cause has been felt for some time, and it has been hoped that this long-felt want would be supplied in the fulness of time. Many eminent men have worked in the cause of this new system of medicine, but a Homeopathic Hospital is yet an unaccomplished fact. The members of the homeopathic medical profession and the number of patients also are daily increasing, but as yet nothing has been done to give homeopathy a permanent habitation in Calcutta.

The beneficent effect of homeopathic medication is recognised by the rich and the poor alike, but many among the latter are prevented from having recourse to it on account of their poverty. The princes and nobles of this country have done much towards the establishment of many charitable institutions with their characteristic generosity and muni-

ficence. May we not venture to hope that the claims of homeopathy will enlist their sympathy and appeal to their generosity ?

We may here quote a few words of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mitra, who presided at the last distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Calcutta School of Homeopathy : "That homeopathy saves life and relieves suffering, there can be no doubt. * * * If homeopathy can afford such relief and save life, the more we have of homeopathy, the better. But unfortunately for India and unfortunately for the town of Calcutta there is no proper place for the treatment of the poor. A hospital is absolutely necessary for the town of Calcutta." It is therefore in the hope of removing this long-felt want that we venture to appeal with some confidence to the generous public for help towards the establishment of such an institution. In this connection it is necessary to state that we shall require about one lakh and fifty thousand rupees to start with.

Akshay Kumar Dutta, L. M. S.

A. N. Mukerjee, M. D.

Baridbaran Mukerjee, L. M. S.

Bepin Behary Chatterjee, M. B.

Behari Lall Bose, L. M. S.

D. N. Ray, M. D.

G. L. Gupta, M. D.

J. N. Majumdar, M. D.

Jagannath Chattapadhyay, L. M. S.

Nitai Charan Halder, L. M. S.

Nripendra Nath Set, L. M. S.

Paresh Nath Chatterjee, L. M. S.

Pratap Chandra Majumdar, M. D.

S. K. Nag, L. M. S.

Suresh Chandra Datta, L. M. S.

„ T. K. Mukerjee, L. M. S.

W. Younan, M. B. C. M. (*Edinb.*)”

A CASE OF PNEUMONIA CURED BY THE SINGLE REMEDY.

Sometime ago, I was called to see an old lady suffering from fever about 50 miles away from Calcutta. All the members of that family were believers in homeopathy, but as good homeopathic doctors were not available at the place, they had to call the best doctor of the locality, who happened to be an allopath. But as the patient was getting worse every day, about the fifteenth day of the fever they thought a change of treatment imperative, and so they sent for me. When I visited the patient, she was in an extremely prostrated condition ; the pulse was frequent but feeble and thready. The temperature was 104. The tongue was furred and the patient had great difficulty in putting it out. The teeth were full of sordes. The breath was horribly offensive. She had constipation at the beginning but frequent purgatives had brought on a diarrhœaic condition and she was passing large yellow stools of semisolid consistency. There was profuse expectoration of greyish matter and both mucous and crepitant rales were audible over both the lungs and she was lying in a soporous condition with occasional fits of consciousness when she would ask for homeopathic treatment as she said the strong medicines were killing her. After I arrived at the patient's house, I had to wait about half an hour before she regained consciousness. When she came to her senses, her joy knew no bounds at finding me sitting by her side, for I was their old family doctor in Calcutta. In fact she began

to shake so violently and the excitement was so great that I was afraid she would get into a fit of unconsciousness soon and it was with great difficulty that I could pacify her. She beseeched me to take her down to Calcutta. I assured her that we would do so as soon as she was able to stand the railway journey.

As this seemed to be a sadly neglected case, I took Nash's hint and gave a dose of Lachesis 200 at once.

Then I left four more doses of Lachesis 200 and four of Phosphorus 30, giving instructions to repeat the Lachesis the next morning, should the patient improve on that, but if after waiting twenty-four hours there was no improvement, then to give Phosphorus and not otherwise. As for diet, only barley water or milk was enjoined and the jug broth and the large paraphernalia of dieteries that was going on, were all discontinued.

As the people were pretty good homeopaths, they observed my directions rigorously and on the third day I had the report that the patient had steadily improved on the Lachesis and that there had been no necessity of giving the Phosphorus.

Now I gave a few doses of placebo and the patient made an uneventful recovery in the course of a fortnight.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.



THE PERSONALITY OF THE PHYSICIAN.

Every year—almost, indeed, every month—some new drug is added to the armamentarium of the physician with the endorsement that it is to all intents and purposes a sovereign remedy for a certain disease, or if not that, yet that it

is capable of so modifying the pathological processes that it will greatly alleviate the symptoms of which the sufferer complains. For a little while the new drug may seem to work wonders, but sooner or later—and it is generally sooner rather than later—the power wanes, the potency diminishes, and it is dropped out of use, while another remedy takes its place.

Yet stronger than these new remedies, (says a writer in the Westminster Gazette,) more potent than the old ones, there is a curative power to which it has been reserved for a physician of our own time to draw attention. This power has been called "The personality of the physician" by Dr. Alfred T. Schofield who makes it the sub-title of his last book "Unconscious Therapeutics." It is curious that this fact which has been recognised by physicians through all the centuries, should be only stated in terms in this year of grace. Hippocrates wrote three-and-twenty centuries ago, "Our natures are the physicians of our diseases," while Galen declared "The physician is the minister of nature," and with Galen "physician" did not mean the druggist. The remarkable thing is that this power may be made to act not only consciously but also unconsciously, and it probably acts most powerfully in the latter manner. In this way it is distinguished from efforts at direct suggestion or any form of hypnotism. The personality of the physician affects the patient in various ways, often without the knowledge of the doctor or the patient, and this through the medium of what Dr. Schofield calls "the unconscious mind."

It is probably difficult for most people to realise that they can and do have two parts to the mind. A very simple physical fact, however, will help to illustrate this. Every bone in the body is made up of two portions. You may dissolve one but by acid and the bone still retains its shape,

though it becomes flexible. You may burn out the other portion in a fire and the bone still retains its shape but becomes quite brittle. It is the intimate correlation of the two parts which gives the bone its particular qualities. The unconscious mind may be acted upon consciously or unconsciously. To do so consciously hypnotism may be required, but it is done unconsciously by people every day of their lives.

There is a certain artist at the present time who has an unsought-for popularity, because people say that whenever he is present he makes them feel better. He has highly developed this healing influence, this power of being what Dr. Schofield has called a "centre of health." And it acts quite unconsciously to himself. Just as there are places which re-centres of infection, so there are doctors who from ignorance of the power of their personality may possibly become agents for evil on account of their depressing and gloomy temperament, and thus manufacture hypochondriacs unconsciously. These men are the antitheses of their fellows, who, of a cheerful and sanguine disposition, benefit or cure the patient by infusing faith and hope by their words and personality. There are also some physicians who would declare a patient perfectly well because he exhibits no physical signs of disease, yet he may suffer acutely, for a disease of the imagination is quite different from an imaginary disease, and may cause considerably more misery than organic disease.

As an antithesis to this and an example of how the personality of the physician, acting through his mind on the patient's physical state, can affect such a disease, Professor A. Ford relates that he attended a patient who had been suffering uninterruptedly from headache for two years, acquired as the result of another physician's assurance that it was an inheritance from his father. Professor Ford assured the man that headaches were not an inheritance and could easily be

cured. At once the man lost, through the good words of the physician, the pain which he had acquired merely through bad suggestion of another practitioner. What, in the old doctors, used to be called "a good bed-side manner" is, no doubt, in part the action of this unconscious force which, Dr. Schofield points out, is not taught to the student, who may spend a thousand pounds on his education and be (aucourant) with all the latest refinements in the methods of research and treatment and yet be wholly ignorant of the value of (himself) in his relation to the cure of the patients who come to him ; for, as Sir William Gull once remarked, " In clinical medicine the welfare of the patient, and not scientific aims, is alone before the physician "—a statement which might well be impressed upon the practitioners of to-day, for they by no means always remember this fact, though its all importance to the patient is so obvious.

A RESUME OF PLAGUE CASES TREATED BY HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

1. A young boy about 7 years old was attacked with high fever accompanied by a swelling in the axillary region. I am unable to enumerate all the phases of the disease that this boy passed through previous to my being called to see him. All that I could learn from the parents was that the boy had been suffering from high fever with delirium for three days without any benefit whatever. In fact he had now come to the last stage of the disease in spite of the fact that the best medical aid was availed of from the beginning.

We were called about 2 o'clock on the third day of the disease. The boy had very high fever, the temperature was about 105 ; he was restless, constantly moaning and groaning,

trying to catch hold of imaginary things, muttering and talking incoherently. He had an enormous swelling in the left axillary region. It was highly inflamed and the inflammation had involved nearly the whole of the left side of the chest. His pulse was very frequent but feeble. There was copious perspiration but it afforded no relief. Belladonna 30. every three hours.

I had the report again at night that the patient was no better, in fact the delirious talks had increased and he was now becoming alternately restless and drowsy.

Hyosciamus 30 three doses during the night.

I saw the patient the next morning when I found that the temperature had gone down and the delirium was also much better. His temperature was 100°1. I asked him how he was and he said that his body was sore all over and it ached fearfully.

The glands in the axilla as also in the neck were very painful.

Rhustox 30, every three hours during the day.

I had the report again at 40'clock when I learned that the fever had gone up to 103°4, and that he was becoming very drowsy, so much so that at times it was difficult to rouse him. Moreover as he had not been moved for two days the abdomen was distended. Nux mosch 200, one dose.

I saw the boy again at about 8 P. M. when I found him better in every respect. The temperature was 101. The bowels had been moved once, rather loose but very offensive. The tympanitis was consequently considerably less. The delirium had almost disappeared, and he was praying to God with his father that he might recover.

Placebo three or four doses during the night. In the morning I saw him again. The temperature was still 101, but he seemed to be exceedingly weak so much so that he

could put out his tongue with the greatest difficulty. The pulse also seemed to be rather irregular. Now these symptoms rather disturbed my mind, for a sudden failure of the heart's action is not an uncommon occurrence in such algid forms of diseases, and I have had very sad experiences at times. So I gave a dose of Lachesis 200 at once and ordered for some chicken broth for nutrition. I had hitherto been giving him barley water with a little milk. Three hours later I had the report again that the boy was in the same state. In the evening I saw him again and found that the temperature was about 99 and he was doing fairly well but for the weakness.

No more medicine.

The next day the temperature came down to the arrow mark and he kept well from that date. The inflammation formed into an abscess and had to be opened. He had a dose or two of Hepar Sulph. 30 for this.

After the boy had been well for above a week or ten days, the father took the child with him to the goddess *Kali*, to offer his prayers for the recovery of the child. This caused an exposure to the sun and heat and considerable exhaustion. In the evening again the boy had high fever with delirium but this time the timely administration of a few doses of Belladonna cured him completely and he has been quite well since.

(To be continued).

A CASE OF APPENDICITIS CURED.

A telegraphic message summoned me to the bedside of a patient of ours, who was staying about a hundred miles away from the city. She had been subject to uterine diseases

for many years and the present illness was also attributed to an attack of metritis that she had about 3 weeks before I was called to see her. When I arrived, she was indeed in a very critical condition. The pulse was exceedingly weak almost thready, the temperature was variable ranging from 101 to 103·8. She was utterly prostrated; the right side of the abdomen was a hard, swollen and adherent mass, so much so that it was difficult to say whether it was peritonitis resulting from a pelvic cellulitis, or an ovaritis or an appendicitis. The attending physicians were of opinion that nothing but an operation could save her life and even that in the present state of the patient's health was not advisable. The lady doctor attending her declared on the day I arrived that the patient was in a much worse condition than she was on the previous day. She was getting weaker and the inflammation was extending and suppuration was imminent. She said that there was nothing wrong with the uterus or the ovaries. It was about 1 o'clock when I arrived and I gave her a dose of Merc. sol 30. But I learnt soon after that a local homeopathic physician of great experience had been attending the patient and had been continuing Merc. sol. from the previous night without benefit.

I next prescribed Psorin 400 one dose as I was told that her breath was very foul; in fact, all the discharges were horribly offensive, even the stool and the urine too was horribly offensive.

About 9 o'clock in the evening the patient complained of feeling chilly and the temperature went up quickly to 103·8, which alarmed the patient's family very much, for she had never had rigors before and the attending physician had said that rigors would indicate the commencement of suppuration and that would mean sure death.

I was hastily called into the patient's room and found that

the pulse was very quick and she was very restless. Acon 3x one dose. No improvement in two hours. She began getting weaker and the pulse became feebler still ; she also talked incoherently. Baptisia 30 one dose. No perceptible improvement excepting that she did not talk nonsense anymore. The temperature continued unabated and the pulse in the same condition. About midnight it seemed that something must be done at once or else the patient's life would be in danger in two or three hours. In fact the people in the house began to despair of her life. She was in an agony of pain —extremely restless, calling for water but unable to drink much ; the pulse still in the same condition.

Arsenic 200, one dose. Two hours after, the temperature came down to 102 and it seemed to me that she was getting slightly better, although the pulse &c. still continued the same.

Placebo, one dose. Two hours later I found the temperature going up again.

Arsenic 200 another dose. Temperature began going down again. It came down to 101 and remained there stationary for about 6 hours. Arsenic 200 was repeated again.

In the morning the attending physician and the lady doctor, both called and declared that the patient was in a critical condition. Of course they saw the patient and went away leaving all the anxiety of the patient on my shoulders, now that she was struggling between life and death.

But thank God, by the afternoon, the temperature began going down steadily and by the evening it was 99. Night was the critical time for her, but this night she kept fairly well.

The next morning, it seemed as if a storm had passed over my patient. She felt better in every way and what was more, on examination I found that the hard adherent mass

had disappeared altogether, and there was only a lump about the size of a hen's egg that was situated about the middle point in the line drawn from the crest of the ilium to the umbilicus and which was still very tender, the rest of the abdomen being perfectly soft and quite natural. Now there remained no doubt as to the diagnosis of the disease, or the efficacy of the arsenic. And nothing else in the world could have taken away all that inflammatory mass excepting the indicated remedy. The lady doctor in her astonishment declared that the effect of homeopathic medicines was wonderful, although she could not understand how such a thing as Arsenic 200 could have brought about all this change.

In about three or four days the swelling and pain disappeared completely and the fever also, which was of a malarious nature ultimately yielded to a few doses of Calc ars and Sulphur and the patient was completely restored to health. I have heard only yesterday that she has been keeping well since but is still very weak.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

Honeyed Hints

BY DR. S. K. BURMAN.

All that exists.—Every conceivable atom or particle is a living thing—*a life*.

The body.—Man is more than his body.

The body exists for us, not we for the body.

The body is an automatic creature ; a creature of habit.

The body is not a necessary instrument of thought or life.

The life.—Ordinarily we estimate life by the activity of the automatic nervous system.

Earth life is the smallest part of human activity.

The life of a man is a continuous chain of which the earth-life is but a link.

The Senses.—Be not slave to the senses.

The desire.—Men rarely desire what they *pretend* to desire.

The belief.—Men make themselves believe what they *really* believe not.

The Consciousness.—Our 'waking consciousness' is the most limited form of consciousness.

The bondage.—No hand can bind us save our own, and no hand save our own can set us free.

The birth.—Determine to claim your divine birth right by making your lower nature the servant of the higher.

The death.—The body is never more alive than when it is dead.

The mind.—Man is mind enrapped in the physical and sense-bodies, acting upon and through them.

Mind literally outgrows the physical and sense bodies, acting till it acts independent of them, in its own plane.

Words are symbols showing but fragments of the mind.

Mind exhibits itself in its own plane, not in parts but in full and all at once as a coloured and musical picture.

Mind thinks a thought, not a colour, sound or form which are born of it.

Mind grows by thought.

Think for yourself, for a great deal of your thinking is not your own but the mere receptions of other's thoughts.

Concentration helps best the growth of the mind.

Nourish good thoughts and turn out the evil ones promptly, that more and more good thoughts may flow into your mind.

Majority of us know the mind as the 'I' but it is illusory.

The true man.—Is the 'I'. In him are storied the germs of every quality and for 'him the hour never strikes'.

To share and not to hold and to work in harmony develop the true man and let this be the object of our life.

The unity.—Man always yearns for unity, because the true man *feels* it, though in earth life it tries to realise it in vain.

Good and Evil.—Every thing that is evil carries in it the germ of destruction and everything that is good has in it the seed of immortality.

Peace be to all.

A FEW LETTERS FROM HAHNEMANN.

TO VON BÖNNINGHAUSEN,

Dearest friend—I handled your picture with the greatest pleasure, and shall add it to our other valuable paintings, I think it is only in profile that your distinguished face can adequately be portrayed. The young lady who was kind enough to bring it to me and who has since returned home did not stop with us for a minute. She promised however, to come with her cousin to our musical soiree on the 10th August, but did not do so, and therefore I have not been able to see her again or to make any inquiries regarding your domestic felicity.

Your practical success has, as you may well be assured, given me extreme pleasure; I am sorry to hear however that you have too many patients although I myself have just got about enough. We must also be able to take a little rest from the heavy work, be it ever so solacing to our sympathetic feelings. Will the young medical men in your district never acquire a desire to become equally happy and assist to make their suffering fellow creatures as happy too? Still here also such conversions are rare—God help us.

I do not deny that abscess in the bone ordinarily speaking, are very difficult to heal. *Angustura* has often done

good. They seem to me to be of two descriptions, of which the one demands a base remedy such as *Calc.* and *Hep. Sulph.* *Calc.* ; the other more acids such as *Acid nitric*, *Silicea* and *Acid phos.* of which last one finds a hint in I think 613 *Ac. Phos.* of the second edition of "Chronic Diseases" *Assa-fœtida* was seldom of any use to me. *Cuprum* and *Angustura* have also been extolled-with very weak bodies ; *Arnica* is not to be forgotten. In *Tinea Staph.* has rarely failed me specially in very high potencies. The search as to whether the same has been infected with scab is time and trouble wasted, one only learns half of the affair in any case, and moreover, hereditary *Psora* is undeniable.

I took a sympathetic regretful interest in the relation of Gaiithier's ingratitude. I have had many such experiences, so that I now only trust those who adhere to me zealously. Where I do not perceive an extraordinary impulse toward the truth, then I rather put them back and submit to them the most difficult problems in order that they may thoroughly learn our science and be in a position to practise it. In this way many are discouraged ; but if after this, they still remain true to their purpose and intention, then I reach out to them a helping hand and everything goes well. They must not be deficient in kindness of heart and they have sufficient of that, then they will not be deficient in thankfulness to their teacher in the divine act.

The German Homeopaths had already sunk so low that they could not sink any lower. Now people tell me they are gradually beginning to exercise inner retrospection and to advance a little.

I have nothing whatever to do with them—the future age will be better able to understand what is best for the welfare of mankind.

I desire very much some day to see your Repertory in

one volume without distinction between the antipsoric remedies and others although even in its hitherto existing form it has been very useful.

As soon as I can get a reliable opportunity through some traveller, I will send you a good copper plate engraving of my present countenance and some other similar things. This time I have been imposed upon—late in September, the second Miss. V. Wintgen came to us and standing in our large beautiful drawing room without sitting down for a moment or even deigning to bestow a glance on the remarkable paintings there, said to us very rapidly and volubly that her cousin had already gone back and was not able to come again, that she herself had now to undertake a short journey but would return about the middle of October and would then call to take with her whatever I had to send you and off she went before I could even make the slightest enquiry regarding your esteemed family—and she did not keep her word, she did not return. God be with you, and accord to you and your dear family the greatest earthly happiness. We two are well and happy in spite of all our load of work, and love each other as good children should.

Yours

(Signed) SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

Paris 23rd October 1840.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISEASE. .

A NEW PROBLEM TO FACE.

The reports of an epidemic of "cerebro-spinal meningitis" in America have duly appeared in the press of Great Britain. On April 24th a case was reported as having occurred in Great Britain. It is eminently desirable, declares Dr. Andrew

Wilson in the Daily Mail, that the public mind should be reassured regarding the ailment in question ; hence a few remarks on the disease may be regarded as appropriate at the present juncture.

"Meningitis" is a term applied to inflammation of the membranes, in which the brain is enclosed. These membranes, extend to and invest the spinal cord itself, this last being the continuation of the brain as the main line of the nervous system through the body. The word "cerebrum" is used to indicate the brain at large and the term "cerebro-spinal" therefore, indicates the brain and cord collectively.

This meningitis affects both brain and cord and constitutes in consequence a special disorder. Meningitis itself is often met with in the medical practice arising from causes traceable in the body at large. Thus tuberculosis may give rise to this disease as also many other conditions represented by disease or injury, but the disease which is attracting attention to-day is a different matter from cases of brain inflammation arising independently, so to speak, and accounted for by some state or other of the individual body. Here we meet with an epidemic affection, one which spreads and affects a number of individuals. In this sense the ailment becomes of great importance and ranks with those troubles which like typhoid fever or small-pox, demand the attention of the public health authorities.

AS AN EPIDEMIC.

The history of cerebro-spinal meningitis—otherwise known as "spotted fever"—is a curious one. As far as I can trace this history I find that it was in Geneva, in 1804 that the features of an epidemic were first described. The geographical distribution of the disease is certainly peculiar. It has not affected England or Scotland, but Ireland has suffered in a

marked fashion. In 1846 and 1848, epidemics occurred in the Green Isle, and I believe an earlier Irish attack is recorded as having occurred before 1848. America has proved to be a notable centre. The ailment attacked Massachusetts in 1808. Germany has also suffered severely, and in Silesia on the authority of the (*Lancet*.) I find at no very distant date, over 480 cases were reported with a death-rate of 37 per cent. The last epidemic in America has so far attracted notice that a movement is on foot directed to the further expert investigation of the disease. During February 149 deaths were reported as having occurred in New York from meningitis and this fact only confirms the general opinion regarding the ailment—namely that it is a trouble in which the mortality is very great. I read in report that for four and-a-half days ending March 30th at noon, from midnight March 26th no fewer than 104 deaths had been recorded as compared with 85 deaths for the previous entire week. Clearly this ailment is one which deserves the full attention of the sanitary authorities seeing that it ranks with the ordinary epidemics to the attacks of which so much of our mortality is due.

SYMPTOMS AND COURSE.

The disease was at first confused with typhus fever, the term spotted fever was given to it in consequence of the frequent occurrence of a rash appearing on the breast and limbs of reddish or purple tint. The symptoms are characteristic enough. The attack is of a sudden nature. There are rigors or shiverings, with vomiting. . . . The muscles of the back of the neck are affected with rigidity and there is an exaltation of sensation, so that the patient cries out if he is touched and it is stated that even if he is half conscious he will complain of contact with his skin surface. Fever is present and is indicated by a rise in

temperature to, it may be, 107 degrees Fahrenheit. The disease, as a rule, runs a rapid course, and death may occur within a few hours of the seizure or within twelve to twenty-four hours. *Post mortem* appearances show traces and signs of inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord ; but other organs of the body—lungs, liver, and kidneys, and in addition the spleen—also show signs of the infection. Even the heart seems liable to be affected, its investing sac being frequently found to show signs of serious inflammatory change.

ITS VICTIMS.

A curious feature of this disease is its selection of its victim. Children are often affected, but it also seems to have a preference for the young and strong. It is rarely found in people above forty years of age. In the case of the Irish epidemics in 1846, it was found notably in workhouses, and in later days it affected markedly the young constables of the Irish Constabulary.

The investigation of any disease first includes the question of its origin. There seems to be little doubt that the exact cause is to be found in the shape of a germ which Weischselbaum in 1887 isolated and described. This microbe is of the order to which the germ of pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs belongs. It is known as the *diplococcus intracellularis* on account of the fact that it occurs in the interior of the white blood cells. But while the source of the ailment may be traced to this germ, yet another and large question remains for solution. It is not sufficient for the determination of the cause of an ailment to note the discovery of a specific microbe which is to be found in the fluid of the brain and spinal cord. That which is the chief concern of bacteriologists and health authorities is the

determination of the conditions under which the microbe gains admittance to the nervous centres and works out its evil ways in such an environment. This last is really the crux of the matter. We may determine the fact that a special germ is invariably found in the case of a certain disease, and thereby come to the reasonable conclusion that it is the direct cause of the ailment. What we desire to know further is, the exact circumstances under which this microbe should be capable of gaining access to the body and of producing therein the dire effects characteristic of the disease.

THE SEARCH FOR ITS CAUSE.

Here we come upon a dark place in the inquiry—a point which the American authorities have duly appreciated when they have made a demand for funds to enable them to undertake investigations. A certain amount of evidence is already at hand, which may prove useful in the search after causation. It appears first of all, that barracks, workhouses, and other public institutions are specially liable to attack. Overcrowding has been credited with being a favouring circumstance. If this be so, then cerebro-spinal meningitis (of the epidemic type) shows a distinct likeness to typhus fever itself. Dirt and other insanitary conditions may operate here as they do in so many other cases of epidemic ailments.

Food has been also suspected as being the medium of the conveyance of the disease. England and Scotland has always remained, relatively, free from attack while, as has been remarked America and the Continent have suffered largely. These are curious facts such as may well claim the attention of investigators. With regard to the treatment medical science appears to be in a state of hesitancy, in so far as any specific cure is concerned. Physicians to-day puncture the spinal column and draw out the natural fluid contained in its outer

parts by way of relieving pressure. The puncture is made in the lower part of the spine ; otherwise the administration of opium is the sheet-anchor of treatment. Whether the disease is infectious or not remains an undecided question. Like typhoid fever, what gives it to one (in the case of typhoid) gives it to all— that is, contaminated water. But it may be said that the secretions of the juice containing the germs may carry infection from the sick to the healthy. Be that as it may, it is evident we have to face to-day a new problem in health science. It is a question which involves the solution of a difficult problem, but sanitation has tackled greater difficulties with success and we may rest assured that given time and facilities for research the mystery of cerebro-spinal fever will sooner or latter be made plain.—*Indian Mirror*.

Clinical Records.

I.

Dysentery mismanaged by allopathy & cured by homeopathic treatment.

Babu...Dhara aged 65 came under my treatment in July 1899. It was a case of dysentery utterly mismanaged under allopathic and kaviraji treatments during a period of no less than four weeks. The disease was accompanied by symptoms of a virulent type, calculated to be dangerous and to prove fatal considering the age and the debilitated condition of the patient, and the length of time he had been suffering. In addition to the weakness of age, the patient had been suffering, before the present attack, from *chronic dyspepsia*, of an indolent and obstinate character, accompanied with loss of appetite, alternate constipation and (morning) diarrhoea, flat taste in the mouth &c. When I saw him for the first

time, the evacuations were mainly bloody and 45 times during the day and night. There was a persistent hiccoughing, each paroxysm lasting for about 10 seconds, twice or thrice in a minute. The patient had been drained dry.

As he had been treated for nearly a month by an old allopathic doctor connected with a government medical institution, and also by a very distinguished and experienced kabiraj, both of whom had given up the case as hopeless, I was naturally led to take up the case with no inconsiderable amount of diffidence. One of my homœopathic friends too, had abandoned the case.

It has always been the practice with me, in such complicated cases of long standing to allow the malady to appear in its real colour and character, before attempting to prescribe any specific remedy. Nux V. 30x during a couple of days revealed to me what I wanted to know ; and thanks to the judiciousness of my predecessors in the case, I was glad to find that the previous persistent drugging, though unable to cope with the virulence of the malady, had not effected any very material alteration in its natural character.

Carbo Veg. 30x twice daily showed a decided improvement in 3 days and a complete cure was effected in the course of a week more.

Note :—The alarming condition of the patient and the hopelessness of the case will appear best from the following statement of the old man's son Babu Sarat Chandra Dhara, a B. A. graduate now in the employ of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Calcutta. ♀

True copy of the statement in writing of Babu Sarat Chandra Dhara, B. A. :

"I have much pleasure to take this opportunity to express the heartfelt gratitude of our family to Babu Atal Bihari Bhaduri, M. A. In July last when my father was lying prostrated through an attack of *dysentery* of the acutest

type when one of the doctors attending him, a first-grade assistant surgeon, gave up the case as hopeless (the disease having reached its last stage with its accompanying symptom of persistent hiccoughing), Atal Babu came as a deliverer. He took up the case, after the disease had done its worst for 27 days. In three days (it won't be believed), all the bad symptoms disappeared, and a complete cure effected in a week. The cure was nothing short of a miracle, as my father is an old man of 65 years of age, when an attack of dysentery is generally, believed to be dangerous. Atal Babu's power of diagnosis is unrivalled and his confiding and sympathetic way of conversing with the patient is as effective as his medicine. We pray to God for his long life, and success in medical practice, that others like us may avail themselves of his able help in times of need. Dated 14—1—1900.

II.

A friend of mine, Babu Chandra Nath Chakravarti reported to me that one of his relatives, had been suffering severely for the last 4 or 5 months under severe *strangury* accompanied with symptoms of a really alarming character.

I took up the case and from the revelation made by the patient, aged more than 45 years, regarding the past history of his case, it transpired that at the early age of 22 he had an acute attack of *gonorrhoea* which was cured in the course of 4 or 5 months by native drugging—During the course of 5 or 6 years, just preceding the time when the case came under my treatment, the patient had annually an attack or two of *retention of urine* of a very distressing and painful character, each succeeding attack having recurred with greater intensity and violence as time advanced.

Allopathic treatment soothed him at each attack but with no lasting or permanent effect.

During the last attack he had placed himself under the treatment of one first rate allopathic practitioner of Calcutta, who as revealed to me by the patient had recourse to considerable drugging and various mechanical contrivances to relieve him of the distressing symptoms—all had proved futile; and in the judgment of this experienced physician, there appeared to be no better means to afford a perceptible relief to the poor patient, than by opening up an artificial channel, from below the *urethral* canal, as an obstinate and permanent *stricture* had been disguised to have set in—the poor patient, however proved an ill subject for his knife, being too indigent to allow himself to be laid up in bed for any length of time, having had to support a family of some ten members with a poor income of Rs. 12 per mensem.

It has always been observed that the ordinary run of men in this country has hardly recourse to the help of homeopathy, except in cases of urgent necessity, or when all other remedies fail to respond as a curative agency; whereas, much suffering, trouble and distress may be alleviated and removed and considerable waste of money prevented by resorting to homeopathic treatment at the first onset of the disease.

The condition of the patient as revealed to me was:—

The severe pain due to the retention of urine diverged from the region of the bladder, as from a centre, to all parts of the pelvic cavity, and was of a stinging character. This lasted for hours together, during which the abdomen was felt to be almost splitting on all sides as it were. Each such paroxysm recurred 4 or 5 times during 24 hours, at each recurring attack. Further, the patient had no call for urination. He had framed for himself a routine of definite times to sit for the purpose; the natural power for erection had been lost long ago, and the urine dribbled down slow and

thin. There appeared to be wasting morbid in the other accompanying conditions.

The medicines prescribed and their effects were as follow—

Cann Ind. 6x—had no effect, though continued for 2 days twice daily.

Cantharis 30x—twice daily—removed all the distressing symptoms in 3 days ; and being continued at intervals of 3 days for a fortnight, the paroxysmal retention disappeared totally.

Stannum 6x—continued for a fortnight more, 2 doses after intervals of 3 days each restored all the powers to their normal condition and the rest of the morbid conditions was permanently removed.

The patient has been now living in a healthy condition.

III.

Babu.....aged about 40 years, reported himself to have been suffering for nearly a month, from *functional derangement* of the heart. He was in the habit of walking home after the severe labours of the desk, about half a mile every day, subsequent to taking his evening meal. I must observe that though he had to walk about four times the distance every morning, immediately after the *morning* meal, no such morbid condition was felt as in the *evening*. The condition elicited after a rigid examination and cross-examination was :—

During the evening walk, the patient felt, for nearly 5 or 6 seconds, a jerking sensation about the left wrist, which having stopped, was followed immediately by a similar sensation along the left deltoid muscle, for 5 or 6 seconds. Then followed similar sensations in the region of the heart, towards the apex. This last paroxysm was accompanied with dimness of vision, total insensibility to surrounding objects, cold and

clammy sweat on the forehead, and inability to move even a single step. Complete rest with fanning and sprinkling of water, for half an hour or more, could at no relieve him. The trouble thus continued for nearly a month.

Both *percussion* and *auscultation* revealed to me the actual onset of *angina pectoris*. There was nothing abnormal about the other natural conditions. The appetite was natural and good, and there was not the least symptom of any gastric trouble.

A careful reference to the Repertory led me to choose between *Bryonia* and *Nux V.* and according to the condition of the patient I prescribed Bryonia 6x, thrice daily, for 3 days. The morbid symptoms were reported to have disappeared by the second day. The remedy was repeated twice over during the course of the next week.

After a month had elapsed, a recurrence of the trouble was apprehended and the 30x potency kept the patient all right for 3 months. For the very slight symptoms which re-appeared subsequently to that period one dose of the 200x potency was administered, and though years have passed away I have heard of no complaint from the patient.

IV.

Sarat Chandra Dass of 75 Sukeas Street came under my treatment in August 1902, after having been under the treatment of an allopathic doctor for a fortnight. The case was one of bloody dysentery, and unlike a few more fortunate cases, which had then come within the range of my experience, I found the previous injudicious drugging had done more harm than good. The symptoms were of the severest type. The diet prescribed by the doctor two days before had increased the virulence of the symptoms tenfold. I was sorry to observe that the allopathic doctor, evidently groping in

the dark, had not abandoned the case much earlier ; and glad to find there was yet time for a complete cure.

Nux v. 30x - two doses reduced the number of stools the following night from 40 to 16.

During the week following the under mentioned medicines brought about a complete cure :—

Colocynth 6x—two days, twice daily.

Nux v. 30x—again for 2 days more.

Sulphur 30x—1 dose to remove the lingering symptoms.

A. V. BHADURI, A. M.

THE LIMIT OF EXPERIMENT.

Steady as has been the growth of the arsenal of apparatus at the disposal of those who are ever seeking to wrest her secrets from reluctant Nature, even the greatest enthusiast must feel at times that he has reached the limit of accuracy attainable with the means at his disposal. Astonishing indeed are the delicacy and the exactness which have been reached by some of the best experimentalists. Take, for instance, the work of Stas, the great Belgian chemist, especially in his investigations on the indestructibility of matter. He prepared by synthesis three quarters of a kilo of silver iodide, and he found that it weighed $14\frac{1}{2}$ milligrammes less than the weight of the components of the compound. Now, in ordinary experiments, when we use only a gramme of the compound, we consider ourselves lucky to get within an error of a milligramme — *i. e.*, an error of one thousandth of the whole substance used, but the error in the work of Stas was one-fifty-thousandth of the whole quantity. So, again, in the experiments of Kreiehauer and Landolt we arrive at a marvellous degree of accuracy. They were trying to find out if, in a cer-

tain reaction, a ponderble portion of ether disappears or is added to the substances they were using. The experiments of the former failed to detect an error of even one-twenty millionth of the substance present, and in those of the latter he could detect no change in weight at all. The beautiful series of experiments of Ramsay and Rayleigh which led to the discovery of argon and xence, show that an advance is made in the direction of extreme accuracy. Entirely new facts of the highest importance may be brought to light. The very perfection of the methods by which such discoveries are made is quite sufficient to dispose of the thoughtless taunt that they are made by accident. It is also astonishing to what a degree of accuracy a very small quantity of a substance can be perceived by our ordinary senses, unaided by any special experimental apparatus. The 460,000,000th part of a milligramme of mercaptan has been recognised by the sense of smell. On the other hand, the 14,000,000th of a milligramme of sodium has been distinguished by the spectroscope ; and this is, in all probability, far within the limits of delicacy of the method of spectrum analysis. Yet we suppose we must eventually come to a point when we shall exclaim, "Oh ! the little more and how much it is, and the little less and what worlds away !"—*Statesman*.

Editorial Notes.

Calcutta is experiencing the most peculiar kinds of weather this year. We had the intensest cold wave, then we had constant rain and now we are having fearful hot weather. The temperature some days has been 107° of in the shade. People are running away to the hills in large numbers. It is impossible to stir out of the house after 10 A. M. Many people are dying of heat apoplexy and the ice-dealers are making

an excellent business, some of them charging most exorbitant prices.

A well-known surgeon was imparting some clinical instructions to half a dozen students. Pausing at the bedside of a doubtful case, he said : "Now, gentlemen, do you think, this is or is not a case for operation ?" One by one each student made his diagnosis, and all of them answered in the negative. "Well, gentlemen, you are all wrong," said the wielder of the scalpel, "and I shall operate to-morrow." "No, you won't," said the patient, as he rose in his bed, "six to one is a good majority ; give me my clothes."

A New Book from the pen of Dr. William Harvey King on Static-High-Frequency-Radio-Photo and Radium Therapy, is now being issued from the Press, price S. 2. 50. Dr. King is the author of *Electricity in Medicine and Surgery* ; this book had a large sale, the second edition being entirely sold out. The new book will undoubtedly meet with the same success. Boericke and Runyon of New York are the publishers.

Dr. P. C. Majumdar from the 1st July moves into his new residence No. 22 Loudon Street, where he will have office hours between 2—4 P. M.

Dr. J. N. Majumdar will continue to be in his own residence No. 203-1 Cornwallis Street and he will be at home as usual between 7-8 A- M. and 3-4 P. M.

Messrs. Lahiry and Co. the well-known homeopathic chemists are moving their head establishment from 101 College Street to more commodious quarters 35, College street, just in front of the Calcutta Medical College.

The other day we had occasion to comment on infant mortality in Bengal. The last mail supplies us with some material for a comparison on the subject with Great Britain. On June 5th a largely attended conference on the prevention of infantile mortality was held in London, and resolutions were adopted, asserting the desirability of (1) the instruction and care of mothers ; (2) the early registration of births ; (3) the appointment of women inspectors ; (4) the importance of breast-feeding , and (5) the danger of premature weaning. A further resolution stated that, in the case of those children who had to be hand-fed, suitable milk should be provided in stoppered bottles, accompanied by instructions as to the frequency and manner of feeding. Among the letters at the meeting was one from Sir Lauder Brunton, who wrote advocating that pure fresh milk should be used rather than boiled or sterilized milk for infant's food. Sir William Broadbent approved of all the resolutions enumerated above. The question of infantile mortality, he said, was of the utmost importance as bearing upon the physical degeneration of the race, for, where one child died, half-a-dozen others were permanently injured by similar conditions. The whole future of thousands of children depended on the first few weeks of their life, and the utmost care should be given to the subject. These remarks, of course, apply with equal force to India, and, though the conditions of life in many ways are different, there are two or three points in the resolutions taken which should commend themselves to Indian administrators and philanthropists ; such as the instruction and care of mothers, the early registration of births, and the appointment of women inspectors, whose mission it should be to watch over the welfare of nursing mothers and suckling infants. Here is a field of activity which Indian women could exploit, to the immense advantage of their country, without

breaking any of the traditional rules of Indian society or departing in the least from the path of orthodoxy.

Book-Review.

The A, B, C, Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By G. Hardy Clark, M. D., late Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. Second edition, enlarged. 301 pages. Cloth, \$1.25. Postage, 10 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1905.

It is an abridged materia medica written on the physiological basis. The physiological effects of drugs have been divided into two classes, the nontoxic and toxic. The nontoxic doses of drugs have been considered curative of diseased conditions that are similar to states induced by the toxic doses of the same drug. In thus simplifying the vast material of our materia medica the writer has ventured to assume that it will be a useful manual to students and general practitioners as well. The doses recommended in some places of the book seem to savour of allopathy, as for instance the injection of two minim doses of carbolic acid for hydrocele, the application of mercury and morphia for hordeolum injections, of strychnia for hemiplegia &c.

The well-known publisher *messrs* Boericke and Tafel are to be congratulated on the nice get-up of the book.

Homeopathic Griha-Chikitsa, in verse, edited and published by Shudhir Chandra Mukerjee. Price 4 annas only.

In this book a few common diseases have been described in verse by the author in a very concise manner with their treatment indicating the right remedy of the prominent symptoms. The attempt the author has made in simplifying the diseases and their treatment is indeed praiseworthy. The book is a nice one and seems to be useful to beginners.

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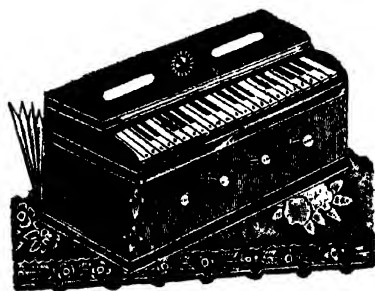
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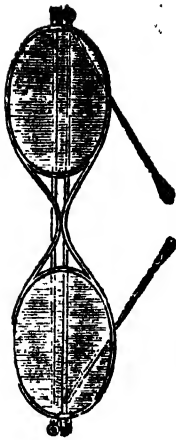
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THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW.

A Monthly Journal of Homeopathy and
Collateral Sciences.

Vol. XIV.]

JULY 15, 1905.

[No. 7.

PRESENT STATE OF HOMEOPATHY IN CALCUTTA.

The homeopathic profession of our fair city of Calcutta suffered lately by the death of one and the retirement from infirmity of another veteran practitioner. This is truly sad, and it will take time to repair this loss.

Nothing is of unmixed good in this world of ours. As these old and veteran practitioners pass away, others come up in the field striving to attain the excellent qualifications of their seniors. New zeal and energy that they have and their comparative young age, and their ability and agility enable them to work hard for the advancement of their profession. This is not a mere theoretical speculation, for we have already had occasion to notice the enthusiasm of our younger members.

Our readers are aware that a band of practitioners of this city and a few outside ones have already formed an union to establish a homeopathic hospital in Calcutta. This is no trifling thing to undertake. It is a heavy task and we warn our friends to be up and doing in the discharge of their duty on this present occasion.

It is time to show to the world that they are quite equal to the occasion in fulfilling the promise they have made. We have not the least doubt, that if they persist in their endeavour they are sure to succeed. We have already touched the pulse of the outside public. They are eager to help us in our attempt. It only requires assiduous work on our part to make the project a success.

Another aspect of the present condition of homeopathy in Calcutta is a want of harmony among our practitioners.

We are sadly deficient in professional ethics. We don't care about behaving well with each other ; in fact we have practically no friendship with each other. In allopathic circle in this town, how harmoniously they work for the advancement of their profession. We ought to take a lesson from them. To the younger generation of the homeopathic fraternity, we advise to show due respect and consideration to their seniors and at the same time we request the elder members to show kindness and sympathy to their juniors, to help them in their time of need and difficulty, and to show them kindness and affection, these being the bounden duty of those already high in the profession.

The most important of all these considerations is the proper discharge of the duties entrusted to us by the general public. We must be prepared to meet the exigencies of the case in hand. For this purpose we homeopaths have to study hard our works on the practice of medicine and the materia medica, for without a thorough study of these subjects, no body is able to discharge his duties properly.

There are palliatives in allopathy and other systems of medicine but there is no such thing in homeopathy. There must be complete cure and annihilation of the disease or no effect whatever, so we must study our drug symptoms to such an extent that we shall be able to prescribe for our

patients effectively. In the present state of homeopathy here, our brethren for the most part of them are sadly deficient in this particular and if we go on in this way our downfall will be near at hand.

We therefore advise our practitioners to guard themselves with such knowledge of the subjects as will enable them to cope with the most complicated diseases of the human organism.

In the present state of homeopathy here, we are glad to notice, that there is a willing band of enthusiasts, who are eager to do any thing for the advancement of our cause. Only they must be guided in the proper way. Cure or annihilation of disease is the true test of a physician's ability and power. It is only requisite to know what to cure and how to cure. In other words in order to cure a case we must first study the practice of medicine and then the materia medica. By the ardent study of these, we shall be able to maintain the name and reputation of homeopathy in this country. Our present state is hopeful so far.

THE ORGANON.

The Organon of Samuel Hahnemann occupies the central position in all Homeopathic treatment, and forms the central idea in all homeopathic discussions. The voluminous literature and philosophy regarding homeopathy which we possess to-day are but the branches and foliage of that original stem which has been furnished in his organon by the master himself. A homeopathic physician is not worth the honourable name, if in his daily transactions he does not depend upon the pages of his organon for his help and guidance. It gives us those foundation principles which require to be established firmly in the understanding of every student of homeopathy

for successful application at the bedside. We can never set aside its claims to our most serious attention and study.

Perhaps there was a time, more than half a century ago, when a physician who wanted to know the Hahnemannian treatment would study the Organon in secret, as if he was ashamed to admit that there was anything reasonable in the book. Perhaps the ridicule of his professional brethren might have choked his honest efforts to regulate his procedure by the principle taught by the Organon. But fortunately for the human race those times are gone by, and scoffing at the Organon is an extremely rare sight to-day. Thousands of physicians all the world over, have demonstrated the value of its doctrines to our full satisfaction, and proved conclusively that they afford the only means of salvation from the ravages of diseases, both acute and chronic which it is impossible to receive anywhere else. There is an ever-increasing demand for organon to read and digest, for earnest and thoughtful study of its individual sections, until every line of it becomes as clear as daylight in the comprehension of every Hahnemannian practitioner.

The edition of Organon which his followers handle to-day is the fifth edition of the book which Hahnemann published from Coethan in 1833, only ten years before his death at Paris in 1843. It is said by his biographers that he prepared a much enlarged sixth edition, but unfortunately for us he could not get it published in his life time. The distinguished publishers of America have tried their best to receive that valuable manuscript from the legal heirs of Hahnemann, but we have not yet heard of any measure of success about it. The first edition of the Organon was published in 1810 from the town of Leipsic, and the second one in 1819 from the same place. Needless to say that all the editions were written by the Master in his German language from which Drs.

Hempel and Dudgeon have given us our English translations. Before the publication of the first edition Hahnemann wrote two short introductory editions which were published under different names. The first of them was called "The Essay on a New Principle in Medicine" published in 1796, and the second "Medicine of Experience" published in 1805. In these two pamphlets the first seeds of his main principles were sown which underwent full development in the later editions.

The Organon is a priceless treasury of intellectual wealth every section of which can be used as a text to be expounded. These sections are the briefest expressions in which the Master stated his deductions from his observed facts and reasonings. They are the ripe fruits produced by his profound experience which he gathered in every phase of prosperity and adversity, and the gigantic power of intellect which can scarcely be surpassed. They contain those living thoughts which breathed in Hahnemann's brain in logical sequence, which must be comprehended in all its bearings. Happily for those whose study of the Organon has not been conducted along the same lines, Dr. J. T. Kent of Chicago has brought out an exposition of the Book which presents an excellent nucleus for systematic and progressive study. Dr. Kent's "Lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy" can guide us steadily along the same lines of reasonings which flowed through Hahnemann's mind harmoniously and resulted finally as a connected whole in the form of his immortal Organon. There is certainly no better helper in its study than those finished lectures of Dr. Kent whose abilities and fame as a Homeopathic philosopher are acknowledged by all who have read them.

As we understand more and more the full significance of the precepts contained in the Organon, and faithfully adhere to them in our daily practice, we remain more and more

undisturbed by the new theories and fads that sweep through the realm of science occasionally. According to the light thrown upon them by the doctrines which we have confirmed as Truth, these new propositions will have their due share of attention. Untenable and inconsistent things are at once recognised and put aside, and things consistent with the laws of Truth receive greater consideration. The Truth will be always heartily welcome, however garbed it may look under a different appearance.

Like every thing else in this imperfect world, our dear old Homeopathy passes in the market in two distinct varieties the genuine and the false. The simple fact that a particular article has its spurious imitations proves the superior excellence of the original commodity. The true Homeopathy is that which has been manufactured by the prime inventor Hahnemann in his most wonderful cerebral machinery which may be expressed in the three classical terms of the *similimum*, the single remedy, and the minimum dose. It is very difficult to enunciate what is the nature of the false variety of Homeopathy which may indeed be classified under a great many headings. Sometimes we observe the layman, and even some physicians to suffer from an inconvenience in distinguishing the true sort of Homeopathy from the false. But there is a touch-stone which serves best to differentiate, which is nothing but the *organon* of Hahnemann. The true Homeopathy is perfectly consistent with the principles inculcated therein, and the Homeopathy of the wrong sort will clash with them at every turn.

So we can well understand that the *Organon* forms the most essential study of every student of Homeopathy. It is really as important to us for correct practice as the Bible or the Koran to a student of the Christian or the Mahomedan religion. Without a proper comprehension of the *Organon*,

a Homeopathic doctor is as helpless as a mariner without a rudder or compass, in the sea of professional life. He will drift along in the dark, or strike against rocks and shoals here and there, from which he knows not how to escape. Indeed a Homeopath without a knowledge of the Organon is like a dramatic representation of Hamlet with the rôle of Hamlet left out.

NRIPENDRA NATH SET, L. M. S.

ON THE EFFICACY OF ARSENIC IN INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES. *

While it is almost unhomeopathic to write about the usefulness of drugs in pathological processes, one can seldom refrain from writing about the virtues of a certain drug after it has stood the test of experience in a certain malady for a few times. It was not very long ago that I wrote in the pages of this journal about the wonderful effect Arsenic had in curing a lady who was suffering from a very bad attack of typhlitis. Soon after that I had occasion to use this remedy in a bad case of metritis, where it proved to be the curative agent after several well-indicated medicines had been tried in vain.

The other day I happened to look into the office of a brother practitioner where I found two colleagues having a most serious consultation over a very bad case of peritonitis. They were thinking of Lachesis &c., but on listening to the symptoms of the case, Arsenic seemed to be well indicated. I suggested it and I am told it gave excellent results.

Not long ago I had to treat an old man 68 years old, suffering from a very bad carbuncle on the back, where the burning pains and the extreme restlessness and exhaustion-

indicated Arsenic, and it gave immediate relief in spite of the fact that the man was highly diabetic and his life was despaired of, by many of the best physicians of the old school.

Speaking about Arsenic in the treatment of inflammations Dr. Hughes says "here its general homeopathicity, at least, is evident ; for no more characteristically irritant poison is known. It is only necessary on this score to enquire if the similarity extend to the seat and kind of the inflammatory action."

Its efficacy in curing bronchitis, gastritis, enteritis, typhlitis, peritonitis, cellulitis &c., is undoubted, particularly when it threatens to assume a malignant form.

I was not aware of the effects of this drug on the inflammatory processes of the pelvic organs, until I cured a few cases of pelvic cellulitis, metritis and endo-metritis.

In looking up the literature on this subject at this juncture, I found Hughes stating on the authority of Chritson and Imbert-Gourbeyer that Arsenic has been efficacious where the genito-urinary mucous membrane has been inflamed throughout.

When we come to the tissues we find Arsenic almost universally present ; so says Nash in his excellent brochure "Leaders in Therapeutics." It attacks the blood causing septic changes, exanthemata, echymosis, petichia &c.

It attacks the veins ; varices burn like fire particularly at night. It attacks the serous membranes causing profuse serous effusions.

It attacks the glands which indurate and suppurate.

It attacks the periostium. It attacks the joints, causing pale swellings, burning pains &c.

It causes inflammatory swellings with burning lancinating pains. It causes ulcerations, constantly extending in breadth.

From these and a great many other maladies that have been cured by Arsenicum, I have come to the conclusion that it should be used more frequently in inflammatory diseases than it has hitherto been done, for I am of opinion that if we look at the cases more closely, the symptoms will call for Arsenic more frequently than Bell., Merc., Hepar S., Silicea and other remedies.

We should do well to remember that the tendency towards extending, the burning pains, great debility and extreme restlessness and the tendency to assume a malignant form are characteristics of Arsenicum that will always call for the remedy whenever and wherever present.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

HEAT AND HEALTH.

(BY A PHYSICIAN.)

Failing the existence of any popular treatise on "How to be Happy though Hot," it may be essayed to fulfil a promise recently made in this place. And in recognition of the highly desirable change in the public attitude towards medical dicta, I must attempt to base such positive advice as may appear upon physiological considerations, leaving the validity of the inferences to be determined by the reader, rather than saying "This is what I tell you, and I ought to know." The abandonment of our *ex cathedra* attitude, which is now being demanded by the public, is welcome to one who nurses the faith that man may ultimately become a rational animal.

First then as to the principles of clothing in hot weather. Perhaps not even the most convinced advocates of what is generally understood by ventilation are always mindful of the fact that this subject has an—often unsuspected—local

and personal aspect. Ventilation, as commonly understood, is concerned with the removal of the effete gases which leave the lungs in the process of respiration. But of considerable, though much less, importance is the efficient removal of the gaseous products which constantly leave that diffuse organ of excretion called the skin. Any one who has encountered the *odor humanus*—which it is said that Japanese crowds are distinguished by never displaying—is aware that the human skin is something more than a mere waterproof covering : it is waterproof in one direction only, and the water it exudes is always gas-laden. Even the most perfectly-groomed skin is an organ of gaseous excretion, though in its case the gases are odourless. The hotter the weather, the more important is this cutaneous function. Hence the clothing of midsummer—as of every season, indeed—should be loose, so as to permit of what I may call *cutaneous ventilation*.

Secondly, the supper-cutaneous layer, on trunk and limbs alike, should be absorbent. This also applies to all weathers, but pre-eminently to hot weather. I say absorbent : I do *not* say woollen. At last we have submitted the virtues of woollen garments to analysis : whereupon we discover that the property in virtue of which wool is to be praised is its absorptive power. The natural—and, for many of us, the most comfortable—inference is that it may be possible to do without the wool, and retain the property that gives it its value. In other words, we are learning to think less of *material* and more of *texture*. Thus we find that even wool may be made non-absorptive—imagine yourself clad in a woollen texture such as some people use in the bath, or as housemaids used to use—whilst silk, linen, cotton may be made into absorptive fabrics. Thus it is possible, in hot weather, to be clad in attire which is absorbent, and yet cool. If, however, you are to choose between absorbent but hot,

P.

and cool but non-absorbent, you are better to choose discomfort and safety than present comfort with the danger that a worse thing than mere discomfort "befall thee."

SUN-STROKE.

Perhaps in Europe it is hardly worth while to discourse upon heat-stroke, but sunstroke is worthy of reference. Without discussing Pathological theories, which are not yet as certain as might be desired, we may say that sun-stroke, whether in its mildest or its fatal forms, is due to the direct action of the solar rays—or some "notes" thereof—upon the *central nervous system*, which consists of the brain and spinal cord. Now, the lower part of the spinal cord is, as a rule, sufficiently protected by the usual clothing, though in the tropics it is often well to have the middle segment of the coat behind provided with a double layer of cloth. In England, however, we may confine ourselves to the consideration merely of that short section of the spinal cord which traverses the neck, and of the brain. It is in order to supplement the protective action of the skin, bone, and thick muscles of the back of the neck that one employs a handkerchief or an appropriately shaped hat, or a loose-fitting high collar. The brain is insufficiently protected by the cranial hair from a summer sun, and though one heartily approves the general principles of the "No Hat Brigade," its members do well in the hot weather to revert to a custom which may be defended for some three months in the year, however open to criticism during the other nine. It unfortunately needs saying that the principles of ventilation are strictly applicable to the scalp as to every area of skin. An unventilated hat is an abomination and a source of danger as well.

HEAT AND APPETITE.

Now, civilised man, having decided that his appetite is

Constitutionally defective, and scowling any such doctrinaire notion as that the appetite has a physiological function, persistently distorts and artificially excites it, come what weather may. In hot weather his appetite is diminished—Oh wise judge!—whereat he is annoyed, and redoubles his efforts, often only too successfully, to stimulate it. Then, when he suffers from the effort entailed in disposing of all the superfluous heat which his abused economy has evolved—since “something must be done” with the food thrust upon it—he upbraids, not his own folly, but the warm weather, which he should really thank for sparing his purse and his digestion. In such weather as last week we enjoyed or endured—according to our measure of uncommon sense—my otherwise unfailing appetite almost disappears; but instead of discharging my cook or glowering at my wife or the sun, I content myself with lemon squash and such small morsels of food as are still welcome, thus simultaneously achieving domestic and corporal peace.

And this introduces a matter around which controversy rages. Accepting the idea that thirst and hunger are not provided as evidence in favour of philosophic hedonism, but are symptoms of bodily needs, and are normally proportioned thereto, I incline to the view that when a man is thirsty he should drink, and that if he likes his liquid very cold he may have it so. Not so many years ago when medicine was yet in process of emergence from superstition we used most cruelly and foolishly to deny water to febrile patients. Not infrequently they helped themselves when the nurse was not looking, where-upon the nurse got a wiggling, and the patient—ease, which makes for recovery. One day, I suppose, some bright spirit put two and two together, took his courage in both hands, and “knowing that nature never did betray the heart that trusted her” (if I may alter one word

of a master-piece), inaugurated the present rational treatment of thirst in fever. Now, if it is right and beneficial to relieve the thirst of *morbid* fever, I cannot believe that it is wrong so to relieve the thirst attendant upon the body's effort to keep its temperature down when the sun is in his strength. Children are constantly told that it is dangerous to take cold water when they are hot, but I have not yet met any statistical proof of that assertion. This, however, may be noted, that it is not well to do anything which suddenly arrests the process of perspiring. Hence the short dip in cold water is legitimate and salutary when one is hot; but a longer stay is dangerous, obviously because of the extreme rapidity with which heat can be abstracted from a flushed skin.

But if the reader prefers to carry away one pungent counsel from all these words, let it be this: in hot weather, if not always, treat the indications of your appetite or hunger-sense as you do those of any other; and if your appetite is smaller, do not too hastily assume that your body is irrationally constructed, for neither the theory of Creation, nor that of Evolution, will countenance you in such a conclusion—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Materia Medica Notes.

Zincum Picrinum is useful in neurasthenia with seminal debility. I had a case in which the symptoms of neurasthenia and spermatorrhea came on from overwork in the office.

A young and robust-looking man came under my treatment with the following symptoms; intense headache especially on the back of the head, dull heavy pain all day, more at night causing insomnia, feeling tired and exhausted after slight exertion of mind and body. He used to work hard before this

Attack without feeling the slightest degree of exhaustion. Digestive organs had not been affected but his bowels were not regular, sometimes extremely constipated, at other times tendency to diarrhœa, urine white, profuse and frequent, back-ache and dull pain in the spinal column.

Zincum Picrin 6 morning and evening,—slight improvement. It was followed by a dose of the 30th every morning for one week. He was perceptibly improved in every respect and a perfect cure was effected in two months.

Sanicula is a grand remedy but very few in the homeopathic profession make use of it. Recently we had a few cases treated with this medicine and the effect was marvellous.

It is a mineral spring water of Ottawa in Illinois in the United States of America. Dilutions are made from the spring water or the evaporated salt is triturated with sugar of milk.

We made use of it in diarrhœa in children especially in cases where *Chammomilla* was indicated but failed to cure. Symptoms resemble very much the above. Stools are green, have an odour of rotten cheese, and no amount of washing gets rid of it, children vomit milk. In neuralgia of coccyx, sacrum and the lumber region, it is of great effect. The neuralgic pains are aggravated by motion, turning in bed, rising from chair and stooping and ameliorated by keeping still. Parts are sore to the touch.

In this respect it resembles *Bryonia* very closely ; so in case we find no effect from this remedy, *Sanicula* deserves a trial. There is also a cold sensation in the parts mentioned above as if a wet cloth is wrapped round the parts.

In diabetes also it is useful. Sherbin relates the case of a woman who had been in poor health for a number of years. Had to urinate too often and too profusely, used to rise several times at night. She had been very much prostrated and anæmic, urine pale and clear. Fever at night with headache and no

thirst, mouth dry, tongue coated, aphthous sore mouth, no appetite, bowels constipated or diarrhœic. In this kind of fever *Sanicula* is a valuable remedy. In this respect it much resembles our old and trusted friend *Pulsat*.

Its mental symptoms are peculiarly irritable, least word or action upsets the patient. Misconstrues everything, melancholy, sad, depressed ; no energy.

Rheumatic pains in left shoulder extending to chest.

Lachesis is a great remedy in various forms of gastric troubles from common indigestion to that grave disease the inflammation and even ulceration of the stomach. Dr. Allen has the following conditions as indications for *Lachesis*. Cardalgia and indigestion, great soreness at the pit of the stomach to touch and intolerance to the clothes. It has been found useful at the period of black vomit in yellow fever and sometimes in vomiting of pregnancy. It is a valuable remedy for gastritis of drunkards, and for weakened digestion after mercury.

Manganum is a great remedy for anæmic patients. Here it rivals *Ferrum*. It is especially useful in chlorotic young girls and those women who have profuse hemorrhage from the uterus, and have menstrual discharge between the periods. We had occasion to use it in a young lady, extremely anæmic and very much prostrated, who had prolapsus of uterus and scanty menses. *Manganum* had a marvellous effect in this case. It was given in the lower potency and in the course of a week the lady had wonderful changes in her constitution. She had bright red face and the prolapsus completely disappeared.

Piper Methysticum is comparatively a rare remedy. We had to use it in a case of leucoderma. A young girl exhibited in her leg and arm three or four spots of white skin about the size of a rupee each. On taking the history of this

Case we were informed that originally in those places there had been small pimples which had itched violently and dried up.

After a few weeks those places became white ; and these spots began to spread and became larger every day.

Piper Methysticum 3x once every day in the morning on empty stomach produced good result. I was told by the patient's uncle that these spots at first became broken or reddish brown and in the course of two months all these resembled the true color of her skin. She took the medicine for only two weeks.

It is also a valuable remedy in neuralgic colic with great restlessness and agony.

We have observed the efficacy of this remedy in cases of real colic with uric acid gravel.

Plantago is a sovereign remedy in toothache and it is known to every body.

We have seen its efficacy in cases of rheumatism or rather rheumatic pain in the upper extremity. Pains are shifting in nature, now here, now there. Trembling of hands, unable to use fingers for there is extreme tenderness and pain in them ; pain suddenly appears and makes the sufferer unable to do any work.

Pure neuralgic pain in the ear finds a ready and very useful remedy in plantago.

Immediate relief is obtained in toothache. The pain is taken away as if by magic.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

WHAT SHOULD A TRUE HOMEOPATH LEARN OR UNLEARN ?

Here we are going to mention some of the secrets of the Hahnemann's success ;—

1. The first and most important thing is that he should select his drug according to the disposition of his patients (vide secs. 212 & 213 of the Organon).

2. He should never treat his patients after the names of diseases, for our great master says that "the totality of symptoms is the outward image of the inner disease" (vide sec. 80 of the Organon).

3. There cannot be any tendency to relapse of any disease, if he is a true follower of our illustrious master's psoric theory together with those of syphilis and sycosis.

4. He should thoroughly study the Organon of the Art of Healing, and also his five vols. of Chronic Diseases which are complementary to the Organon, together with his *Materia Medica Pura*.

5. He should never treat his patients according to allopathic routines and homeopathic practice, that is, he should not diagnose after the manner of the old system of treatment and then administer medicine for bronchitis, piles &c.

When he is to administer medicines, he should select anti-psorics when his patients are psoric subjects, and repeat them at long intervals, that is to say, every 15th day a dose and so on. And if they are also victims to syphilis or sycosis or to both, they should be allowed to take anti-psorics and anti-syphilitics or anti-sycotics, in attenuations at long intervals (vide sec. 232 of the Organon).

7. As to diet he should be very strict. Patients must be prohibited from taking onion, acid, radish, highly seasoned food, and all sorts of spices and must abstain from bathing.

8. If patients of psoric taint be under mental perturbation from cares and anxiety for loss of gain, death of dearest friends, and fear, remove it by non-antipsorics, as *Ignatia*, *Aconite* &c. Non-antipsorics may be administered in rapid succession. But when antipsorics are prescribed, they should be given at long intervals.

He must be well convinced that his remedies are prepared according to the true homeopathic principle by a trustworthy firm. Never try to buy cheap remedies.

10. Try to have absolute command over your patient, that he may come to understand that you are the proper man to remove his ailments, and he will keep himself on special diet after your advice.

NILAMBAR HUI,
Serajgunge (Pabna).

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER AND MENINGITIS.

This most dreadful scourge of human beings, has been the subject of much contested discussion among physicians from time to time all over the world. Various theories have been put forth and triumphantly advanced; brilliant phalanxes of physicians have ranged themselves round different standards; and each group has been ready with its armoury of opinions and arsenal of remedies. Yet the matter stands where it stood, and has indeed proved to be

"The great Serbonian bog
Where armies whole have sunk."

But,

"Who will decide when doctors disagree."

It has been alleged that *cerebro-spinal fever* is only another name for what is popularly termed *Spotted Fever*; yet there have been observed cases of fever characterised by inflammatory affection of the membranes of the brain and the spinal chord, without the corresponding mottled, blotchy, petichial, cutaneous appearances; and cases must have fallen to the observation of every physician with even a small modicum of practice and experience, in which fevers, moderate or violent, accompanied with these peculiar appearances on the skin, showed not the slightest symptoms of a poisonous condition of the meninges of the brain or the spinal marrow. Post-mortem examinations have revealed meningeal

inflammation in the spinal canal as well as the cerebral cavity ; in some cases the *pia mater* and *arachnoid* are found to have been more involved than the *dura mater* ; in others the *arachnoid* presented large lumps of coagulated fibrinous exudations. In some cases the *arachnoid* seemed to have been more involved than the *pia mater*. Serous effusions have been characteristic in some cases. The *spinal canal* again has been occasionally found full of pus, yet both the substance of the brain itself and the spinal marrow, though contiguous to parts under such a violent condition, have not unfrequently been found free from morbid appearances. A deposit of white, yellow or greenish yellow lymph has also been met with at the base of the brain and the anterior portion of the *medulla oblongata* and the spinal cord, and an effusion of serum into the ventricles and the subarachnoid spaces.

A great deal has been said again, regarding the etiology of the disease, the age and sex which it involves, the manners of its invasion, the season and climate in which it makes its appearance and above all, its epidemic character and communicability. On each of these, a considerable diversity of opinion prevails, and to fix upon one or the other of these features as being *characteristic*, is perfectly a hopeless task. The disease has been set down to attack men about the age of puberty and seldom to visit females, and men beyond the age of 35 or 40 years and its reputed favourite victims are the lusty youths between the ages of fifteen and thirty. Again it has been a common report, that the disease prevails more in the cold than in the hot weather, and specially in the temperate zone. The prevailing sanitary conditions have been declared by eminent authorities as having nothing to do with the prevalence of this malady. Though undoubtedly possessing an epidemic character, it has been declared to be, by no means contagious and communicable. It is rarely sporadic and sometimes endemic.

These characteristics, as commonly observed and set down by the *homo sapiens*, have undoubtedly been found to differ in different cases and a candid profession must not fail to declare that the collation of facts as observed in this most abstruse and complicated of human ailments has been far from being satisfactory. We observe from experience that the disease is by no means uncommon in this country ; and as will be observed in the sequel, the symptoms do not necessarily appear in the Torrid zone with less force and virulence than in regions enjoying a milder climate. To us the malady seems to make no choice of age or sex, seldom found to affect persons above the fortieth year of life. The same remarks apply to cases recorded of Icelandic origin. Females also have not been excluded from the range, specially infants and children, and those about the age of puberty. It is not quite certain, if in this country the disease has appeared in an epidemic or endemic form but sporadic cases are neither few nor far between.

We do not wish to enter into the minutæ of this horrible scourge of humanity and will confine ourselves only to the methods of its cure. Fortunately, the method to be followed in its cure by the system of Hahnemann does not hamper the physician with those abstruse and out of the way considerations that have puzzled the healers of the orthodox school. We would be pardoned, were we to be branded as braggarts and charlatans in coping with this dreadful disease. But it would be hardly far from the truth to vouch that the methods recommended and adopted by our brethren of the other school are far from being satisfactory and efficacious. Sinapisms and stimulants, though ardently held up and zealously recommended, go very little, in actual practice, to remove the comatic condition of collapse, which is so peculiar to this disease. Again, how abortive, and in some cases

suicidal, is the mere application of *Belladonna* and *Bromide of Potassium* towards allaying the spinal irritation and presenting *serous effusions*. The disease, being of an *asthenic* type *Calomel* and *Iodide of Potassium* have been recommended, but "there is little evidence of permanent effect being derived therefrom." Blisters and leeches, the favourite remedies of the good old days, have been abandoned, and indeed very rightly, while heroic doses of stimulants have served but to despair the physician.

To us it appears, however, that quite in consonance with the divergent features met with in almost every individual case, no one single or definite line of treatment can be laid down, such as is adopted commonly in the stereotyped methods followed by the other school; and when such has been the diversity in various manifestations in different cases, it is neither easy nor prudent to establish any permanent connection, by way of *causality* between one group of appearances and another, such as the disease presents; and consequently all such attempts must necessarily prove futile, in the way of an effective cure. The only rational way of procedure is to look upon each individual case separately, and apply a remedy, one that would radically cope with the virulence of the malady, with an eye to its origin and characteristic manifestation. To ignore or to lose sight of the prognosis in each case is neither safe nor prudent.

(To be continued.)

ATAL VIHARI BHADURI, M. A.

Clinical Records.

Case I. Headache—*Natrum mur.* Babu—Maitra had an attack of malarious fever in the year 1898 and was treated by

me and got cured. He was hale and hearty for more than two years and was working hard in his office.

Suddenly in June 1901 he got an attack of headache. It was troubling him for two months with occasional relief but no cure. He was in an outside station, so could not come to consult me but wrote the symptoms to me and I prescribed *Silicea* 30 and subsequently a dose higher than that is the 200 potency without any relief. I told him to come here but he got no leave from office. I wanted the exact symptoms and he wrote me as follows.

There was piercing and throbbing over the head especially in the frontal region. Aggravation in the morning and gradually subsiding at night. It was also aggravated by movement, noise and heat, application of water gave him relief but it did not leave him at once.

Natrum mur. 30 eight powders morning and evening for four days.

He got some relief. I was not in Calcutta, so my son gave him Placebo and he was improving, but the improvement stopped.

Natrum mur. 200 one dose was given, no improvement in two days. On my coming back here, he narrated the whole case again and I still thought *Natrum* to be the right remedy. Accordingly *Natrum mur.* c. m. a few globules dry on the tongue was given and he made a complete recovery, since then he was doing well. Probably the element of malarial infection was at the bottom, so the cure was effected by *Natrum mur.*

Case II. Fistula in ano—*Calc. Phos.* Babu Gnanendra Nath Ghose, a thin and worn out young man, about 24 years of age came under my treatment for the above disease on the 14th Dec. 1902.

He noticed a swelling and some pain in the anal region one day in the beginning of this year. He consulted an allopathic doctor who applied nitrate of silver paint over the part

in order to disperse the swelling. Instead of that it grew worse, much pain was felt and the swelling assumed the size of an abscess.

It was poulticed and cut open. A little pus was let out, but the inflammation remained as before. He was variously treated without benefit. A homeopath was consulted, he gave *Silicea* 6 and 30 not to any advantage.

He came to me and I examined the part. It was not a complete fistula. There was pus with blood. He had cough and cold very frequently of late. There was much emaciation and debility, the sexual power was almost gone and he was much dejected in spirit. Feeling cold always, hands and feet were icy cold. There were dyspeptic symptoms; Abdomen full of flatulence, three or four liquid stools in twenty four hours and acid rising in chest.

Calc. Phos 30 one dose morning and evening. This was continued for one week. Reported much better. Continued the medicine another week and feeling unusually better.

Pus was reduced to a few drops only, cough subsided at once and digestive functions improved, no medicine for one week, and the improvement remained steady. Placebo for one week.

No other medicines required and he got a complete cure in the course of one month and a half. Food was restricted to rice and vegetables, no meat or fish.

Case IV, *Pterygium*—*Zincum met* ;—a class friend of mine brought his brother to me for the cure of *pterygium* if possible. He wanted to cut out the membrane but his brother said that he heard from friends that Doctor Majumdar was able to cure such cases. My friend being sceptic of the efficacy of homœopathic remedies asked my candid opinion and I assured him that such cases are curable by homœopathy. However after a great deliberation he placed his brother under me.

∴ The eye was red, there was slight pain in the part as if some foreign substance was there. The growth covered about half of the cornea. It was the right eye that was affected. Profuse lachrymation and some itchiness was felt.

Zincum met. 30 four globules were given once a day. There was occasional stoppage of medicine. He improved gradually in a month and a perfect cure was effected.

• P. C. MAJUMDAR M. D.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS ADAPTED ∴ TO HYGIENE.

First—Thou shalt have no other good before good health. Thou shalt not make unto thee any other image of goodness or likeness of anything that is in heaven above or that is in the earth beneath or that is in the water under the earth.

Second—Thou shalt not bow down thyself to any rules or observations or Commandments that interfere with health or prevent a sound body. For Nature is a jealous mistress, visiting the physical iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that disobey her, giving health unto thousands of them who love her and keep her commandments.

Third—Thou shalt not take the name of nature, thy mother, in vain to violate her commandments, for she will not keep him in health who transgresses her laws.

Fourth—Remember thy physical body to keep it well. Six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work, but the seventh day is the resting day of Nature. In it thou shalt not do any work, neither thy brain, nor thy muscles, nor thy hands, nor thy feet, nor any part whatsoever of thy body.

For in six days' work the body becometh tired and needeth rest and recreation. Therefore Nature has set apart the seventh day and hallowed it.

Fifth—Honor thy body and thy mind that they may be strong and healthy and thy days long upon the land which Nature, thy mother, hath given thee.

Sixth—Thou shalt not breathe bad air.

Seventh—Thou shalt not commit the folly of taking drugs.

Eighth—Thou shalt not overeat.

Ninth—Thou shalt not bear malice or ill will against thy neighbour for it will reach upon thyself and destroy thy health both in mind and body.

Tenth.—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's fashionable dinners, nor his much talked of banquets, nor any of the nervous diseases by which he distinguisheth himself from his fellowmen. For all is vanity of vanity and violation of hygiene.

Jottings.

DOCTORS AND WORRY.

It has been well said that more men are killed by worry than by work. The avoidance of worry is one of the most important as well as one of the most difficult conditions to attain in order to preserve one's health and to prolong life. It is useless for us to attempt to excuse ourselves by saying that our disposition is such that we cannot avoid worrying. If this be true it is our misfortune. The law of the survival of the fittest is inexorable. Worry unfits a man for effective work and a long life. He that expends his vital energies with constant worry and anxiety is unfit and must pay the penalty by premature degeneration and death. If we are to attain any lasting success in the practice of medicine, we must

'cultivate our minds to dismiss from thought all questions concerning which we have once arrived at a conclusion. Having made a diagnosis or instituted a method of treatment in a case we must calmly wait until sufficient time has elapsed for new developments to indicate, whether or not our diagnosis has been correct or our treatment judicious, Sir William Jenner once said "I don't think that anxiety about a patient ever kept me awake for five minutes in my life. I go to a bedside. I do my best. What more can I do? Why should I not sleep?" These words no doubt explain the fact that in spite of the hard and heavy responsibilities with which his life was filled, he lived to the age of eighty three. Having done the best of our duties to the patient and to ourselves, Nature demands that we should secure proper rest and sleep and thus refit our minds for the labours and responsibilities of another day.—*Hahnemannian Monthly*.

WHAT SHALL YOU EAT? Eat what most pleases your taste. Nature has given you the sense of taste as a sentinel to guard your stomach. If you don't like any food, don't eat it. Eating food for strength when it gives little pleasure to the taste, when it is eaten more from a certain sense of duty than with a keen relish, does little of any lasting good. Eating that to which the taste is indifferent, if not absolutely repugnant, is simply a forcing on both body and spirit of what they do not want. When they benefit at all it is because you have faith they are going to do you good.

SLEEPING WITH OPEN MOUTH.

If one will stop to consider the harmful results of sleeping with an open mouth, it ought to be the means of correcting the habit.

This is the cause of all snoring and generally harsh and squeaky voices. The muscles get dry and parched, rigid and

contracted so that their elasticity is lost. Nothing so hurts the tone of a singer's voice as this evil. The tonsils become enlarged, the palate rigid, muscles thickened, the tongue stiffened &c. &c. All the germs afloat in the room find a lodgment, contagious diseases are more apt to be caught ; consumption more surely to be taken. The nose catches all germs and destroys them. This is a provision made by nature during all contagious exposures. The throat does not do this but passes them into the system with a multiplied growth. It is better to sleep in the right side with a pillow even with the shoulders to relieve the head. If the will power is not strong enough to break the habit of mouth breathing, a handkerchief could be tied around the head so as to keep the mouth shut. Anyhow it should be done one way or another and the habit completely broken or cured.—*Medical Talk.*

ANÆMIA.

China 3x. Anæmia after debilitating diseases, loss of fluids, hæmorrhages.

Natrum muriaticum 6. Constipation, palpitation of the heart when reclining, earthy complexion.

Petroleum 3x. Constant nausea and inclination to vomit, cannot retain any food.

Calcarea carbon. 6. After very copious and long-continued menses.

Acidum picric. 3. Physical and psychical exhaustion ; in the urine there are urates and phosphates in increased quantity (one dose every eight hours).

Calcarea phosphor. 3. In children who look pale and weakly, with a tendency to hypertrophy of the tonsils (one dose every eight hours).

• *Silicea* 6. Rachitic children, of very delicate fibre, weakly (one dose every eight hours.)

Argentum nitr. 6. With pains in the epigastrium, palpitation, swoonings, nausea and vomiting.

Arsenicum 3. Pernicious anæmia.

Pulsatilla 3. When the menses are intermitted after a cold or from wetting the feet.

Ferrum muriat. Anæmia with headache, palpitations, flying heat ; the face, unusually pale becomes suddenly fiery red after slight exertions ; to be given after meals.

Hints.

Ailanthus—The odor of the flowers affects women and children more than men ; seniles least of all.

Agaricus phalloides—Develops its toxic action only 8—10 days after ingestion (*Colchicum*).

Allium Sativum—Dangerous during pregnancy,

Ambra grisea—Follows *Carbo. vegetabilis* and *Petroleum*, specially when these remedies are indicated but fail.

Arnica—Injurious after the bite of a rabid or enraged animal.

Argentum nitricum—Left infra orbital neuralgia ; swollen face, great heat and burning.

Arum triphyllum—In children with scarlatina if its use is not followed by a copious flow of pale urine, look for another drug.

Belladonna—Bad results may be expected if acids are used with this remedy.

Bovista—Its smoke is used by bee-keepers to stupify the insects. In urticaria or other eruptions when *Rhus.* fails.

Bryonia—Excellent in Jaundice when the case has been spoiled by *Calomel.* In fever the drug works for twelve hours, followed by great sweat.

Carbo. veg.—A dose every eighth day helps the action of *Lycopodium.*

Chamomilla—(Low potency) to relieve the restlessness following the withdrawal of morphine.

Chelidonium—Acids, wine, coffee hinders its action.

Colchicum.—Its mis-use accelerates gouty attacks. It frequently causes Bright's disease when used in large doses in rheumatism.

Ferrum.—It aggravates the symptoms of Syphilis.

Graphites.—Specially indicated after Lycopodium. It can seldom be repeated to advantage after the use of an intercurrent.

Lac caninum.—Works best in the single dose. Think of this remedy when Belladonna and Lachesis fail in croup and diphtheria.

Lycopodium—Works well after Calcarea is exhausted. A dose from time to time with Berberis intercurrently.

Mercury.—Hydrotherapy must be avoided with this drug. Desire for sweets which aggravate the symptoms.

Mezereum—Frequently indicated in January and February.

Natrum Sulph.—Asthma with intestinal weakness, relaxation after each attack.

Phosphorus—Headache from constipation. Phosphorus, Iodine, Mercury work better in hot rather than in cool weather.

Rhus—Will not cure sciatica if constipation be present.

Tarantula.—All symptoms are worse when others witness the attack.

Zincum—Works best given at night.

Nux moschata—Is a remedy for nervous and hysteric women and the mental depression and the fainting are characteristic indications.

SOME POPULATION FIGURES.

Mr. J. H. Schooling is to be thanked for having dug through the final report upon the Census of 1901, published a few months ago, and for having presented the result of his excavations in a paper contributed to the *Windsor*. He first calls to mind the strong opposition made in 1753 to a Bill

proposing the numbering of the people. Of the host of facts which are cited in the article, a few may be mentioned. During 1891 to 1901 the population increased in forty-five and decreased in ten counties. The highest rates of increase mainly included counties around London, coal-mining counties, and manufacturing counties. The counties with decreasing population are mostly agricultural. Lancashire is the county with the largest population ; Middlesex and Yorkshire come next ; and then, with a large difference, comes Surrey. In 1801 there was only 152 persons to one square mile in England and Wales. The population was then 8·9 millions. In 1901 there were 558 persons to each square mile, nearly four times as many. The population was then 32½ millions. The average number of persons per inhabited house declined from 5·32 in 1891 to 5·20 in 1901. The housing of the people has distinctly improved. In the 41½ millions living in the United Kingdom, 20·1 millions are males, 20·4 are females. The preponderance of females, though year after year fewer females than males have been born, is explained by saying :—"That the mortality of males is greater than that of females, that there are always considerable numbers of native males temporarily absent from the country, and that more males than females are lost to the country by emigration."

In England and Wales the female excess is 1,070,617, but taking into account the number of males temporarily absent, soldiers, sailors, etc., the result is only 1,050 females per 1,000 males, or a female excess of 793,420. In every thousand men of twenty years of age and upwards there are in England and Wales, 633 married, 305 unmarried, and 62 widowers. In every 1000 women of twenty years and upwards in England and Wales, 576 are married, 298 are unmarried, and 126 are widows. Of occupations for males

over ten years of age the most numerous pursued is that of conveyance of persons, goods, and messages—1029 out of every 10,000 males. Next come workers in metals, machines, implements and conveyances—912 out of every 10,000. Agriculture on farms, woods and gardens accounts for 818 males out of every 10,000. The total unoccupied out of every 10,000 is 1,630. The leading female occupation is domestic indoor service, which claims more than 10 per cent of all females over ten years of age. Only 32 per cent of the females are entered as "occupied," 68 per cent as "unoccupied," it being a pretty fiction of the Census report that wives and mothers at home who do not earn wages are unoccupied. The wives of the working men, probably the hardest-worked creatures in the world, are thus by a paradox of statistics described as "unoccupied."

THERE IS A REMEDY.

"People say there is no remedy for the over-population of the cities and for the misery of the casual labour market. I say there is a remedy, and it is to be found on the land, and mother of us all. You go through England and see what vast stretches of beautiful and uncultivated soil there are. Why don't some of these wealthy landowners say : 'Hang it all, I will give up five hundred acres or so to these poor underfed devils, shove up some tin houses, and train them in agriculture ?' They are no good at first. They hardly know the difference between a brick and a lump of clay. But they can learn, and they can quickly pick up their strength, and turn into good farm labourers worth their 2s. 6d. a day in England and their 6s. 6d. a day in Canada. The experiment has been tried on a small scale, and has proved successful. But we leave it to the hobby of an American philanthropist ; and our own wealthy classes won't lend a hand."

Having talked like this, enforcing his arguments by a hundred anecdotes from actual experience, the Labour member takes his visitor into the streets to show him what East-End poverty means.

As he walks along, he is greeted by every one who passes, and for every one he has cheery word. "I have lived here all my life, and every man and woman here is either my friend or my enemy," he says. "I come in personal contact with all of them." He stops for a playful word or two at every group of ragged urchins, his eyes lighting up with merriment as he scolds them with mock severity for playing truant. Then he takes his visitor to the Poor Relief offices where a crowd of three hundred men, women, and children are waiting for food or physic, or a few shillings to tide over a hard time. Then he looks in at the workhouse, where fifteen hundred people of all ages and both sexes have thrown up the struggle of life altogether. "What are you going to do with that problem?" he asks, pointing to rows of able-bodied men and women. All down the rows he has nods and greetings for the inmates. "Many of them were my playmates," he says with a sigh. Then he pauses and looks with his dark, glowing eyes at the great assembly.

"What fine grand heads some of these old men have" he mutters to himself. Out again into the streets, he leads his visitor to the Poplar Recreation Ground, where old soldiers are fighting their battles over again, and little children are screaming and laughing at their games. For the former he has a few rough, cheery words; for the latter, a pat on the head and kindly smile. For a few moments he stands silent. Then he says: "The poor may have many vices, but most of 'em will starve themselves if they can only feed their kiddies. Thank God for that!"

C. RINGER & CO.

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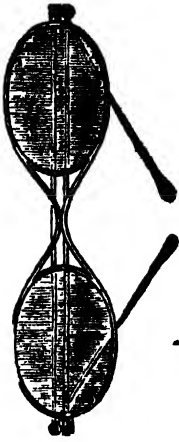
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আমরা আমেরিকার বিখ্যাত “বোরিক এণ্ড টেফেল” কোম্পানীর ও জার্মানীর বিখ্যাত “ডাক্তার উইলহার শোয়াবের” ঔষধালয় হইতে বিত্ত্ব ঔষধ প্রচুর পরিমাণে আমদানী করিয়া অল্প লাভে সস্তা দরে বিক্রয় করিতেছি। আমাদের ঔষধালয়ে একজন যথোপযুক্ত ডাক্তারের তত্ত্বাবধানে ও শিক্ষিত কম্পাউণ্ডার দ্বারা পরিচালিত। আমাদের ঔষধালয়ে বিত্ত্ব ঔষধ বিক্রয় হয় যে, ইহার আর সুলেহ নাই। ইংরাজী পুস্তক শিশি, কর্ক, হুগার সোবিটল ইত্যাদি প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত আছে এবং বাজার অপেক্ষা সস্তাদরে পাইকারী ও খুচরা বিক্রয় হয়।

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গৃহচিকিৎসার বাক্স—পুতক, ড্রপার সহ ১২ শিশি ঔষধ পূর্ণ বাক্স ২ টাকা, ২৪ শিশি ৩ টাকা, ৩০ শিশি ৩৮/০ আনা ৪৮ শিশি ৫০ টাকা, ৬০ শিশি ৬০ টাকা, ৭২ শিশি ৭০ টাকা, ১০৪ শিশি ১১০ টাকা। মাসুল স্বতন্ত্র।

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[No. 8.

EPILEPSY AND A FEW OF ITS REMEDIES.

Without going into the details as to the etiology, pathology and diagnosis of the disease, I will principally confine myself in discussing the merits and demerits of a few remedies that I have had occasion to use in several cases during the last ten years. About seven years ago I had to treat a young Eurasian who had been suffering from the disease since his infancy. He was at that time about 22 years of age. After trying several remedies I gave him *Bufo* 3x in repeated doses for about a fortnight. After that the medicine was administered at much longer intervals. When he came to me first, he was having these epileptic seizures almost every day ; but during the course of the treatment he had only four attacks in a month, and a little while ago when I had occasion to meet him, he informed me that he has been perfectly well ever since. The attacks generally came on at night and during meals.

I treated a Hindoo boy about 3 years old who had been subject to epileptic spasms from the tenth month of his life. This boy I had to treat for a long time giving him *Cuprum*, *Cicuta*, *Nux Vomica*, *Ignatia*, and *Hydrocyanic Acid* accord-

ing to indications, but ultimately the disease yielded to *Calcarea Carbonica* in the 200th potency at long intervals.

The principal indications were a leuco-phlegmatic constitution, lack of bone development, and the disease originating from the period of dentition. The next case that I have to narrate was that of a boy about 12 years old, whose disease was the result of a severe blow on the head caused by a fall from some height. I gave *Rhustox*, *Natrum Carb*, *Cicuta* and *Opium* but he was ultimately cured by *Hypericum* and *Arnica* 200. Since then I have treated many cases where the principal remedies that have been called into requisition have been *Belladonna*, *Nux Vomica*, *Oenanthe*, *Nux Moschata*, *Cicuta*, *Bufo*, *Artemisia Vulgaris* and *Sulphur*.

All these remedies have given me excellent results. *Ignatia*, *Hydrocyanic Acid*, and *Zizia* I have been sadly disappointed with. I have still under treatment a European gentleman about 35 years old, who had been suffering from these epileptic attacks from a long time. He has been treated by almost all the leading doctors. In his case I tried *Cuprum*, *Bufo* and *Nux Vomica*, but lately I have derived much benefit by giving him *Artemisia Vulgaris* 1x during the attacks and *Sulphur* 200 in between at long intervals.

He has during my treatment, which extends over a period of three months, gained 7lbs in weight and the fits that he used to have almost every day, he has had only once during the last month. He is a person of a deeply psoric constitution.

TUMOURS.

"Is a tumor curable by the homeopathic medicines, Doctor?" This is a question which is often asked to me by

inquisitive laymen. A solution of this problem has frequently proved a stumbling block not only to the laymen, but also to the students of homeopathy who have not commenced its study obviously in the right way. Indeed an answer to this question is not a simple affair, as some are apt to think ; but before we attempt anything of that kind, some other important matters require an explanation to which we wish to proceed first.

A careful examination of the homeopathic philosophy as taught by the master will prove the fact that a tumour, of whatever variety, is not a disease by itself, but only an external manifestation of a constitutional defect which has been inherent in the system of the patient from long time, if not from his very birth. If we enquire into the history of a particular patient from his very infancy, we may gather a good many symptoms which might have shown themselves from time to time, quite unobserved by the patient or his friends, and which clearly indicate a faulty constitution which has now culminated in that visible growth. So we can easily understand that a tumour is the ultimate effect of an internal disease which is as invisible and immaterial as the normal health itself. This internal disorder is the most primary thing for our consideration and manipulation and the tumours are but substances of secondary importance. This is a proposition which must be fully understood before we can discuss the curability of tumours by our potentized remedies.

When the homeopathic medicines were proved, none of them was known to have given rise to a tumor in the bodies of the provers ; how can they cure tumours, then, which they have not produced in the healthy body ? This is the sort of argument advanced by the wrongly instructed homeopaths and laymen in support of their doubts about the curability of tumors.

But our previous explanation removes all misconceptions regarding that point. It is quite true that our remedies have not given us a tumour in their pathogenesis, but they have shown innumerable symptoms in their proving, which conform to various types of diseased constitution of which the tumour is only a finished product. In choosing the similimum we must not keep our eye on that objective symptom alone, but must prescribe on the whole train of peculiar symptoms which are characteristic of the patient himself. The proper homœopathic treatment of the tumour cases must be conducted along that line, otherwise we cannot expect any amount of success in those trying cases.

The physicians of the old school assert that there is no other treatment of the tumours than their removal by surgical procedures. Their treatment by internal medication is a thing which is to their limited understanding beyond the bounds of possibility. But with our broader and deeper comprehension of human maladies, we are not at all bound by any such consideration, and accord to our medicines a more extended and legitimate sphere of action. By removing a tumour by mechanical means the internal disease of the patient which gave birth to the outgrowth, is deprived of its outward manifestation in which direction all the force of the disease was being concentrated. When this external channel is violently cut off, the constitutional disorder may direct its energies inwardly to some other direction which may be towards some vital organ of the body. Therefore it stands to reason that the surgical excision of a tumour cannot be a radical cure of the patient, though its temporary disappearance from sight may look like a magnificent triumph of surgical skill. The tumour may go away, but the patient remains the same sick man as before, and the sickness is sure to develop fresh activities at no distant date which may kill

the man with fatal complications. The sinking of a leaking vessel can never be prevented by the removal of the in-rushing water, however thoroughly performed, but it is the stopping of the leakage alone that can avert the calamity. However, some of the tumours seem to require a mechanical removal, but this should never be undertaken until the constitution of the patient has been properly rectified by well-selected homeopathic medicines. Such previous internal treatment helps the surgeon to a great extent who will find the healing of the wound a more healthy and speedy process.

There are some advanced cases of malignant tumours—the sarcoma and carcinoma—in which our medicines fail to produce a curative effect. In these cases, the constitutional disease of the patients appears so profoundly defective and is found to have been progressing from bad to worse for so long a period, that the homeopathic drugs cannot penetrate deep enough into the system, and produce a healthy change in the thoroughly disorganised vital power. Yet our medicines, when properly administered, can alleviate the sufferings of the poor patient whose inevitable journey to the grave is made more easy and comfortable. This is an experience the truth of which has been corroborated by the best physicians of our school. A surgical operation in those hopeless cases is a most thoughtless step which makes the confusion only worse confounded. The full benefit of sound homeopathic treatment should be given by all means to such unfortunate patients.

Now we come to an answer to the question which we put to our readers in the beginning. We are safe to conclude that the tumour is curable by homeopathic medicines, except in those advanced cases to which we have just alluded. True it is that in very many cases we fail and the tumour does not

show any progress towards disappearance. But is that the fault of homeopathy or the fault of the prescriber ? To our mind, it is the improper selection of the medicine that is responsible for the failure. The only thing necessary for success is the most accurate prescription, for which the previous taking of the case should be thoroughly and accurately performed. The psoric, syphilitic and sycotic history of the patient should be carefully enquired into, and the corresponding antipsoric, antisiphilitic and antisycotic remedies should be well fitted to cover the case. And for all this, thorough and intelligent study of Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases is extremely essential to the homeopath who has any ambition to cure tumours by internal medication.

NRIPENDRA NATH SET, L. M. S.

WHY A HOMEOPATH SHOULD STUDY SOME THING BESIDES SYMPTOMS ?

When a homeopath says that the totality of the symptoms is the only factor for him to go by, when he says that, to eradicate an existing malady in his patient, he must remove the diseased symptoms alone, when he says that that is enough for him to prescribe his remedy upon, he is certainly right. But here is the corollary to this statement.—Why then should a homeopath study anything but symptomatology ? Often among students just getting interested in the theory of homeopathy or doctors fond of attempting to ridicule the methods of his brothers of the rival school, we find asking this identical question. To put it in their words—why waste so much time and labour in learning things that will never help you in

any shape or manner? Here I differ from those who say that the study of subjects such as anatomy, physiology, &c. is useless for a homeopath. I would say to them that far from being useless these are just as important to a practicing homeopath (I do not include the student of homoeopathy who confines himself entirely to the study of its philosophy under this category), as the study of symptoms.

Who has ever gone to a case but that he has not been questioned about the diagnosis or the prognosis of it? Where will our philosopher homeopath get his answers to these questions, that are just as important to his reputation as to the comfort of his patients? If the symptoms of a patient, suffering from a severe gastric derangement, lead to the choice of a certain remedy, say of Arsenicum, I don't believe that the fact of the case being one of cancer of the stomach or an ulcer would modify the prescription in the least. The tenderness, the pain, the burning, the anxiety, the restlessness or the emaciation of the patient can lead the physician but to Arsenicum, no matter what the disease may be.

If the diagnosis, the mere name of the disease, makes a physician swerve from the path of the law of prescribing, it is high time, for him to drop out of the field and make room for homeopaths whose guide for prescribing is something better, something more substantial than the name of a disease. No, that is not the reason why we homeopaths learn our pathology, that is not the reason why we diagnose our cases. But we know that the physician has other duties also besides the first and the foremost duty of curing the sick. Should he not always in each step know where his case stands? To my mind the knowledge of every minutiae about his patients is one of the highest duties of a physician; for

indeed on his word—on his statement alone lies a great deal of the patient. And what would give him so important a knowledge and help him in having confidence in his own statement but a thorough knowledge of the actions of our organs of the body both in health and in sickness?

The air that every doctor should carry about him—one of confidence and encouragement—a factor greatly important in cheering a patient, in helping a cure—is to an extent dependent upon this knowledge of one's own self and situation. How could we know a curable from an incurable case without this knowledge? And should not every true physician know about all this?

S. GOSWAMI, M. D.

THERAPEUTIC USE OF SOME LEADING EYE REMEDIES.

Aconite is useful in many symptoms of ophthalmia. In the first stage of inflammation of the conjunctiva when eyes are red and acute pain is felt. Pain, burning and aching in character. The conjunctiva is intensely congested, swelling of the lids, there is moderate muco-purulent discharge and some lachrymation. If the inflammation is caused by dry cold wind.

Allium Cepa.—In catarrhal inflammation associated with similar condition of the respiratory tract, *Cepa* is a valuable remedy. Discharge and lachrymation are profuse and scalding but not excreting as it is the case with *Euphrasia*.

Apis is indicated in great swelling of the cellular tissue. A good deal of chemosis and lachrymation and stinging pain are characteristics.

Argent. nit.—In purulent conjunctivitis, the value of this

remedy is unique. The most intense chemosis, considerable purulent discharges, commencing corneal involvement and tendency to gangrenous process have quickly subsided by the timely administration of this valuable remedy.

It is for the same indications that our allopathic colleagues make use of it by dropping it into the eye. We need not make an external application ; only the internal use, even in high potency, is all that is required for a perfect cure.

Arsenic is a valuable remedy in diseases of scrofulous subjects. In phlyctenular conjunctivitis, it is greatly praised. Hot scalding lachrymation, burning pain especially in the latter part of the nights and œdema of the lower lids. Discharge from the eye is acrid but not copious.

Aurum. In scrofulous ophthalmia with ulceration of the cornea, gold is a valuable remedy. The glands in the neck are swollen. It is more indicated if the patient is a syphilitic one and dosed with large quantities of Mercury. Mental symptoms are reliable.

Belladonna. In the acute stage of all inflammatory diseases of the eye, Belladonna is an excellent remedy. Intense redness, swelling, smarting burning and throbbing pain and marked photophobia must be present. Headache, red face &c. are other concomitant symptoms.

Calcareo carb is used in some states of the inflammation of the cornea and the conjunctiva, brought on by exposure to cold. It is a chronic of Rhustox. Unhealthy, scrofulous children with enlarged glands and protuberent abdomen are the proper subjects for this remedy. Calcareo Iod and Hypophosphorica are also very useful preparations. We have cured some very bad cases of chronic conjunctivitis with the aid of this latter medicine. Calcareo should be given in the high potencies and in infrequent doses.

Cinnaberis. We have made use of this medicine in cases

of inflammation and destruction of the lids and eye-lashes. In conjunctivitis, pain above the eye, extending from the internal to the external canthus ; the cornea is particularly implicated. Photophobia and lachrymation are severe.

Euphrasia is the great eye remedy. In the acute form of the inflammation of the conjunctiva and the cornea, its curative power is marvellous. In catarrhal conjunctivitis with excoriating and profuse lachrymation, thick, yellow muco-purulent discharge and fluent coryza of the nose, it is very useful.

Hepar Sulph. Severe forms of pustular inflammation with ulcers on cornea, purulent conjunctivitis and hypopyon and many other forms of ulcerative diseases of the eye are benefited by Hepar. Exposure to cold, pain aggravated by contact, intense photophobia and lachrymation, and yellow white purulent discharge are its indications,

Kali Bich. In crupous and diphtheretic conjunctivitis, especially when the false membrane is present, the action of this remedy is very great. Photophobia, redness and tenacious discharge are also present.

Mercurius. In all kinds of ophthalmia it is a very useful remedy. In strumous ophthalmia when the cornea is involved, in ophthalmia neonatorum when the discharge is thin and excoriating. There is swelling of the lids and pain aggravated at night. In syphilitic and gonorrhœal ophthalmia it is a first class medicine.

We have been able to cure more cases of conjunctivitis of the worst type with mercury in some form or other than any other remedy.

Various preparations of mercurius are required in various types of the disease but they are more or less similar in nature. Among these preparations the following are worth mentioning. Merc. cor, Merc. dulc, Merc sol. Merc. prot. rub and prot lot. Merc cor are useful more in acute cases. When

the pains are severe, photophobia more marked and discharge and lachrymation profuse and excoriating.

Merc. dulc. in pustular or phlyctenular variety. Allopathic doctors use to give dulcis in these forms of diseases and with marked benefit. It is undoubtedly a valuable remedy in these cases and acts promptly when taken internally and in homeopathic potencies.

Natrum mur is useful in the chronic form of the disease and when the solution of Nitrate of silver has been freely dropped into the eye by the allopathic physicians. There is itching with burning as if a feeling of sand in the eye. The aggravation is generally in the morning and forenoon. Headache, photophobia and acrid lachrymation are present.

Nitric acid. In syphilitic and gonorrhial ophthalmia with abuse of mercury, this medicine is of immense value. Lids are swollen, red and painful. Its action resembles the action of mercury.

Pulsatilla. In catarrhal and phlyctenular varieties of the disease, Pulsat is a fine remedy. Discharge is bland and profuse, pains are not severe, aggravation is generally in the evening or at night.

Rhustox. In acute inflammatory or erysipelatous variety of the disease, it is to be thought of. Lids are very much swollen, painful and red, photophobia is intense. Aggravation at night and in stormy days. It is also very useful in scrofulous and purulent ophthalmia.

* *Sepia.* Sepia resembles very much pulsat. in its action on the eye. Like its sister, it is also useful in catarrhal conjunctivitis. Discharge is mucopurulent.

Sulphur is a constitutional remedy and may be useful as an intercurrent. It is a remedy *par excellence* in phlyctenular and also in chronic catarrhal ophthalmia. All symptoms are aggravated by bathing the eye.

Syphilinum. In syphilitic and scrofulous children and in chronic phlyctenular conjunctivitis, it is a marvellous remedy. Intense photophobia and profuse lachrymation present.

Zincum is the last of our remedies in alphabetic order and is also very useful. There is itching with considerable discharge. It is a remedy in chronic cases.

Clinical Records.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

Case I. Babu Rajani Kanta Bhattacharya, aged about 50, strong and well built. Had gonorrhœa two years before but this was cured by *kabiraji* medicines. In April 1904 he noticed a certain degree of powerlessness of both the lower extremities.

This was getting worse every day and he sought the advice of a competent *kabiraj* who treated him accordingly for a period of three months without any effect. He was starved and made prostrated.

Strength of his lower extremities was completely gone, though sensation remained in tact. He came under my treatment during the latter part of October. When I went to see him, he was crying bitterly for his fate, and he said he could not move, and urinary excretions came on without notice and that made him miserable. His appetite was fair and consciousness complete.

I gave him hope of recovery and that made him more disconsolate. He thought that his condition was out of the reach of the medical science. Extreme powerlessness of lower extremities, especially the right side. Evacuation involuntary.

Pain, dull aching, felt in the region of the kidneys.

Feeling of heaviness in the limbs paralysed. There was also coldness of the parts.

He had rheumatic pain after gonorrhœa was cured.

There was still some mucus with the urine. No burning or pain in micturition. No fever but burning of hands, feet and eyes felt more in the afternoon. Rhustox 3x one dose morning and evening for a week.

No change whatever after that period.

Causticum 200 one dose, followed by placebo for six days.

November 5th. In other respects the same, pain in the kidneys less. The patient complained of copious urination with white musky urine and great prostration.

Phosphoric acid 30 morning and evening.

10th November. No improvement. Vertigo in the morning and copious urination. Paralysis the same. Nux Vom. 30. Much better in every respect; vertigo gone and urine less, placebo continued, better for two weeks. I found paralysis nearly cured. But he complained of burning on urination. Belladonna 200 one dose. Better, could walk tottering with a stick or with the help of another person. Urinary complaint still present. Placebo continued for one week more. He came walking to my office, nearly a quarter of a mile from his house. Urine loaded and scanty.

Sarsaparilla 3x, one dose every morning. In a week's time he was much better, and wanted to go home with medicine. I gave him some placebo and asked him in case of any emergency to report at once. I got one report from his son, that was, that he was improving in health, in fact he was completely cured.

Case II. Shaik B—Dyspepsia cured by Natrum sulph. An elderly Mahomedan gentleman had been suffering from this

complaint for a length of time and had been under the treatment of allopaths and *kabirajes* without much benefit. He placed himself under my treatment in June 1901.

Thin and emaciated looking with slight swelling of the feet and the face, due mostly to anæmia.

Could not digest his food well, especially what he took at night. Caused much flatulence and two or three loose evacuations, in the morning.

Complained of colicky pain in the abdomen especially in the lower portion of it.

Stools thin, acid, undigested; colour generally yellow, but mixed with mucus.

Much eructations in the morning, passing of flatus downwards.

Very susceptible to cold and water, extreme weakness, sometimes palpitation of heart and difficulty of breathing even at the slightest movement. In the evening he used to feel for some time appetite, but could not take his meals freely. This is owing to a fear of indigestion and a small quantity of food seemed to be quite sufficient.

Natrum sulphur morning and evening for four days. Severe aggravation followed. Medicine stopped and the increase disappeared soon.

Placebo for three days; feeling better.

One morning he got a great deal of flatulence with distressing colic, stools not copious but there was frequent desire.

Natrum Sulph c. m. one dose. Improvement noticeable at once and persistent.

Placebo continued for two weeks and the patient made a perfect recovery.

Case III. Dysentery cured by *Thrombidium*. Babu N. Banerji's wife aged 30 years, thin and anæmic looking,

came under my treatment for dysentery on the 17th November 1904.

She used to get moved almost fifty times in the day and night.

Stools were of various kinds. But there was generally a good deal of mucus with thin yellow fecal matter.

There was insufferable pain in the abdomen and much straining.

Tenesmus commenced from the beginning and lasted a few minutes after the stools.

There was some blood in the stools but not in every stool.

Nausea and wind in the abdomen, some gurgling, throbbing in the anus.

Ratanhia 6x three times a day. Pain in the abdomen and throbbing in the anus less, but stools remained the same and the colic continued.

Thrombidium 6x. three times a day. Stools much reduced in number and the colic entirely ceased.

She made a perfect recovery in a week. No other medicine given.

Case IV. Head-ache cured by Arsenic high.

Babu J. Chakravarti, a strong and healthy young man, had headache from a long time. He was treated by allopaths without much benefit.

Headache came on in paroxysms, generally every 3rd or 4th day.

Commenced in the latter part of the night and lasted the whole day.

Pain was intense and of all kinds—burning, stitching, throbbing &c. Generally aggravated by the sun and the warmth of the bed, temporary amelioration by cold water.

Urine was of low specific gravity and contained albumen.

Nux vom. Belladonna, Sanguinaria and Bryonia were tried by another physician.

I gave him Arsenic 30 morning and evening without any effect. At last after a week's trial I gave him a dose of Arsenic c. m. followed by placebo.

He was cured without any repetition of the medicine.

WHAT SHOULD A TRUE HOMEOPATH LEARN ?

We mentioned some of the secrets of Hahnemann's success the other day, and here we give a case verified by cure. We treated the patient according to the advice given in section 232 of the Organon of the Art of Healing.

Srimati Harimani Sen Gupta, aged 18 years.

She was taken down to Calcutta to be treated for chronic ophthalmia. She was kept under the treatment of the best specialist in the diseases of the eye there, for two years and a half, but to no effect. The vision was so much impaired that she could not perceive the height of a candle in a dark room ; she could see better while she was under no treatment.

Her husband Babu Satis Gobinda Sen who was there during her treatment suffered very much from fistula in ano.

Having good faith in homeopathic treatment, specially in ours, he came to us for prescription. He being radically cured within a short time, got a firm determination to have his better-half treated by us, though his father-in-law was quite opposed to it. Satis Babu was determined and could not agree with his father-in-law, who was obliged to come to Sirajgunge with his daughter. When they came here

the lady's father asked me "Will my daughter be cured, and if so within what period ?" In reply to this question we told him "The proper answer to this can be expected after 48 hours."

On examination we noticed the following symptoms in her :—

Eyes painful and red, pupils covered with white membrane ; eye-lids inflamed ; a throbbing frontal headache, sometimes extending to the occiput ; always feverish, temperature rising at 3 P. M. ; the region of the right ovary more painful than that of the left ; tensive pain in the lower part of the abdomen ; leucorrhœal discharge ; rheumatic pain in the extremities (most likely gonorrhœal) ; menstruation suppressed ; always fearful ; thinks some one coming after her ; head hot, while the extremities cold ; easily startled ; burning of the eye ; heat on the top of the head ; want of appetite ; fretful ; pain in the throat.

Her husband had syphilis, gonorrhœa and psora ; she shares the same fate with her husband.

We prescribed three doses of *Belladonna* 1000, to be taken every sixteen hours.

When two doses were taken, burning pains in the head, specially in the eyes were so unbearable that she cried out,— "Papa, I will die before daybreak, I never felt such burning pain, even when drops of lunar caustic were applied on my eyes and artificial ulcers were made in both my cheeks, neck and some times in both the temples. "Is it the infinitesimal dose of your homeopathic medicine that causes so much burning pain ?" asked the father of his second son-in-law Babu Saroda Charan Sen, a passed student from Dr. M. M. Bose's homeopathic school. That very day the girl exclaimed "Papa, is there light in the house? I see it ; the unbearable painful burning sensation is almost over, doctor's medicine will

cure me, call the doctor." And her words were realized. For not only she got her eye-sight, but also had conception after four month's treatment.

We treated the patient with antipsorics, antisyphilitics and antisycotics, in alternation, at long intervals with the following remedies :—Belladonna, Petroleum, Acid Nitric, Thuja, Aurum met., Sulphur, Calc. carb., Silicea, Pulsatilla, and occasionally Merc. sol., according to symptoms developed.

We never came below the 200th potency. We cannot but mention here that our patient was so very sensitive to the action of homeopathic drugs, that we had to administer some of the remedies by olfaction.

NILAMBAR HUI,
Serajgunge (Pabna.)

SILICEA.

Silicea or Silica is the pure silicic oxide or in other words it is the plain and simple white sand of the sea. Hughes has objected to the word silicea on pharmaceutic rather than scientific ground. He has preferred to call it silica in his book. Silicea like calcarea and lycopodium is one of those remedies whose therapeutic virtues are little known to our brethern of the other school. It is a medicine that has a vast sphere of action inasmuch as it is a very deep-acting constitutional remedy.

Imperfect assimilation and consequent defective nutrition are conditions that frequently call for silicea. It is adapted to nervous irritable persons that are of a psoric diathesis. It is as it were a great nerve and tissue builder, and Nash has

justly said that silicea builds them up ; and so it seems, for under its action the patient's spirits rise up, hope revives, the weakness and depression give way to a feeling of returning strength and health.

One of the principal spheres of action of silicea, has been its power of healing suppurative processes of all kinds ; it has been most wonderful and I think that it has been more often used in this connection than any other. At least that has been our experience. Here it comes in after Hepar Sulphur. Silicia is generally used for healing after the discharge has taken place. By this however I do not mean to say that it cannot be used at any other time. In fact it frequently checks violent inflammations at the very outset. I have often been able to abort felons and whitlows by the timely administration of this remedy Hughes thinks highly of this remedy in carbuncles and he has promulgated the local use of this drug in open ulcers. The inflammatory and suppurative processes are not confined to muscular tissue alone. It affects the bone, the periosteum and the glands alike. It is therefore that we find silicea so useful in Pott's disease, scrofula and rickets.

Silicea has also a marked effect over the brain and the spinal cord. It is one of our best remedies in nervous exhaustion resulting from overwork. Dr. Dunham recorded two cases of chronic headaches cured by the drug in both of which great sensitiveness to pressure, noise, motion and light were present. In this connection it is worthy of note that the Silicea patient is made worse by cold and is relieved by heat. Silicea is a grand remedy for rachitic children with large heads, with much sweating about them. In short the child seems to lack in vital heat. It sometimes comes in very handy during dentition of children, where the child suffers from bowel complaints. He may either have constipa-

tion or diarrhœa and they are both peculiar. In constipation the partly expelled stools recede while in diarrhœa the stools are very changeable.

While mentioning the virtues of silicea in suppurations, I forgot to tell you what a good remedy we have in silicea for the healing of fistulæ of all kinds. A few years ago I had occasion to use this remedy in a case of gluteal abscess where there were five or six fistulous openings and the bone was partly necrosed. I have been able to cure many cases of fistula in ano with this remedy. It has been able to do away, to a great extent with the impression that fistulæ cannot be cured without operation. In this connection I must mention Berberis which is invaluable if there is much pain and burning and strangury.

There are a few other important uses of this remedy that I must touch upon before I conclude with it. Dr. Cooper recommends it in cutaneous eruptions that itch only in the day time and not at night. Silicea is one of the few remedies that are affected by the change of the moon. The silicea patient is generally made worse at the new moon. This rather seems incredible but I have verified it time and again. Somnambulism or night-walking, child gets up while asleep. Unhealthy skin, every little injury suppurates like Hepar Sulphur. Desire to be magnetized. Dr. Hughes recommends it to be given in cancer when the pains become unbearable, in the 1x and 2x triturations. Silicea promotes the expulsion of foreign bodies from the tissues such as fish bones, needles, splinters &c. A few months ago I wrote an article on this subject, in the Indian Hom. Review.

I have generally used the thirtieth and the 200th potencies but lately I have cured some obstinate sinuses and fistulæ with the 6th.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER AND MENINGITIS.

(*Continued from page 213, Vol. XIV, No. 7*)

Young *Gangá*, then a brisk, lusty lad of ten, naturally of an active fidgetty and restless disposition, now in the fullness of a vigorous youth, the beloved son of Babu Panchanon Banerji, still residing in Jelliatola street, Calcutta, was in the winter of 1899 reported to have been down with what the attending physicians had pronounced to be *cerebro-spinal meningitis*. As votaries of the old schools, their stereo-typed methods had proved abortive, and the case was abandoned out of despair—fortunately for the poor patient, and myself to boot—much earlier than is commonly customary with those pertinacious *Æsculapians*. The native system of treatment was next called into assistance, but as soon rejected in a truly laudable spirit. In the meantime the disease was taking a decidedly dangerous turn, and almost attained the critical stage, to the utter consternation and dismay of my juvenile client's relations.

When first observed, the case appeared to have considerably advanced, and I was inclined to take it up with no small diffidence, the more so in particular, when my worthy predecessors had, declared it to be hopeless. As it was of a so very typical character, strikingly presenting not a little of the characteristic complexities of the disease, it may not be out of place, to record it in detail, in regard to its origin and conditions. I found the boy lying on his back, touching the bed at two points of the person, the back of the head and the hips—a regular state of *opisthotonos*. The muscles of the posterior cervical region were very rigidly contracted, as also the entire spine to the hips and loins ; and *coria* had

already set in. Convulsions recurred frequently, but not without partially lucid intervals, when consciousness made its appearance. The convulsion was characterised by an intense flush of the face and eyes, the teeth and fists rigidly clenched, and a high degree of rigidity of the entire muscular system. There was a general besottedness of the mental and the emotional functions. The fever was not abnormally high, ranging between 101° to 103° during 24 hours. The accession commenced from about 9 A. M. and reached its climax at about 1-30 or 2 P. M. There was a little thirst. The pupils were dilated. I could detect no miliary eruptions over the abdomen; but the skin presented a uniformly smooth, shining surface, dry, hot and burning to the touch. The carotids did not throb so violently as could be expected.

From a very rigid examination and cross examination of my poor client's relatives, carried on continually for days subsequent to my first appearance, certain facts were elicited which stood me in good stead for the selection of the first remedy I applied, the one that served me further as landmark throughout the treatment. It transpired that the boy had had a very hot walk under the burning winter sun, to some distant part of the town upon an invitation. The sumptuous eating of high-seasoned food, had brought on in no long time such an unusual restlessness in the fragile, juvenile system, that the young boy, having got home back under a burning sun, immediately fell into a fit of overheatedness, from which he attempted to seek instant relief by putting his head under the waterpipe tap and allowing a current of cold water to be poured over his head and pass over the body all around for nearly an hour. A couple of hours afterwards, at about 4 P. M. the paroxysm of arterial excitement made its appearance and threw my poor client into a fit of fever which kept him senseless for the whole night succeeding.

These facts elicited from my preliminary enquiries, threw considerable light upon the mode of treatment I adopted thereafter. In this particular case, as also in many more, whenever the fever was traced to have been ushered in by exposure to the intense heat of a burning sun. I have invariably found it expedient to open up the case with the application of *Balladonna* in some moderately high potency. In the particular case under record, the other concomitant symptoms as set forth above pointed to the same remedy, and accordingly I prescribed *Bell.* 6x, 2 doses during the night and 2 doses the next morning only before 9 A. M. before the paroxysmal return of the fever.

The next evening, I found the patient much more soothed and calmed than before, and that the fever had not recurred. The coma subsided into sleepiness. All the other conditions remained the same as before. But the convulsive fits had taken a formidable turn, and recurred with more frequency than ever. The rigidity of the facial muscles had increased considerably, as also the grating and grinding of the teeth. There appeared to be no other means for the application of medicines than by olfaction.

I waited for more than six hours in the night, applying *Bell* 30x by this process at short intervals, and recommended the remedy to be swallowed by the first opportunity, as soon as a relaxation would be found in the rigidity of the facial muscles.

The next morning, the report though poorly favourable, was more cheering and hopeful than ever. There was a considerable relaxation of muscular rigidity of the entire body. The eyes, hitherto up-turned, congested and besotted, had improved ; and a general state of calmness pervaded the entire system. The remedy was repeated in the same potency at intervals of 4 hours, during the next four days, as there

appeared to be no decided alteration in the other accompanying conditions. At the same time an unguent composed of an ounce of lard and the yolk of eggs was rubbed over the spinal cord.

This *regime* was continued during the week that followed. An appearance of general improvement ensued all over the system, of my client, and everybody in the house appeared to be more cheerfully composed and confident than ever, when to my unexpected surprise an incident occurred which I feel it would not be out of place to record in this connection.

The general concensus of opinion among our countrymen appears to be that homeopathy is a mode of treatment which may be handled safely by any man, whatever might be his knowledge of it—The fact that a remedy even when mistakenly applied does not bring on any the least disastrous effect in a patient has taken such a fast hold on the minds of our countrymen, that it has induced many a man to dabble in this most intelligent and abstruse method of cure.

“Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.”

In no department of science has the full effect of this adage been more commonly felt and observed than in the field of homeopathy, as practised in these days over a considerable area of our country. The recent introduction of cheap medicines in the market—necessarily worthless in their efficacy—the multiplicity of shops, and of the homeopathic schools and colleges of various grades and characters now sown broadcast all over the country have, as must be admitted by all sober-minded professors of the Hahnemannian School, contributed not a little, to the practical deterioration of the priceless doctrines of that colossal monument of human genius.

It is no child's play that a homeopathic practitioner is engaged in, nor is his work like that of a potter with a lump of clay to give form to, and the human patient is not a mere physical mechanism that he should handle it in any manner he pleases and pump remedies into the system. The true healer of human ailments should, in all conscience, never cease to bear in mind that he is concerned with an organism subject to certain unalterable laws fixed by God and it must be made to adjust itself to its surroundings. If we ignore this, we leave all rational ground of treatment and run adrift into an absurdly defective system of practice.

But to return from this digression. On the day in question my little client was doing pretty well, as I had left him in the evening, when suddenly at midnight I got the alarming report that the worst symptoms had appeared and that there was very little hope of life. I hurried to the spot, and having carefully examined my patient who had already been brought out from the chamber and removed upon a new bed, found him in very much the same condition as I had left him in the evening before I was disgusted to hear that as a neighbouring dabbler had spread the alarm and dosed the poor patient with frequent doses of *Ars. 200x* lest the pulse should rapidly sink. I condemned the procedure, and waited on my juvenile client till the next morning. The said alteration in his general condition and the difficulties I had to undergo in the way of a reversal to the condition of improvement that had already ensured, will form the subject matter of our next paper.

(To be continued.)

ATALBIHARI BHADURI, M. A.

Hints.

Fullness in stomach and bowels, belching does not relieve—*China*.

Vomits all fluids as soon as taken into the stomach is an indication for *Bismuth*.

If you are hungry but after a few mouthfuls of food are filled up, feel bloated and have rumbling in the abdomen, *Lycopodium* is the needed remedy.

Some ice and pure unfermented grape juice is a fine combination for hot weather

Vomiting, diarrhoea, pain, cold sweat calls for *Veratrum alb.*

Involuntary spurting of urine on sudden exertion, coughing, sneezing, etc.—*Causticum*

Desire to take a long, deep breath but cannot, is a call for *Bryonia*.

For sunstroke, heat prostration and after effects—*Glonoine*.

A medicine chest and a work on domestic practice are excellent things to have in the house—cut short many a severe ill.

Pains in the limbs from hip to feet—*Kalmia*.

Where dyspeptic symptoms disappear while eating, but return again in half an hour or so, *Anacardium* is the remedy.

Picric Acid in olive oil, according to Dr. L. C. Wells, Cambridge, cures burns rapidly and markedly mitigates pains.

For lingering cases of malaria there is nothing better than *Nat. Mur.* 12x. Headache. No thirst during fever calls for it.

If the baby has a large head which sweats freely and it is not very vigorous, *Calc. Carb.* 6. or better 30th will aid it.

Where there is leucorrhœa and rheumatism in women shifting pains *Caulophyllum* 1st may bring relief. The Indians named it "Squaw root."

Where is a peculiar condition of ills worse before a thunderstorm and fearful dread of the same, *Rhododendron* 3x is the remedy.

Child's nose is dry and breathing though difficult or impossible, *Sambucus* may give relief.

Thin watery discharges from sores, ulcers, cancers &c.—*Silicea* 30. Patient dreads cold and wants head wrapped up. Headaches where patient wants head wrapped up.

Dry, barking, whistling, rough cough—*Spongia* 6.

Extreme exhaustion—*Stannum* 30.

A preparation "*Anti. Rhus*" is said to be excellent for *Rhus* poisoning. So is *Anacardium* 6 internally.

All sorts of bleeding wounds that are not the result of blows, concussions or sprains are best healed by an application of *Succus Calendulæ*.

Do not ever put pure *Arnica tincture* on the skin as it is poisonous ; dilute if one part to about twenty of water for the best results.

Calc. fluorica 12x has cured many cases of cataract ; this failing try *Cannabis sativa*.

For simple diarrhœa with no special symptoms *Chininum ars.* 6x is the remedy.

For children who cannot digest milk—*Magnesia mur* 12x.

Acid dyspepsia and flatulence—*Natr. phos.*

Bryonia is a good remedy for those who work in their sleep, unless of course some other is not strongly indicated.

—*Homeopathic Envoy.*

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News and Notes.

THE SECRET OF CANCER.

The Prince of Wales presided on July 5th at Marlborough House over the third annual meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Sir William Church, in moving the adoption of the annual Report, summarised the results of the scientific investigations and experiments made during the past year. The conclusion arrived at last year, he said, to the effect that cancer was not associated with peculiarities of diet, climate, or mode of life, had been confirmed and the importance of the ages at which the disease appeared had acquired greater significance. Experiments had demonstrated the possibility of perpetuating malignant new growths through successive generations of mice in such a way that the cancer cell appeared to be gifted with the power of perpetual multiplication under favourable circumstances. The results thus obtained showed the necessity for more closely studying the processes of cell multiplication, for in this abnormal proliferation and reproduction of cells appeared to be the clue to the solution of the mystery. This property definitely separated cancer from the known infective diseases. As confirming this, healthy mice when kept for long periods in association with mice suffering from cancer had not acquired the disease. No evidence had been obtained that radium emanations had any selective or special action on the tumour or tissues, while the amount of radio-active solutions necessary to produce any action of the tissues far exceeded what could safely be introduced into the body. The cellular and experimental work done marked a real progress in their knowledge of the mode of growth in certain forms of malignant diseases. The malignancy of cancer appeared to consist in the inherent power the cells possessed of multiplication. If they could discover the nature of this apparently unlimited growth, they might not unreasonably hope for success in obtaining the means for checking or limiting the proliferation and thus neutralising the

malignancy. Replying to a vote of thanks for presiding, the Prince of Wales said that no line of inquiry, however unpromising, had been overlooked. The search after fresh facts has been stimulated by the rejection during the past three years of certain fallacies which previously obscured the true problem and had now been exposed. The destruction of preconceived ideas of the origin of cancer had cleared the way to further advance, while the number of hitherto unsuspected facts certainly gave hope of final success. The researches in the various British Colonies and protectorates continued to yield information of increasing value. In India, whose races and castes differed so widely in customs, mode of life and diet, cancer had been shown to be not uncommon. Unfortunately any value the many reputed remedies sent to the laboratories possessed to those who believed in them had been based upon the application of the term "cancer" to diseases which were not true malignant growths, and they had not survived the test of scientific examination.

PROF. OSLER IN RELATION TO HOMEOPATHY :—

America's most celebrated medical practitioner, now Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, performed a tardy duty to humanity when at the last meeting of the medical and surgical faculty of Maryland he gracefully acknowledged that the general attitude of the medical profession and homeopathy and its practitioners had not always been just, fair, honorable or in keeping with the true scientific spirit, and when he frankly stated to his colleagues that the homeopath of to-day is an educated and qualified practitioner. He also drove a nail home when he expressed the opinion that it would be better for the general good of both schools if they should bury all animosity and fraternize upon common ground.

American Institute of Homeopathy.—The sixty-first Annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy convened in the music hall adjoining the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, at 4 P. M., Monday, June 26th, President George Royal of Des moines, Ia, in the chair. The opening session disposed of a brief preliminary address

by the president ; the appointment of a committee on the president's address consisting of Drs R. S. Copeland, of Ann Arbor ; M. P. Hanchett, of council Bluffs, and C. E. Tenmant of Denver,; the adoption of the order of business and the reports of various committees including that of the Board of Censors who presented 152 names for new members. The report of the Executive committee inviting the O. O. and L. society to become affiliated with the Institute was adopted in part and the whole matter laid on the table to be brought up again on Wednesday morning. Dr. Custis of Washington presented a preliminary report of the Institute for Drug proving.

Legacy by Mr. James Epps June to L. H. H.—The London Homeopathic hospital has just received a legacy of £ 100, bequeathed by the late Mr. James Epps June who died suddenly from heart failure in Jamaica.

Hamamelis virginica in Varicose veins. In this case, that of a young man (aged 29) the veins affected were on the upper portion of the calf of the left leg. They were much dilated knotty, tortuous and of a purplish blue colour. There was also discolouration of the parts and a slight swelling of the limbs. Sometimes when standing for an unusual length of time there was a dull pain in the region of the vericosed veins. I ordered him to apply a compress, saturated with the following lotion and covered with oil silk to be applied to the affected part, to be renewed two or three times a day.

Ry. Tinct *Hamamelis Virginica* Ad Aqua dest ix m x (vii j oz vii j m.

At the end of a week's treatment the veins were much reduced and their appearance had also improved. At the end of two months the patient felt so much satisfied with the result of the treatment that he stated that he thought there was no further need of continuing the medicine. I, however, advised him to still take a dose every night at bedtime, and to keep a bandage around the part to support it for some time longer This he did with the result of a complete cure.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.—The ninth meeting of the session was held at the London Homeopathic hospital, Great Ormond street W. C. on Thursday June 1st, Dr. James Johnstone, president in the chair.

Mr. Frank A Watkins having fulfilled Law X, was elected fellow. Mr Clement Wilkinson having fulfilled Law X relating to the qualification for the fellowship of the society, was proposed by the president for election as a fellow.

There are three things that maketh the doctor glad, yes four, that causeth him to rejoice greatly, the payment of a goodly bill, the appointment to a state position, the full success of his cherished scheme and plaudits of his fellowmen.

There are three times when a physician wants not companionship, yes, four, when he had rather be alone. Then he has broken his suspender, when he has pounded his finger with a hammer, when he has missed his train, and when he sees a rival, attending his best patient.

Character is the crown and glory of life. It is human nature in its best form (exchange.)

"It is not because we are intoxicated or exhausted that we sleep, but we sleep in order to avoid these conditions" Dr. Claparade *La Presse Medicale*".

"Character raises, strengthens and dignifies a country—spreads her power and makes her respected and submitted to bends the heart of millions and bows down the pride of nations to her" Ditto.

"There are three things that breed disease, yea four, that encourage an epidemic the body that remains unwashed, the dwelling that has no sunlight, the food that is unwholesome, and the drink that burns the body and dawns the soul.

Dr. Porter, editor of the North American Journal of Homeopathy

has been appointed State Commissioner of the New York Board of Health. His appointment was opposed as usual by the old school and he enjoys the distinction of being the first homeopath to occupy the position.

Complaining of the weather is a species of fault finding of the worst sort. The changes of weather happen according to the laws of Nature. Nature is the product of infinite wisdom. Complaining of the weather is an audacity resembling blasphemy.

Righteousness is of three kinds physical, mental and moral. Physical righteousness produces health. Mental righteousness produces intellect. Moral righteousness produces character. It requires these three kinds of righteousness to produce the real happiness.

Alcohol predisposes to Disease—The great number of observations on this subject leaves no room to doubt that the use of alcohol is one of the most potent influences in increasing the susceptibility to the influence of disease. It is in no sense a preventive. Intemperance is now generally recognised as the greatest of all causes of insanity. According to the statistics of insanity in France thirty-four per cent of the cases of lunacy among males were due to intemperance. One half of the inmates of Dublin insane asylum owe their disease to the use of liquor.

Decayed food—It has been observed in numerous cases that the use of decayed or moldy food is dangerous to health and life. Probably decayed flesh is the most dangerous. More than four hundred cases of poisoning from the use of moldy sausage have occurred in Wurtemberg, Germany, within last fifty years, one hundred and fifty of which have been fatal—from which it will be seen that the use of such food is in the highest degree dangerous.

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সাধারণের সুবিধার জন্য আমরা বিলাত ও আমেরিকার প্রসিদ্ধ হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধাদি ও নানাবিধ চিকিৎসা উপযোগী দ্রব্যাদি আনয়ন করাইয়া সর্বদা উচিত মূল্যে বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকি ।
প্রসিদ্ধ ডাক্তার শ্রীযুক্ত বিপিন বিহারী মৈত্রের নিজ তত্ত্বাবধানে আমাদের ঔষধালয় পরিচালিত হইয়া থাকে ।

ডাক্তার মৈত্রের প্রদত্ত সর্বপ্রশংসিত চিকিৎসকের নিত্য প্রয়োজনীয় প্রকাশিত নিম্নলিখিত পুস্তকগুলি আমাদের নিকট পাওয়া যায় ।

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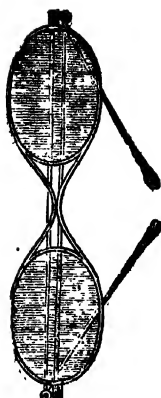
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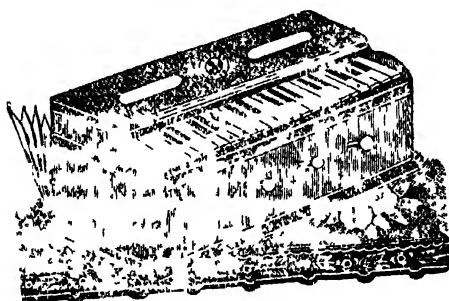
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THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW.

A Monthly Journal of Homeopathy and
Collateral Sciences

Vol XIV]

SEPTEMBER 15, 1905

[No 9.

OUR COLLEAGUES IN AMERICA.

Our attention has been called to a few lines that appeared in an American paper called the "American Physician" concerning the way the "Indian Homeopathic Review" is conducted, by a young colleague of ours who has just returned from America after completing his medical education in that country. What he has written we publish elsewhere for the enlightenment of our readers.

We have been accused of reprinting articles from American Journals. If that is a crime we plead guilty to it, but our American colleagues ought to know that while friendly co-operation with our foreign colleagues is one of the objects of this journal, the Indian readers are entitled to the greater share of our attention inasmuch as they are the people who pay for it and make its existence a possibility. Further our main object is the diffusion of Homeopathy throughout the length and breadth of this country and as such we are obliged to publish any thing we find in American Journals that we think might interest our Indian readers. If however in so doing we print something that deviates from the path of

truth and honesty, we can only say that we do it in good faith, having always had a very high opinion of the ability and intentions of the American journalists

It has also been suggested to us that the article that appeared in the American Physician might have been inspired by some one from India, who like the "prophet who is never honored at home" could not come to us and point out our errors, but needs must write to Cleveland Ohio for the purpose of enlightening his colleagues in India

As for the fear that has seized our American colleague with regard to the stability and existence of the Indian Homeopathic Review, we can assure him that he need not worry his brains about it, for we have managed it unaided for the last fifteen years and will be able to do it in future

As to the blame that has been given to us for publishing an "ad" of Dr. Major's in one of the back pages of the journal we can only say that he fulfils the requirements of an advertiser, in as much as he pays his bills regularly and so he has been allotted a space in the advertisement sheets of our journal. And we think, when editors are not held responsible for the opinions of its contributors, the poor Indian editor might have easily been spared where the contents of an "ad" was concerned. Moreover, we never see such advertisements as those of Antikamnia the instant pain killer, Hemoglobin the only thing for the blood &c elsewhere than in the pages of the American journals, but we suppose when they do it, it is all right and it is all pure homeopathy. Here we must state once for all that while we are perfectly willing to stand corrected where errors and omissions are made, we are not willing to submit to abusive criticisms and sarcastic remarks that are the productions of an idle brain.

In conclusion we must state that it was the height of

indiscretion for the editor of the American Physician, when he thought he could belittle several great men of our country by comparing them to so many Russian generals, while he knew absolutely nothing about these gentlemen. We always thought our American colleagues had better sense than this.

PULSATILLA.

Just as *nux vom.* is a man's remedy, so *pulsatilla* is a woman's remedy ; by this, however, I do not mean to say that *pulsatilla* is never used for man or *nux vom.* for women, for I think there are just as many *pulsatilla* men as there are *nux vom.* women but at best they are poor specimens of humanity. *Pulsatilla* acts as a very good remedy in various disorders, so much so that Farrington mentions it as useful in 73 different affections and Nash has justly remarked that he has not by any means exhausted them all. But we will generally find it useful in affections of the mucous membrane, synovial membrane, the veins, the ears and the generative organs of both sexes. In the mucous membranes we find a catarrhal condition producing thick bland mucous discharge from all the orifices of the body excepting that from the vagina which is thick yellow green and excoriating. The expectoration of *Pulsatilla* is thick green and bland and it tastes bitter. *Stannum* has a sweetish expectoration while *Kali Hydriodicum* and *Sepia* have a saltish expectoration. The synovial membranes are also powerfully affected by *pulsatilla*. The knees, the ankles and the small joints of the hands and the feet are generally affected..

Here I must mention to you one of the chief characteristics of *pulsatilla* and that is the changeableness of symptoms. You will frequently find that these pains are of a shifting erratic nature. *Pulsatilla* has a very good action on inflammation

of the eyelids. Here also you have the characteristic thick discharge which frequently agglutinates the eyes in the morning. Pulsat has some very important symptoms in the ear. With otorrhoea you have the characteristic thick discharge.

You may also find it useful in deafness brought on by suffering from prolonged otorrhoea, or from Eustachian obstruction of some kind

In the gastric sphere the pulsatilla patient manifests many remarkable symptoms. His diseases are generally brought on by indiscretions in dieting, the stomach is generally disordered from fat meats, pastry, cakes and rich food. The patient has generally a very bad taste in the mouth which is persistent. The tongue is generally dry but still there is no thirst. We find just the reverse of this condition in Mercurius where with a moist mouth you have great thirst. In pulsatilla you have a mucus diarrhoea which is generally worse at night and with which there is no pain. Herein also the changeableness so characteristic of the remedy plays an important part. Guernsey has very well described it as "no two stools are alike." Pulsatilla has been found equally useful both in acute and chronic dyspepsia.

In the generative sphere we find pulsatilla particularly useful. The menstruation is generally too late and scanty or altogether suppressed. This is often times the result of getting wet or exposure to cold such as chilling the feet. In this sphere it has a very wide range of action. It is found useful in ovaritis, in metritis, in dysmenorrhoea and even in simple leucorrhoea. It is said that if pulsatilla is administered daily for a month or so before confinement, it facilitates the process in women whose labors are tedious and difficult. It has also been found useful in promoting the secretions of milk where it has been found to be scanty and poor.

In the male it is found useful in gonorrhoea where the

discharge is thick ; in orchitis and in epididymitis where the inflammation and swelling extends upward.

In the mental sphere—pulsatilla has some very remarkable symptoms. Hering says that she is generally of a mild, gentle and yielding disposition, cries at every thing, is sad and despondent, can hardly give her symptoms on account of weeping. She is generally indecisive, slow and of a phlegmatic temperament. Melancholia, religious despair, imaginative and extremely excitable.

Kent says they think that milk is not good to drink, so they will not take it, aversion to marriage is another symptom ; religious freaks and special tendency to dwell on religious notions, puerperal insanity, phantom tumours.

The pulsatilla stomach is slow to digest. Hours after eating there is a sense of fulness in the stomach. A lump in the stomach, which is ameliorated by slow walking in the open air. In pulsatilla patient—the skin feels feverish and hot while the temperature of the body is normal. Pulsatilla is the antidote to sulphur and it has been known to cure many an old case of psoriasis which itches tremendously in people who have used too much sulphur to cleanse their body. Headaches associated with suppressed menses or with menstrual disorders.

Kent mentions a very remarkable case of puerperal fever where there is sweat on one side of the body and dryness on the other and confusion of other symptoms.

Its principal aggravation is in a warm closed room, in the evening and from eating rich food.

Its amelioration is in the open air, in cold air or cool room, eating or drinking cold things and cold application of all things.

J. N. MAJUMDAR M. D.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER AND MENINGITIS.

(Continued from page 249, Vol. XIV No. 8)

Whatever might be the nature and extent of the progress which Homeopathy has made in our land, since its first introduction into India, it is almost undeniable that much remains yet to be done. The fact has hitherto remained, that inspite of our vaunted efforts after a rapid circulation of the principles of Homeopathy and our earnest endeavours in the way of an extention of its doctrines, the true nature and the exact character of the method of Hahnemann, are yet a sealed book to the majority of our countrymen. We do by no means ignore, that of late years homeopathy has achieved some of its most marvellous exploits in the contested field of cure, and that under the disciplined manœuvres of some of its most valiant chieftains and disinterested experts, results have been brought to light, such as are unheard of in the entire range of the healing art. There has been in these days a very decisive and definite increase in the number of its votaries among our educated men, and it is cheering indeed to note the rapidity with which the number has been and will be increasing. Even the "prophet's gourd" could not grow faster ! Then again the facilities afforded in these days are so various and multitudinous in their number and character as to amaze even the most purblind observer with astonishment.

But though walking in such rapid strides, is Homeopathy really advancing ? Are the principles of cure laid down and earnestly recommended by the author of the *Organon*, that vast and inimitable repository of human knowledge, being more and more appreciated and followed, in their real colour and character by the bulk of our countrymen ? Do we and

our brethren prove ourselves adequate to the task of bringing home into the minds of our countrymen the correct nature and application of the Hahnemannian principle ? Are all the facilities afforded at the present time really turned to account ? Has any one amongst us taken pains to look into the nooks and corners of our country, endeavoured to read the minds of the people and ascertained the extent of its appreciation amongst them ?

These, indeed, are questions of serious import, and worthy of attention of all sincere worshippers of Hahnemann. In matters like these, it may be unwise and impolitic to hazard an opinion, one way or another, and surely any expression of views, we are afraid to observe, is likely to degenerate into opinionativeness. For ourselves, we yield to none in our estimate and appreciation of the Hahnemannian doctrine, but it is our painful task to declare that that doctrine is still far from where it ought to be even at this distance of time. The pioneers of the present day have still ample work to do, and that in the *right direction*. It is this last point to which, above all other things, we feel it our bounden duty to call the attention of all leaders of this most abstruse and intelligent method of cure.

We are painfully constrained to observe that the fundamental maxim which forms the very corner-stone of homeopathy is heard from every mouth at the present day, and that nothing is more common in these days than to hear upon every one's lips an echo and resonance of the adage *Similia similibus curantur*. It is not our purpose here to enter into a discussion of the scientific principles which the maxim of Hahnemann involves ; nor are we immediately concerned with an historical analysis of the errors imbedded in the once prevalent theory of what is known as *contraria contrariis curantur*. It would suffice for the edification of our readers

to note that the very facilities afforded in these days for improvement in the cause of homeopathy hardly succeed in providing for it a proper vantage ground, and to all intents and purposes have branded our noble science with an appearance of veritable charlatanism, the inevitable consequence of which has been to enshroud the noble maxim of Hahnemann with an obscurity bordering upon mysterious gloom, which it will be some time before we can practically remove.

In consonance with the particular case in hand, the details of which we have undertaken to record, with a view to illustrate the light in which homeopathy is at the present day looked upon in our country as a curative agency, we hope we would not be considered overstepping our legitimate bound, were we to mention, that many of the so called facilities really prove to be a stumbling block in the proper progress of homeopathy, and that our noble science would have achieved a more brilliant success, if it were not very often committed to the care of ill-advised pilots. The case of *Cerebro-spinal Fever and Meningitis*, which we have been recording rather with more than usual details amply justifies the truth of the complaint, so often echoed and re-echoed through these pages—*That the common run of our countrymen hardly resorts to the help of homœopathy as a method of cure, except in times of urgent necessity, or when all other methods prove abortive in the long run.*

The effects produced upon my juvenile client by the maladministration of *Arsenic* were found to be so serious as to baffle all efforts after securing an advantageous turn for the succeeding few days. The *Cerebral* vomiting reappeared with new vigour, and the convulsive paroxysms, neither few nor far between, presented a most hideous spectacle. I felt almost inclined to give up in despair and chagrin. My mortification was to see that the case should have been made to

assume such a virulent type and* turn, by being entrusted into the hands of one of those gratuitous novices, sacrificing principle for gold and over-officiously advancing and encroaching upon regions which wiser heads tremble to tread upon. By the grace of God, I was not a little gratified to observe that I still occupied a *locus standi*, a veritable *terra firma* it was—a firm hold on the faith of my client's relatives. The worst symptoms presented by the several fits that followed, yielded at last to the administration of *Lachesis*, *Argentum Nitricum*, *Zincum metallicum* and the like.

Man, observes an eloquent writer, is born to spend every particle of energy he is blessed with, after a noble cause ; and the highest reward he should look up to, lies not in any immediate success , but in earnestly feeling that the energy so spent is put forth with honesty of purpose, and not in a half-hearted manner ; and when he finds success disproportioned to the labour undergone, it behoves him to depend upon the final proportions of Eternal Justice.

Impelled probably by the consciousness of some such power from above, my mind regained all its native elasticity, and armed as it were with a new vigour I girded up my loins once more for the field of cure. The unguent prescribed before, had already had a talismanic effect in reducing the stiffness and spinal curvature. It was the seventeenth of my manœuvre, and my little patient could now comfortably place his back upon the bed ; the meningeal derangements had nearly disappeared, excepting a slightly vacant look of the eyes, which I thought to be more due to the weakness, of a protracted suffering than to the lingering remnants of the actual malady *per se*. *Placebo* prescriptions were continued regularly for the next two days, and on the twentieth day the boy of his own accord sat upon the bed leaning against the bolster. The appetite appeared to be a little more intense than

before and rice and fish-soup was the diet prescribed on the 28th. day. One dose of Sulphur 200x was prescribed the next day. On the day following the bowels evacuated themselves of very stiff round lumps of fæces, covered with shreds of white mucous tinged with slight streaks of blood. It may be worth while to note here that no attempt at defecation had yet been made, either by mechanical means, or by medicinal agency, inspite of the repeated expostulations of the allopathic doctors and the *Kavirajes*, who had all along evinced an intense interest in watching the case through all its stages and turns.

The week that followed was attended with marvellous improvement. My poor client could stand upon his legs, though tottering still. The appetite was as good as could be desired and the milk-diet upon which the boy had been put, was daily increased in quantity. All medicinal interference was suspended and practically abandoned. I devoted my attention every day principally to the restoration of all the limbs and the organs of my juvenile client to their natural functions and powers. For this purpose, and specially with a view to avoid those ugly deformities that too often result in such cases and that are unwittingly represented to the laity as being the inevitable sequel of such maladies, but which, as a matter of fact, are the results of inadvertency and carelessness, ignorance and neglect on the part of the attending physician, in proper management and manipulation, I made my client stand upon his legs, and walk a few steps to and fro, for the fortnight to come. At the same time the unguent composed of lard and yolk of eggs was continued to be rubbed along the spinal cord and the coccyx as heretofore. In less than a week hence the boy was completely restored to health.

In this case three facts are noteworthy :—(a) the origin of

the malady and its characteristic features ; (b) the simplicity of the remedies applied ; (c) the method and manner in which homeopathy is commonly applied by way of cure and ordinarily accepted by our countrymen as a curative agency. The first two have already been dealt with in more than usual detail. With regard to the third, last though not least, hints have already been thrown from which it would appear that homeopathy and its practitioners "are not always just, fair, and honourable, or in keeping with true scientific spirit " As a necessary consequence of this half-hearted procedure on the part of even educated and qualified practitioners, homeopathy sinks into insignificance in not a few cases. The custom again, often resorted to by our best practitioners, of entrusting cases for management for longer or shorter periods, into the hands of ill-advised urchins, cannot be too much condemned. These pettifogging, palm-itching braggarts, over officious to the back-bone and sacrificing conscience for lucre, do more than anything else to ruin the cause of homeopathy in our country. The innocent laity, ignorant of the art of healing, and the more so of the principle and practice of our intelligent system, measure the merit of homeopathy by the standard of work thus placed under their eyes the inevitable result of which is the dissemination of false notions and unjust ideas concerning the nature and character of the Hahnemannian system among a large class of our countrymen.

Enough has been shown in the whole course of the treatment of this case, to convince our brethren of the opposite school, of the curative properties of our remedies, in maladies held by them to be incurable. Waiving the opinionativeness of a certain class of thinkers, that particular groups of maladies are amenable to particular systems of cure, we feel it our bounden duty to declare from our own experience, that

our leaning is on the opposite side. We are convinced of the absolute balance of opinion in this direction. It is undeniable that a actual cure establishes the efficacy of remedies and justifies the appropriateness of a particular system. Yet it can never be far from the truth, that remedies and systems will always remain abortive so long as they are not directed to the proper channel. The practical administration of remedies verily belongs to the true artist, and the art of healing can be mastered only by life-long study and experience, mature judgment and calm and careful deliberation. If, therefore, homeopathy and its practical application is to be improved in our country, it can only be done in the manner and method we have indicated in the foregoing pages. To betake ourselves to any other alternative will render our mission a failure, and our practice a non-entity. We would be then treading upon quagmire and quicksand. If we can tread upon the footsteps of our noble leader, the cause of his mighty system is sure to be strengthened upon an ample basis ere long; and the day will not then be far distant, when glimpses of the promised land, the land flowing with milk and honey, will be visible before our eyes.

ATALVIHARI BHADURI, M. A.

TUMOR AND THE KNIFE.

That all kinds of tumors and new growths are to be cut off and extirpated is the craze of the day. The surgeons as well as the physicians are of the same opinion. There is no cure except by the help of the instruments.

This is the craze not only of the old school people but is shared as well by those belonging to the advanced school of medicine.* Among the homeopaths, we are grieved to notice,

the majority entertain the view that a new growth cannot be eradicated simply with the aid of therapeutic resources. They say it is impossible.

Our brethren of the homeopathic fraternity ought to know better. Hahnemann taught and promulgated the doctrine that all ailments are produced by the derangement of the vital force. The tumor is nothing more than the effect of the deranged vital force. If by any means we are able to combat that derangement of the vital force, we are not only in a position to cure the internal disease but along with that the outgrowth of that disease. This truth is demonstrated in actual practice. It is rather a strange fact how, without actually going deep into the root of these growths, a permanent cure can be effected with simply chopping them off by the knife.

Most deplorable effects are often noticeable by such wanton method of removing an outgrowth. Our surgeons are elated with joy when they find that the tumor is gone and no bad effects remain behind. They have no eyes to see and examine those bad effects of cutting off a tumor. We have many a time noticed that after the removal of a growth in this way by the knife, it makes its appearance in another place, more than what it was before, or some internal organ or organs suffer from its consequences.

Surgeons often know these bad effects but they flatly say what can be done for these. They cannot avoid these after-effects.

It is the rule with malignant growths to appear again in the vicinity of a former growth or to invade an internal organ. They say that in cases of malignant growths the blood is vitiated and the lymphatic glands and vessels are affected. What sane man can endeavour to effect a cure of such a growth with the help of a knife alone? They know these facts

but still they cannot resist the temptation of an operation. They should know that by doing this they are not only unable to effect a cure but they do more mischief than the disease would, if it remained undisturbed.

Recently we had the misfortune to observe two such instances. An European lady, strong-built and otherwise healthy, had a tumor in her right breast. There was not much pain or suffering. The family history is clear on the point. It may be scirrhus of the breast. A surgeon told her that it might prove dangerous in time, and removed the growth at once. Six months after the removal of the tumor she grew thin and cachexia was visible on the face. A little above the scar a new growth appeared. When I went to see her, she was in extreme agony not only from the pain of the new tumor but from pain inside the chest, and difficulty in breathing, uneasiness of the whole body, loss of appetite, restlessness and so forth. I treated her for three days and I learned from the family physician that she expired on the fourth day of my visit.

Another lady recently brought from an out-station for treatment. She had a hard, nodular tumor in her right mama which was evidently a benign tumor. She complained of no pain or uneasiness of any kind and was otherwise a perfect picture of health. This growth was extirpated by an eminent surgeon of this place. She was apparently in perfect health for a period of one year, which was followed by breaking down of her health,

She became subject to cold and catarrh accompanied by troublesome cough, pain in the region of the sternum and shortness of breath. In the course of another year, a small hard tumor was noticed on the left side a little beyond the left mammary gland. She had been advised to have a second operation but she refused to do so. She came down to

Calcutta and placed herself under our treatment. She is now much better on the homoeopathic remedies. Many of her physical complaints are gone and she has a fairly easy life. We are still in doubt as to what will be the ultimate fate of this lady.

So we see, our surgeons are often mistaken in their prognosis about cases of tumors and they are apt to commit grave mistakes in advising all their patients for operation. They say if you operate early, there is every chance of a perfect cure. This, we say, is only apparent and not a real cure of the disease.

SERUM FAD.

We always have the idea that the effect of serum inoculation for the cure of many diseased conditions, is not only useless but is always attended with dangers to life. Those who have eyes to see and brains to think, can easily perceive the deleterious effects of these substances, wantonly introduced into the system. There is not a shadow of doubt that instead of preventing and curing diseases, the serum and vaccine virus have a tendency to weaken the system to such an extent that other ailments can easily find access to it.

These have been frequently verified in practical life. We know of a gentleman whose son was hale and hearty and was doing his daily business in right earnest. He was ordered by the Government doctors to have himself vaccinated for the prevention of Small pox which was said to have been in existence in the city at the time. His father is a patient and friend of mine. He asked our advice and we prevented him from that unnecessary and possibly injurious procedure. He was prevailed upon and forced to vaccinate his poor

son. This was done and fever succeeded and two or three days after a virulent form of Small pox appeared to which he succumbed after suffering for some days. He was in a manner killed against his will.

The introduction of various kinds of serum into our system is full of difficulties and dangers. A poor child of one of my friends got diphtheria. The father was absent from home at the time. I was entrusted with the medical charge of the family and I began treating him with Hahnemann's method of cure. The mother of my patient was induced to try diphtheratic serum which they say is a sure cure for this disease. I was not consulted about this and the serum therapy was applied. This was followed by death in a very short time. It was not a very serious case and the threat mischief was not very violent. He might have been cured had he not been killed in that way.

We have a very beautiful article, in the pages of that thoughtful and candid American allopathic journal—"The Medical Talk for the Home," called "A Squabble About Serums", in this connection, which we are tempted to reproduce here.

"THE doctors spend a good deal of time writing about serums and vaccines. An instance of this kind of professional warfare is taking place at present. Dr. Naughton, of Chicago, thinks that some of the serums and vaccine viruses are impure, that the use of them breeds disease instead of health. Dr. Knox thinks Dr. Naughton is mistaken. He is sure that the serums and vaccine viruses that are manufactured under the supervision of the United States must be pure. If it only so happens that on the wrapper enclosing the serum there is the stamp, "United States Government License," then it follows as a matter of necessity that the serum is safe for use.

Can absurdity go any further? As if the United States government license was any greater assurance than the stamp of some good, enterprising firm. It makes no difference whatever whose stamp is on these wrappers. These serums are dangerous to use.

Somebody starts up and wants to manufacture vaccine virus and serum. Of course, he does not want to make dangerous stuff. He knows that would ruin his business. He tries to make it the best he can.

Another man gets appointed by the government to make some serum. Is he any more likely to make pure serum? Other things being equal, he is not quite so likely to do so. Backed up by the government, bolstered by the authorities of the nation, he can afford to be more careless than the other fellow who depends upon himself solely.

But it makes no difference who makes the serum, or who makes the vaccine virus. These things are essentially impure in their very nature. Some, of course, are more dangerous than others. Accidents are liable to follow the use of any of them. The government seal cannot prevent tetanus, cannot prevent blood poisoning, cannot prevent any ailment that is liable to follow the use of such things. All the governments in the world cannot offer any protection from their use.

The only way to keep safe from the consequences of their use is to let them entirely alone. Do not use them. We hope all the fathers and mothers who read MEDICAL TALK will resolve at once that never will they allow any such thing to be used in their families. Draw the line on vaccination and serums. If you must allow the physician to give drugs, and the surgeon to cut, at least let that be the limit. Stop! Call a halt when they propose to vaccinate or use any serum of whatever sort. Do not allow it to be done. You are liable to regret it if you do.

The writer lost his only son by the use of one of these horrible serums. Overurged, and in a moment of despair, with three strong physicians insisting upon the operation, he allowed the dastardly deed of injecting serum for diphtheria to be done. The boy died instantly. The injection was not completed before the boy was dead. Ten minutes before he had been talking to different members of the family, and although weak and desperately ill with something resembling croup, he had his senses perfectly, and no thought of his dying had been entertained.

There, in the presence of the dead body of his only son, the writer vowed that so long as he had voice or pen, he would never cease to cry out against this murderous business. We, therefore, beseech parents who love their children to protect them from all serums, from every sort of blood poison contrived to prevent or cure disease."

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

HÆMATURIA OR BLOODY URINE.

Several remedies have been used in hæmaturia ; the following are very useful.

Aconite—in acute stage of the disease, from exposure to cold and dry air. Blood bright red and liquid ; sometimes attended with fever ; with hemorrhage from the anus and the genital organs. Burning and distress in urethra.

Arnica—in injuries, blows, falls or other mechanical causes. Blood clotted and dark.

Arsenicum—general debility, burning on urination, from paralysis of the bladder after malarious fever. Blood dark and decomposed.

Arsenicum hydrogensatum is a very efficacious remedy

for hæmaturia occurring after some serious disease such as Bright's disease, cholera &c. Grumous blood, rather blackish from decomposition of the red blood globules. Great prostration and weakness, urine suppressed and some symptoms of uremia supervened.

Calc. carb.—hematuria from calculi or polipus of bladder. Stangury from standing on cold pavement. Rather bright red and coagulated blood, cutting and burning in the urethra.

Cantharis—a remedy *par excellence* in urinary bleeding from various causes as from renal calculi, gonorrhœa badly treated. Violent pain and burning in making water, frequent urging to urinate, urine by drops. Blood and urine are intimately mixed together.

Chimaphila—is useful after diseases of the bladder and after long standing gonorrhœa, clotted blood passed with the urine, plenty of mucous deposits. Burning and pricking pain in making water.

Equisatum—hematuria caused by irritation of the bladder. Good deal of mucus with the blood in the urine. Much flatulance in the abdomen, diarrhœa.

Erigeron—bright red and generally fluid blood, languor and depression of spirit. Hematuria from many diseased conditions as menorrhagia, gonorrhœa and vesical irritation, stone in the bladder. Pain and burning in making water, frequent urination.

Hamamelis—frequent urging to urinate. Hematuria from hemorrhoids in bladder. Blood blackish and in clots. Itching of anus frequent urging to stools.

Lachesis—low condition of the system, blood black like charred straw from the decomposition of red blood cells. Bloody urine from sub-acute inflammation of the bladder. In cases of Typhus and Typhoid and other kinds of low fevers

hematuria is présent. In these cases Lachesis is a very important remedy.

Lycopodium—frequently indicated in hematuria from gravel or chronic irritation of the bladder urging to urinate, more frequent but scanty urine, sandy deposit in urine. Constipation with much flatulence. Mental depression.

Mercurius—copious discharge of blood without much pain. Dark blood with admixture of considerable mucus with it. Violent tenesmus with painful micturition.

Bloody urine caused by various diseases as cystitis, inflammation of kidney, Bright's diseases, gonorrhœa &c.

Millefolium—hemorrhage from the urinary organs, pain in making water. Blood bright red and clotted. It is very useful in cases of uncomplicated hematuria.

Nux vomica—hematuria with suppression of hemorrhoidal flow or menses. It is caused by abuse of medicines acting on the urinary organs, from over indulgence in alcoholic stimulants or from renal calculi. Frequent desire to urinate but urine dribbles. Bowels constipated. Headache and a mental irritability.

Ocimum canum—is a good remedy for renal colic with violent vomiting of acid fluid. It is also useful in considerable hemorrhage from kidney. Red sandy deposit in the urine.

Phosphorus—is an excellent remedy in all kinds of hemorrhages. Hematuria with acute pain in regions of kidneys and liver. Blood dark and turbid. Hematuria from sexual excess and general debility. Burning in urethra. Phosphorus is an antidote to over-use of turpentine.

Secale cor—hemorrhage from kidneys or bladder. Fluid and blackish blood from decomposition of blood cells. cutting in urethra on attempting to urinate with smarting and burning during micturition.

Sulphur—hematuria from suppressed eruptions or hemorrhoidal flow. Frequent urging at night. Sulphur is an antipsoric remedy of great value, so it can be used with marked success as an intercurrent remedy.

Terebinthina—strangury and bloody urine. Blood and urine intimately mixed together, hematuria from congestion of the kidneys and bladder, dysuria and constant tenesmus.

Thlapsi Bursa Past. is a very useful remedy in hematuria with bright red blood. Large quantities of red sand in the urine. It is associated with gravel in the kidneys.

Uva ursi—bloody urine from cystitis or uterine hemorrhage. Frequent urging and burning in making water. Blood and mucus mixed together to form a big mass. ✓

Clinical Notes.

I. Babu Bolye Das Bairagi's wife aged about 35. Corpulent and of a leucophlegmatic constitution ; came under my care for profuse menstruation.

She complained of acidity and heart burn, could not digest her food well. Bowels irregular, sometimes constipated and at another diarrhœaic.

Menses about five or six days early every month.

Blood profuse and bright red, no clots. First day attended with pain in uterine region but as flow increased, pain almost disappeared.

Calc. carb. 30 one dose a day for one week, no medicine for the next week. In this way I continued the remedy till the next menses. The effect is better.

More regular in time and flow not so copious. Occasional dose of calc. carb. 200. Cured in three months.

Fever &c. Azadiracta—Babu Ananda Prosad Attah

aged 40. Had sexual debility from a long time. Addicted to youthful vice. Nocturnal emission frequent and debilitating.

Bowels generally constipated. Dyspepsia and acid rising.

Mental depression and inability to think.

Burning of eyes and hands and feet. Feverishness. Pulse small and frequent. Aggravation of fever in the afternoon. No thirst or chill.

Nux vom 30 one pill in the morning and one in the evening for two weeks. Much improved in every other respect, except the fever and burning sensations in various parts of the body.

Azadirecta 30 one dose at morning every fourth day. This was also continued for a month. The gentleman made a perfect recovery. There was no debility any more and he was happy and healthy.

To the Ed., I. H. Review.

Dear Sir,

Among the events going on on land, while I was on my way home, gliding merrily over the briny deep, the appearance of a paragraph, in one of the American monthlies, has amused me most; lest you may have overlooked this bit of courtesy, I want to draw your attention to-day to the danger impending upon your journal, that our Celveland friend has so kindly predicted. That you have many well-wishers of your journal in the liberal west, eagerly watching each of its movements, is a fact I need not remind you of. It may be true that I am not quite aware of the pecuniary condition of your journal just at present; but has it come to such that it is being run by the drug advertisements? I wonder, doctor, if time will make you come down to foreign, touring or go out to New-zealand canvassing to make your journal go. Let us pray that the name of your journal may cease to be among the list of

living journals before that day has to come. Do you know that you are charged of printing the advertisements of such drugs in your paper as shock your American friends and, though they do not claim to cure quite as many diseases as the drugs advertised in some of the American journals, are, they say, bad enough to kill your little Review had it been in the States. Thus you are saved and your journal too ! Now let us thank, doctor, our big American-journalist-friend for warning us against such fate as that of Miller's and tell him that this though may bother him in his Cleveland home does not bother those who are running our I. H. R. even in their idle hours.

S. G.

EYE.

It is the duty of a physician to restore health by the simplest means in his power ; but so general has become the admission of this truth that we need not weary ourselves or our readers with the scientific researches of the organ or its close relation with other parts of the body. Among all the organs of senses the eye is exceedingly liable to be injured by the improper use of drugs or exposure to heat or cold. Dr. Edward G. Loring, an eminent oculist, of New York city, makes the following remarks on this subject :—

“Whatever an ounce of prevention may be to other members of the body, it certainly is worth many pounds of cure to the eye. Like a chronometer watch this delicate organ will stand almost any amount of use but when once thrown off its balance, it can very rarely be brought back to its original perfection of action, or if it is, it becomes ever after liable to a return of disability of function or the seat of actual disease.”

One should think from the fact that modern civilization has imposed upon our eyes such an ever-increasing amount of strain both as to the actual amount of literary work done and the constantly increasing brilliancy and duration of the illumination under which it is performed that the greatest pains have to be taken

in maintaining the organ in a condition of health and the greatest care and solicitude used in its treatment when diseased. It may now naturally come to one's mind why it is that students and not men of any profession other than literary, are more liable to fall victims to diseases of this organ. We may safely answer that not much attention is paid to the eye-sight of children from the time they are sent to school or when a profession or a trade is chosen for them. If the sight is found to be weak or otherwise defective, they should not be compelled to close confinement with books or manuscripts but should learn some trade or engage in some business which would not require much straining of the eye. An eminent New York oculist has recently urged the necessity of enactment of a law that all children should be submitted to an examination of the eyes before being granted admission to the public schools. If this plan is adopted, no doubt many cases of diseases of the eye which become serious by neglect might be cured by the early discovery which would thus be made.

One of the common diseases for which most of our gentlemen take to glasses is *shortsightedness*. This defect is noticed mainly in watch-makers, microscopists, proof-readers, compositors, writers, and book-keepers ; students among others are most liable to this disease. Short-sight is an evidence of weakness and disease rather than of strength. We quote below some excellent rules from the best authorities on this subject, which, if strictly adhered to, I believe, will be useful to our students.

1. Never use the eyes when they are tired or painful in an insufficient or dazzling light. Lamps should be shaded.
2. The light should fall upon the object viewed from over the left shoulder if possible ; it should never come from the front.
3. The room should be moderately cool and the feet should be warm. There should be nothing tight about the neck.
4. Hold the object squarely before the eyes and at just the proper distance. Holding it too near produces near-sightedness. Fifteen inches is the usual distance.

5. Never read on the cars, when riding in a wagon or street car or when lying down. Serious diseases are produced by these practices.

6. Do not use the eyes for any delicate work, reading or writing by lamp light before breakfast.

7. Avoid much use of the eyes in reading when just recovering from illness.

8. Never play tricks with the eyes as squinting or rolling them.

9. If the eyes are near-sighted or far-sighted, procure proper glasses at once. If common print must be held nearer than fifteen inches to the eye for distinct vision, the person is near-sighted. If it is required to be held two or three feet from the eye for clear sight, the person is far-sighted.

10. A near-sighted person should not read with the glasses which enable him to see distant objects clearly. A person who has long sight should not attempt to see at a distance with the glasses which enable him to read.

11. Colored glasses (blue are the best) may be worn when the eye is pained by snow or sunlight or by dazzling fire or lamp light. Avoid their continued use.

12. Never patronize travelling Vendors of Spectacles.

13. Rest the eye at short intervals when severely taxing them, exercising the lungs vigorously at the same time. Tired eyes may often be refreshed by bathing in cool water or water as hot as can be borne.

14. Avoid sudden exposure of the eye to a bright light as when first waking from sleep.

15. Defective ventilation, unequal heating—causing cold feet and congestion of the head and bad food—causing impure and impoverished blood, are serious causes of diseases of the eye.

16. Popular eye washes and various ointments, salves &c. prepared according to popular recipes or sold by quacks should never be used.

17. Upon the discovery of any defect in the sight consult a competent physician (not a travelling quack) at once, as serious disease may be saved by timely advice or treatment. I. S.

Dr. E. B. NASH'S LETTER.

We reproduce here a letter from Dr. E. B. Nash, published in the "North American Journal of Homeopathy" for August.

Dear "North American,"

If you will allow me, I will give through your paper a little account of my trip or visit to London in response to a call from the British Homeopathic Association. I found them ready for my work and gave them five lectures along *Materia Medica* lines. I confess to a sort of feeling of trepidation at the beginning, for I well knew that I was talking to a body of men that knew medicine as well as any in the world. But this feeling soon wore off as I heard the hearty "hear ! hear !" that came from my audience and felt assured of the presence of those who were in full accord with me along homeopathic lines.

I was soon made to realize that British homeopaths, all graduates of the old school, knew where they "were at," fully understanding the insufficiency of the "pathy" which they had tried and *found wanting* and had "come to stay" and although they do not stand equal before the law (as we do in the States) in respect of colleges and the right to confer degrees, I heard no whisper and saw no sign of a desire to affiliate with the old school at the expense of dropping their distinctive title as homeopaths.

To quote from the address of the scholarly Dr. Burford as president of the Association—

"How is our specialization to end ? Are we to sink our differences, smooth over the distinctive principle, drop the advanced views, and be absorbed into the main stream of medical life ? Certainly we may, if to use a striking phrase of Prof. Tyndall, we prefer intellectual peace at the modest

price of intellectual death ; with the re-assuring certainty that others will take up our work in other ways, pursue our investigations from other standpoints, compass our ends, though more circuitously and with more difficulty, and rightly obtain that olive crown which we refused. To conceive this, however, is to conceive the inconceivable, and to suppose the un-supposable ; *our end is not that way.*" To this sentiment I believe the overwhelming majority of American homeopathic physicians will respond Amen ! The English homeopaths are looking over to us as their true yoke-fellows in the common cause. May we never disappoint them ! In regard to their treatment of us, personally, we could not ask better. As to how our work there was received, we modestly refer you to the editorial in the *Homeopathic World* hoping that we really deserved such rich words of praise. We were at a meeting and dinner of the "Cooper Club" at the office of Dr. Clark of "Dictionary" fame, and were made an honorary or corresponding member of the same, which honour we could not fail to appreciate.

Again it was our pleasure to dine with one of the old guard, Dr. Dyce Brown, in company with Dr. Burford and those who remember the genial gentleman who visited our country not long ago. Dr. Scarson will, of course, understand that we could not be neglected in that direction. One of the pleasantest entertainments we ever enjoyed was at the home of Dr. Margaret Long Tyler in the beautiful mansion of Sir Henry and Lady Tyler, the doctor's father and mother.

The lady Tyler was the family doctor (lay of course) for all the years of their married life, having brought to man and womanhood a family of twelve children, carrying them through all the ills, Small pox included, to which childhood flesh is heir, with an occasional consultation of the beloved Dr. Burnett.

But my letter will grow to greater length than your space will allow, if I undertake to mention by name all who contributed to our pleasure and comfort. I cannot however, omit to mention two other physicians, outside the city of London, viz, Doctors Mc. Lachlan of Oxford and Dr. Wolston of Edinburgh, both of whom took the strangers into their homes and their hearts in a way that let them into ours and can never be forgotten. I can only add that every one was well made to feel as happy and welcome as could be possible.

The Homeopathic hospital in Great Ormond Street is a model of comfort and cleanliness, and with its able corps is doing good work.

We had many occasions to observe their work and to work with them and must say that it impressed us as being as truly homeopathic as any we have met in hospitals.

The English physicians, while not as a rule confined to high potencies, are not confined to the low, nor to allopathic departures, as we have noticed in some other places. There was not the least smell of objectionable odours on the premises. During our stay the thought kept constantly recurring to me that there ought to be closer bonds of fellowship between the English-speaking homeopaths both sides of the pond. Several signified that they hoped to be able to meet us next year in America, and enjoy together with us the meeting at Atlantic City. We hope it may be so, and believe that American physicians will vie with each other in showing that they too know how to welcome and entertain.

Fraternally,
E. B. NASH.

HEREDITY.

Heredity is a word that is greatly misunderstood. Most people speak of heredity as if it were the acquisition of some tangible peculiarity passed down from parent to child.

Consumption is spoken of as being hereditary. The thought is that the disease, consumption, is inherited. Syphilis is also looked upon as a disease that a child acquires from the parents.

There is a truth in the thought of heredity, but not exactly what many people suppose. Parents affected with consumption or syphilis may entail upon their children certain defects or weaknesses that render them especially liable to acquire disease. Consumptive parents bequeath to their children lungs that are inherently weak and greatly disposed to acquire consumption. But it is untrue to suppose that a child is born with consumption. There must always be an exciting cause for constitutional diseases. A predisposition to constitutional disease may be inherited, but the disease itself must be acquired.

THE GERM THEORY RUN MAD.

It is stated on excellent authority, by those who believe in the germ theory, that in the early stages of consumption if the patient were to acquire syphilis, the syphilis would have a tendency to check the ravages of consumption, and the consumption would have a tendency to check the ravages of syphilis. Their theory is that the germs of syphilis and the germs of consumption are antagonistic, and when brought together in the human system in the early stages of each they will counteract each other's bad effects.

The promulgation of such a theory as this surely must have a demoralizing effect upon those who believe it, and is an excellent illustration of the direction in which the germ theory is leading. There is nothing too absurd for the bacteriologist to assert.

Medical Talk, September 1905.

Book-Review

Mnemonic simillad. By Stacy Jones, M. D.
Philadelphia, Boericke and Tafel.

This is a new adventure in the English language. A year or two ago, we reviewed two books on *Materia Medica* written by our own countrymen in our own language (Bengali). It is a pretty little work by Dr. Jones. It helps to commit to memory the salient points of our complex *Materia Medica*. But it requires constant reading to use it, and the labour thus spent will not be in vain.

We recommend this book to our readers.

Diseases of the Lungs, Bronchi and Pleura by W. Worthington Paige, M. D. &c. Philadelphia Boericke and Tafel.

This little book is practically very useful and convenient both to students and busy practitioners. It is divided into six sections. In the first section the diseases of Trachia are treated ; in the second and the third, those of the Bronchi and the lungs are classed and the fourth and the fifth are devoted to the consideration of the diseases of the Pleura and of the Mediastinum.

In concise form the author has given us everything concerning the above diseases and we can unhesitatingly say that he is quite successful in his attempts. Recent discoveries

and hints are not left out of consideration. Accessory and hygienic measures are not neglected. Therapeutic resources, with proper indications of homeopathic remedies are given in full. The publishers deserve our thanks for selecting such a useful work for publication.

Appendicitis from a Homeopathic Physician's point of view, by John Henry Clarke, M. D. Reprinted from "the Homeopathic World" with additions, London Homeopathic Publishing Company, 12 Warwick Lane E.

Appendicitis is a very common disease now and opinions are expressed by both schools of medicine (with honourable exceptions) that nothing can be done without the help of the knife. Dr. Clarke's brochure is opportune and gives lie to that dogged assertion.

Sometime ago we had an occasion to read the report of a Homeopathic meeting in America where the subject of appendicitis was taken up as the theme of discussion. We are sorry to notice that the majority of the surgeons and physicians present there were on the side of operative procedure regarding it, as the safest method of cure. We regret very much that these so-called Homeopaths are ignorant of Hahnemann's teaching of diseases and their treatment by dynamic remedies.

We have recently had occasion to treat about a dozen cases of appendicitis of various grades of seriousness and in all of them we were uniformly successful with the indicated remedies. The greater number of these cases have been diagnosed by competent allopathic surgeons and physicians of this city and in some of them they expressed their opinion that if prompt operative procedures were not taken the lives of these poor patients would be lost.

We are thankful to Dr Clarke for bringing out the pamphlet along with the reports of cases successful under his care.

**Treatment of Plague, (in Bengali), by Bejoy Krishna Sen
Gupta B A H. A S Published by the author at
Gya.**

The larger the number of books written on Plague, the better for the public and the medical profession. This little book in our own mother tongue is written by a layman with considerable experience in plague cases. In fact he says he was attacked by the disease himself. There are two remedies mentioned by the author, indigenous to this country, that the author claims to have derived much benefit from. One is *Calotropis Gegantia* which we know, used for other complaints by homeopathic physicians and the other is *Albeizzia Lebbec* which is nothing more than our *siris* tree. We are unable to say much about them.

The author has the audacity of treating all cases of plague with three remedies viz gelsim, carbo and lachesis, depending almost always upon them. He expressed an opinion that homeopathic formula of similia does not hold good in plague. It may be that in this particular epidemic these remedies were the *genus*. We have tried them in various cases and failed utterly. He is mistaken in saying that the law is inoperative. How did he get these three remedies to apply in plague there? He could not have discovered them himself. It is by the homeopathic law that these three remedies have been discovered.

The author should have more experience before he goes to express an opinion in this direction. The book is useful to Bengali-reading public.

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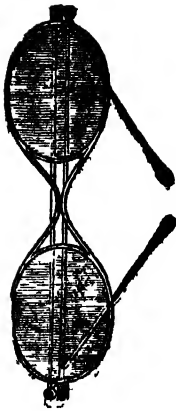
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আমরা আমেরিকার বিখ্যাত “বোরিচ্ এণ্ড ট্রুইং” কোম্পানীর ও ডাক্তারানীর বিখ্যাত “ডাক্তার উইলমার শোয়াবের” ঔষধাজয় হইতে বিত্তক ঔষধ প্রচুর পরিমাণে আমদানী করিবা অল্প লাভে সস্তা দরে বিক্রয় করিতেছি। আমাদের ঔষধালয় একজন সুযোগ্য ডাক্তারের তত্ত্বাবধানে ও শিক্ষিত কম্পাউণ্ডার দ্বারা পরিচালিত। আমাদের ঔষধালয়ে যে, বিত্তক ঔষধ বিক্রয় হয় ইহার দ্বার সন্দেহ নাই। ইংরাজী পুস্তক, শিশি, কর্ক, স্ফার গ্রেবিউল ইত্যাদি প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিক্রয়ার্থ প্রস্তুত আছে এবং বাজার অপেক্ষা সস্তাদরে পাইকারী ও বুচরা বিক্রয় হয়।

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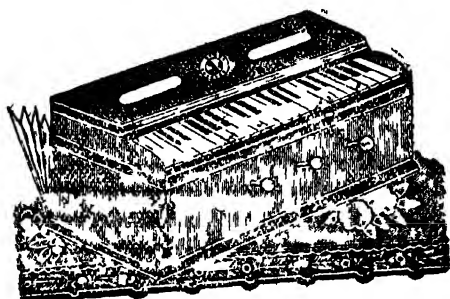
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[No. 10.

THE WAYS AND DIFFICULTIES OF CASE-TAKING.

It is a common saying among the Homeopaths that a case well taken is really half cured. What do we mean then by the expression *case-taking*? By this we mean the method in which we approach a sick individual and get at all the signs and symptoms by which we come to understand that the person's equilibrium of health has been disturbed or that he is diseased. In fact it is the *touts ensemble* of the symptoms of the patient (both subjective and objective) that necessitates a careful study to enable us to get at the real nature of the malady, and the more we are able to find out all its external manifestations the more successful we are in handling our patient. In doing this we are beset with various disadvantages.

1. *The patient's temperament.* If the patient is of an irritable nature, we must be very careful not to rouse his temper or ask him questions that are likely to disturb his mental calm, and yet it is of paramount importance that we should know all about the patient's condition, including his mental state, to be able to alleviate his suffering—that being the physician's only mission.

2. *The physician's temperament.* Now we may think, what has the physician's own nature got to do with the treatment of his patient ? He will treat his case and that is all. But that is a great mistake. When we are not in an easy state of mind, how can we attend to a sick individual who requires careful attention, and then select and adopt necessary measures for the alleviation of his sufferings ? We know very well that when we are in an unsettled state of mind, we can do nothing satisfactorily, while in a peaceful condition of the mind we do things in a very different way. Some years ago I used to do a great deal of work with an elderly physician who was very easily disturbed. I found that when he was in a peaceful condition of mind he would make some of the nicest prescriptions and wonderful cures, while in the disturbed state of mind, he would hurry through the case and make a hap-hazard diagnosis and treatment to the utter detriment of the patient.

3. *The patient's environments.* It is very important that the sick individual's surroundings must be conducive to his health and well-being. It not unfrequently happens that the patient's malady is the direct result of his environments. In my daily practice I have found that people often live and work in most insanitary neighbourhood. Poverty is often put forward as the reason for this ; but I think, the amount of money some of them have spent for their treatment while in sickness, would have enabled them to live in much better surroundings for years together. Then the mental state of the patient is also frequently disturbed by his environments. Only lately I had occasion to call and see a case where the dictatorial nature of his elder brother made it an impossibility for the poor patient to receive proper attention and treatment. In this connection I must mention a very interesting story narrated by Bartlett. "He had to

treat a gentleman who occupied a responsible position, his employer being a man of undoubted energy and ambition but of trying disposition. There can be no question concerning the effect of that temperament on his patient. He was considered a good example of the *uric acid* diathesis. As soon, however, as he has changed his employment, his health improved and he remained well since."

4. *The physician's duty towards his patient.* Asking of a few off-hand questions, prescribing some medicine in a hurry and driving away with the fee in his pocket is not the duty of the physician, as is commonly understood and seen to be the case.

Hahnemann said that the highest and only mission of the physician is to restore the sick to health. In the performance of this task, he is beset with various difficulties that are overcome with greater or less ease according to the ability and experience of the physician ; as for instance, in examining a young woman of delicate health, a young physician may be prevented by a habitual shyness from asking sensitive questions about the disorders of the sexual health that may be at the bottom of all her maladies, and that can only be asked by an experienced physician with a great deal of tact and judgment.

Another difficulty comes in, in not knowing what to ask. To this I would say, do whatever you like, but have a method about it and make it a rule never to ask leading questions. If you do, you will frequently lead your patient astray and frustrate the very object you are trying to achieve. I have seen some otherwise very good physicians make this very mistake in Calcutta.

5. Lastly *the patient's or his relatives' duty to the physician.* To them, I say, be very careful in the selection of your medical attendant ; but when you have once made your selection,

stick to him. Don't change your doctor as you change your clothes ; for it takes a doctor a considerable time to find out the nature of the ailments that you and your family generally suffer under. Moreover, a stranger can never be able to do his duty well in a strange place ; it will always take him some little time to get used to the place and the people before he can do his work satisfactorily. You should always be helping him in his work, for in so doing you help your own patients. Have the necessary things at hand, and do not set the whole house in a commotion as soon as the doctor arrives and thus upset your patient and the doctor also. Think of the doctor's chair, the medicine bottles, the paper and ink for the prescription and everything else that he may require when you send for him, and do not keep the physician waiting an hour and a half for his fees, for a doctor thinks nothing of it if it takes him hours to attend to his patient, while it is irritating for him to have to wait five minutes for nothing.

LICENSED KILLERS *vs.* UNLICENSED HEALERS.

"A fair field and no favour" is a well-tried maxim, embodying within a short compass, the result of vast experience of human character. In these times of keen contest and competition in almost every department of human endeavour, and hard struggle for existence in all branches of industry, the fittest can hardly survive, except when reared in the atmosphere of freedom and nursed in the vigour of absolute absence of restraint. Co-ercion is out of the order of Nature : she suffers no favouritism and brooks no torture. Political measures adopted so as to run counter to the course

and direction of a nation's progress and predilection have in nine cases out of ten, resulted in abortiveness ; while social adaptations forced upon a people with a view to oppose prevailing customs and prevalent fashions have invariably proved suicidal. The constitution of a nation may be shattered under chronic distempers, but she will hardly bear the heroic remedies prescribed by ill-advised reformers. Thus it is apparent and undeniable as afforded by the history of human civilisation. The same is true in matters of scientific research. The Papal voice could have imposed denunciations upon the principle promulgated at Pisa ; yet the force and drift of the great truth triumphed ultimately, bursting through all restraints and breaking upon all bounds. "Truth" says the classical writer, "lies hidden in a cave ;" but when once brought to light, she would shine like the wonderful lamp, as the Phoenix rising from her own ashes in the Arabian desert, strengthening in her own strength, and recovering force and fortitude "like a strong man after sleep."

And if the fact is true in politics, society and science, it is the more so in matters of a practical character. In these, the hindrances incessantly created and imposed from a motive of opposition for its own sake, and the ridicule and sarcasm poured in by malice tend but to generate a new force and activity, and impart an impulse which is sure to succeed in the long run. No reins of envy can curb its mettle, no bar can be too strong for its growth. Spurred on by its native vigour, it will run the finest race and arrive at the goal of success.

In the practical demonstration of the principles of any method or system of science or the exposition and application of a theory in this country, the opposition felt at the outset is anything but considerate and considerable. What gigantic efforts at opposition were made in our land, even

less than a century ago, when Homoeopathy was first introduced as a curative agency ! At that time there broke forth in our midst a new era in the noble art of medicine, which will for ever distinguish all those who have given their attention and devoted their thoughts to the study, or themselves to the treatment of a system destined to overturn the whole of the existing practice of medicine, and introduce in its place one comparatively certain in its results and successful, safe, and pleasant beyond all former experience. The extraordinary ability, the keen sagacity, the untiring patience, the uniform integrity, and the vast learning of those pioneers of a noble cause deserve to be cherished in our memory with nothing short of a true filial piety. Not unlike the noble endeavours of that gigantic Goliath of Meissen, our volunteers were compelled to give up all worldly considerations, shut their eyes to reputation and emolument, and, spurred on with a burning zeal, retire into abject penury and total obscurity. But the mantle had already fallen upon them, and the true Light from Heaven could not be long withheld.

And yet, by a strong irony of fate, these self-sacrificing notabilities amongst our countrymen, in all their striving after disseminating the doctrine of Hahnemann could not escape the ridicule and calumny which must inevitably fall upon every innovation upon dogmatisms that have enjoyed the sanction of usage and the privilege of prescription. Like the Puritans of a previous age in another country, they were not long in incurring the displeasure of the state, and soon came to be exposed to the utmost licentiousness of professional antipathy at a time when ribaldry was coarse and unmitigatingly prevalent among the whole brotherhood. We can only be sorry, even at the present time, to observe the bitter invectives poured in from time to time, upon the followers of the new system ; but a generation before, the spectacle of

opposition was really that of a scuffle, hideous and abhorring. The new system was declared to be an impostor destined for a time to run its natural race, and ere long to die its natural death. Even at the present day, practitioners of the opposite school represent the Hahnemannian principle and method of cure as mere charlatanism and describe it as no better than water-cure. The less unconscientious among them look upon it as efficacious only in *cholera* and diseases incidental to infancy and childhood, utterly forgetful of the common and natural supposition, that a system of scientific principles, applicable and efficacious in one stage of human life cannot fail to respond in the case of the other stages as well. The human system is an organism, subject to certain laws of nature, as unalterable and determinate as the law of gravitation in the physical world. The fact should be patent to all classes of healers of human ailments; yet such is the blindness of professional dogmatism and sectarian antipathy, that these pertinacious wiscacres are ready to forego a rational ground of procedure to betake themselves to one so glaringly absurd.

It would, we are afraid, too much tax upon the attention and patience of our readers, were we to dilate upon the hideous absurdity of those erroneous ideas deliberately concocted with a view to enshroud the principles of our system with a gloom of mysticism. Let all that be reserved for a future consideration in all its details. Our brethren of the opposite school in their zeal for upholding a creed, with many a gap between and amenable to reconstruction and reorganisation, in much of its parts, adopt in many cases, a procedure bordering upon the culpable. But armed with the badge of a formal passport for the field of practice, or more properly *malpractice*, backed by public opinion—which is only another name for popular ignorance,—and bolstered by state support, these

proud votaries of Æsculapius run furiously amuck and create huge destruction all around. We cannot certainly hold them so much responsible for the erroneous principles imbedded in and inherent to the system itself in which they have been trained ; but it is sure, that they can hardly wash their hands clean with impunity, where more careful deliberation and an impartial eye to the actual operation of the several ardent drugs handled by them upon their human patients, would render them really useful to humanity and enable them to acquit themselves honorably in performing the onerous duty they undertake.

If we look into the past history of Homœopathy in our country, and also the present condition of its progress, we cannot fail to observe that side by side with that noble band of professional pioneers, there grew up a class of volunteers in the arena of cure, men distinguished by talent, education, industry and perseverance, who regardless of all professional interests girded up their loins, and with a truly generous spirit placed themselves in the forefront of the gigantic contest. The shaft of ridicule and the sabre of contempt was never too strong for their indomitable spirit ; and the greed for "filthy lucre" was the least part of their incentive. "To fortune and to fame unknown", these ministered to the alleviation of human sufferings in accordance with the principles of the new system of cure introduced around and amidst them from across the sea. Previous to their endeavours, this system was comparatively unknown, and popular opinion upon the subject was vague ; and though now we can confidently declare and respond to the assertion that "few mails arrive in India at the present day, without bringing in their quota of votaries to the new art," nobody can conscientiously lay his hand upon his breast, without confessing that it was through these silent and unostentatious workers, that

Homoeopathy first became a *great fact* in our country, and gradually assumed a position and achieved a success, which called upon all minds of intelligence to investigate its principles and determine the propriety of its claim to a *law, absolute and determinate*.

In the earlier part of the history of its introduction into India, therefore, we must candidly observe, Homeopathy as well as our countrymen, owe

“A debt immense of endless gratitude”

to these silent workers. Considering the fact, the denial of which would amount to a veritable blasphemy, that the art of healing human ailments, lies at the root of all amelioration of human condition and of all social organisation and advancement, no more sympathetic “angels and ministers of grace” could ever alight upon earth and fulfil the noblest mission of the Almighty.

On coming down to comparatively later times and even our own day, we observe not without complacency to ourselves, the absolute approbation bestowed even by competent and successful authorities of professional eminence and emolument, upon the honest work thus displayed by those disinterested votaries of the new system ; and we can modestly declare that throughout our career in the field of practising the new system, we have invariably won the admiration and gratitude of our clients and the approval of those eminent professional authorities, at whose feet we have the proud satisfaction to have learnt years ago, the principles and practice of the new art—our pen speeded, our hearts lightened on the way by that firm faith in the advent of a new epoch in the noble art of medicine, which seldom fails to distinguish all those who have given their thoughts to the study, or themselves to the treatment, of Homeopathy.

Upon prudential considerations, as well as for the con-

venience of our readers, we reserve, for a future paper, practical illustrations of the inimitably excellent work achieved from time to time by these silent workers in the field of Homeopathy. Indeed, the very nature of their vocations of life, as well as the character of the avocation they have undertaken to pursue, reflect a light and lustre upon their career, which to the candid observer appears like that of the sparkling rivulet, meandering slow and silent through the sparry cave and filling the earth with one resonance of joy.

The time and attention required of a homeopath to be devoted to the object of his pursuit is of unbounded magnitude. The Hahnemannian system is undoubtedly one of *specifics*, its distinguishing characteristic being that each individual disorder is to be combated by therapeutic agents possessing a distinct individual property bearing directly upon the morbid action of the disease. The profession must therefore, require a patient study of medicine as well as of disease superior to that now required of the ordinary practitioner. Much skill and perseverance is needed to group individual signs and symptoms, where all strongly resemble each other, to separate the accidental from the constitutional, and to detect those characteristic features, which render the prescription for one individual, totally useless to another, though to the unpractised eye, each case may show no difference. The busy practitioner, in our country at least, we confidently observe from experience, in the midst of his active round of practice and multitudinous calls, in door and out of doors, frequently falls short of the time and attention requisite for the study of each case and its prescription; not to speak of the many positive obstacles he has to encounter at every step of his clinical endeavours. The homeopathist receives no mechanical aid from his remedies, but has to subject his patient and his relatives to a

rigid examination and cross-examination, not only on the subject of the present illness, but of previous disorders and their treatment, constitutional and hereditary tendencies, and for all this the powers and opportunities of the busy practitioner too often prove inadequate.

We would be pardoned, were our readers to conceive that we are deprecating the work of professional eminence. On the contrary, as we had occasion to express more than once in these columns, we yield to none in our estimate of the many marvellous exploits achieved in the field of cure by eminent homeopaths, as well as the really invaluable service rendered by them to the cause of homeopathy in our country. Our only apprehension is lest the noble and pure system of Hahnemann should degenerate into a tumultuous Babel of opinion and one uninterrupted farrago of practice.

Non-professional workers in the field of homeopathy, have from the earliest times, in the civil and military services, been known to practise extensively in this country as well as across the sea ; and the success that has attended their practice, both upon Europeans and natives, has been such as to astonish themselves and those who have witnessed it. There is scarcely a large district in our country in which such a silent worker has not for years been diffusing blessings around him. This has been the result where homeopathic remedies have been applied and success achieved by men without a formal passport from the holy temple of Æsculapius, or a recognised badge for the sanctioned field of cure. It must be admitted on all hands, that the success that has attended their practice, is due, in no small measure, to the many advantageous circumstances naturally inherent to their situation, which seldom falls to the lot of the busy practitioner. The time and attention which the latter can afford to bring to bear upon the stupendous work

before him is but meagre and fragmentary in comparison with what the former can devote. With him it is no mere work for emolument, but one which will furnish him with the only passport to the confidence of his client and reputation in the profession—a reputation without which he would be “made poor indeed !” The professional tribunal is majestic, and undoubtedly, imperiously magisterial, and the only avenue to its acceptance is a competent and conscientious performance of his self-imposed task.

MALARIA.

The season for malarious fever is approaching fast. Rainfall this year was rather heavy, so we all expect to get a severe outbreak of malarious fever of various types. We should be on our guard to do something in time to avert as much as possible the ravages of the disease and to minimise the suffering of its victims.

The general belief in this country among the laity and the orthodox medical profession is that quinine is the only panacea for such fevers. Acting upon this erroneous and mischievous belief every body takes this drug in an enormous quantity, and thereby does immense mischief to all concerned.

We have had frequent occasions to point out in unmistakable terms the injudiciousness of such proceeding. Cinchona and its alkaloid no doubt are efficacious in their own spheres, but their indiscriminate use is baneful. We emphatically say, better take no medicine at all than drug yourselves with quinine and its allied kindreds. Some are of opinion that by taking quinine in big quantity we can ward off the impending danger. But nothing of the kind can be done. From varied experience we know that such a procedure is very injurious in its consequences. The

frequent repetition of big doses of quinine brings on enlargement and various other derangements of liver, spleen and the internal organs in the abdominal cavity. Had it not been for the abuse of quinine the mischief would not be so frequent and rapid.

Sometimes and in some cases quinine gives prompt relief in arresting the paroxysm ; but relapses are sure to come and prolonged suffering is the ultimate result. The sight of these poor patients is simply pitiful. It can be better seen than described, and we earnestly warn our brethren to desist from such practice or malpractice, as we can call it.

We, in the homeopathic section of the profession, can do much for these patients by the judicious selection of appropriate remedies in our *Materia Medica*. Not a very large number of remedies is required to effect such a ready cure, but proper selection of the individuality in each case is all that is needed. It may be that each epidemic has its own *genus epidemicus*, that cures almost every case with the same or similar symptoms ; but strict individualisation is the life in this disease as well as any other disease on the face of the globe.

It is a stern fact that homeopaths as true disciples of Hahnemann never aspire to treat a disease, but to treat a patient—a person affected with certain train of symptoms. A true cure is effected only in this way. This is very well pictured in cases of malarious intermittent fever, and it is for this reason that a routine homeopathic physician finds it difficult or almost impossible to cure intermittent fever.

We treated a good many cases of such fevers and with marvellous effect. We made use of all those ordinary remedies that have in their pathogeneses symptoms of chill, heat, sweat and other concomitant symptoms. Such valuable remedies as *Arnica*, *Belladonna*, *China*, *Capicum*,

Ipecac, Natrum mur, Nux vom, Sulphur and so forth are all that are generally required to combat any kind of malarious intermittent fever. Of course in peculiar cases other remedies of less frequent use are required according to symptomatic indications, but the above list is quite complete to cope with almost every case. It is the physician's duty to fit the remedy to the case in hand.

The question of selection of potency is very puzzling. Some are advocates of high potencies, while others have implicit faith in the efficacy of the lower ones. We have frequently observed that when the selection of the remedy is perfect, higher potencies in single dose are necessary. The lower potencies have generally to be repeated in frequent doses.

Those who have the misfortune to reside in malarious places are often subject to relapses. In order to prevent this certain rules of hygiene are to be strictly observed. Sudden chill should be avoided by all means. Nocturnal exposure in open air is very injurious. Drinking water should be pure, and boiled water cooled down in earthen pots is the best. Running water of the river, if procurable, should have the preference.

Moderate quantity of food is necessary ; overloading of the stomach is to be avoided by all means.

House or rooms to live in should be dry and well ventilated. All the excess of shrubs and vegetables composing something like a jungle should be cleared off. There should be no fear of the disease—calmness and composure of mind should be preserved by all means.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

Clinical Cases.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

A case of marasmus cured by Abrotanum.

A child about two years old, was brought to me by my friend Babu Radharaman Shome, suffering from extreme prostration and complete emaciation. The child got diarrhoea about six months ago and was treated by kabirajes and allopaths, with some relief.

The child was irritable, very peevish, did not take food at all, and when offered, rejected with great rage.

Emaciation great, only skin and bone left. It was particularly noticeable at the neck and the face.

Canine hunger, but the patient did not like food. Abdomen generally distended with gas. All organs were healthy but shrivelled.

Stools were generally loose with undigested food ; sometimes constipated.

There was a little evening fever but when he was brought to me I found no symptoms of fever.

There was slight night sweat but not very profuse.

Abrotanum 6x, two globules morning and evening for one week. The medicine had the desired effect. Mental condition of the child showed distinct signs of improvement and so did the digestion. No undigested food noticeable, though the stools still soft and pappy. No medicine for the next week. Improvement continued unabated. Some placebo powders, one dose a day.

As the digestion was not good, I ordered barley-water with an admixture of fish soup. Child was taken to the open air of the Maidan every evening. No more medicine was required and the child made a slow but perfect recovery.

I saw the child one year after my treatment and could not recognise him to be that patient of mine. He had gained fat and his cheeks were full and rosy.

A case of malarious fever with purging and vomiting of blood cured by a single dose of Nux Vom. 200. A few days ago I had to start suddenly by a telegram to a distant place to treat a young man in extreme danger. I arrived and found him in a critical state. Fever was high with purging of thin, pale, bloody water in large quantity, Pulse thready, extremities cold and bluish in color, extreme prostration. Much saliva in the mouth, vomiting and nausea almost persistent.

Aggravation of the fever was on alternate days and generally between 8 and 10 in the morning.

There was shivering and little thirst but for large quantities of water ; extreme irritability of mind ; the patient could not bear contradiction, and slight delay in executing his orders brought on a violent fit of anger which prostrated him the more.

Pain in the region of the liver and general sense of fullness in whole abdomen.

Before this illness he worked hard both mentally and bodily and had great indiscretion in food.

Profuse clammy sweat giving slight relief, sometimes drowsy, at other times restless.

I arrived there the day in which he expected his illness to appear in an aggravated form. At 5 A. M. I gave him a dose of Nux Vom 200, four globules dry on the tongue. His father wanted more medicine which I refused.

There was no fever and no purging and vomiting. The extremities were warm and perspiration disappeared. No nausea or uneasiness. He passed the night well but sleep was disturbed.

He made a perfect recovery and after staying there for

three days I ordered him to take rice and started for Calcutta.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

For years, ever since homeopathy has begun to shed its light of truth over the civilized world, there has been dispute about its relation to the other departments of the healing art, specially to surgery.

If, however, only the laity would make any confusion in the allotment of the respective places to these sister sciences, it would not be a matter of grave importance. But when a doctor comes up and shows the world his ignorance as to the relation between homeopathy and surgery, I should say medicine and surgery, it is time we should begin to think over the matter. Often (and too often to listen patiently to it) have we been asked, if there was any surgery in homeopathy, a question which always drew the same answer from me—"no, neither is there any homeopathy in surgery." This error, not speaking about the laymen, truly rises among the practising physicians, from a lack of knowledge of what homeopathy is. It is a fact, that no inconsiderable part of the people in this section of the world, practising and believing in homeopathy, attribute its virtues to the smallness of dose—they interpret homeopathy as drugging in minute doses. This is merely an outcome, in the shape of a mistake, of the existence of too many men practising medicine under the shelter of homeopathy, without really understanding its doctrine. I do not mean to wage war against any such individual or class but what I protest against is the bad effects of a mistaken notion of a fact otherwise true, what I want to stand up for is the rights of

homeopathy. It is true that many such practising quacks may happen to hit upon a right remedy by accident or the vision of their preceptors may prompt them to prescribe and thus they may now and then make a right selection ; (this I say because I know of practitioners, who at times when the best of prescribing would be needed would give up all exertions towards selecting a remedy and sit thinking about his teacher, with his eyes closed, and give his patient the chance to get cured on the remedy that comes foremost in his thought).

I do not object to these cures ; let them make such and other cures, at least in this if not in a better way. But this I must say, that I cannot take this as homeopathy. If these people want to call themselves homeopaths, they at least should know the fundamental principles of what they profess to practise. These men again have the notion that there is no surgery in homeopathy, and it is they who propagate this belief, illustrated by the miraculous cures of this and that doctor, a single dose cure, a broken limb put in place and united, a dislocated hip reduced, such and more serious affections all cured with medicine, among their own flock. These are the preachers who instil many such wrong notions in the public mind and thus not only do a great deal of damage to the people and to medicine but in no remote way to their own selves. It may be true that if one of these doctors would advise operative measures to be taken in a certain case under his treatment, he would lose the case, it would go to some other man, more proficient in that art, but still he would have the satisfaction at least of being true both to his own self and to his profession ; and that is a great deal to have. True, and very true indeed that homeopathy can cure many cases pronounced incurable otherwise than by the knife, for I have seen many such

wonderful cures, and so have thousands of others who have ever wanted to see, but one must always say that there are times when a sick man needs nothing but a bit of careful surgery for a cure. The line between cases that are medical and those that are surgical is a hard one to find and here is where most of our doctors stumble. It may be that many doctors practising homeopathy do not practise surgery, but that is no reason why we should go about telling the world that there need not be any such thing as surgery for the relief of the suffering mankind and make ourselves a mark for the world's ridicule. Why not say that many cases are cured by homeopathic treatment when given up by the other schools of treatment or pronounced incurable otherwise than by the knife? Why not say that many cases that we mistake as surgical are only apparently so?

The fact that we are allowing the people to be misled by these erroneous ideas is in a considerable degree injurious to the profession. We know, Hepar Sulp. will cure many of our abscesses or Merc. Sol. will cure many bubos, we know that Silicea alone has cured more fistulæ than any one knife, but when it comes to a case of surgery of the simplest kind, a very minor one, a man would go to an old school man, for he knows, there is no surgery in homeopathy and a homeopathic doctor does not know surgery; this latter may be true in good many cases, but is never universally so. This is why I say we do a great deal of damage to our profession when we let any such mistake grow in the public mind. Why should we not be honest about our convictions, if we do really convince, and give the needy public an unselfish and a candid opinion?

S. GOSWAMI, M. D.

FIGHTING PHTHISIS.

PROFESSOR VON BEHRING'S NEW WEAPON.

PROFESSOR VON BEHRING has made to the International Tuberculosis Congress an announcement of great interest and importance. Concerning details I have, of course, no information beyond that common to every reader, but I believe I may be able to elucidate certain matters of moment.

In the first place (writes Dr. C. W. Salceby in the *Daily Chronicle*) let us note the manner of man with whom we have to deal. As the inventor of the anti-toxin, which now daily saves our children's lives from the attacks of the diphtheria bacillus, Professor von Behring ranks amongst the greatest living benefactors of his kind. That signal discovery, which has robbed a terrible disease of nearly all its terrors—patients treated on the first day simply do not die—was the fruit of ten years' labour. The professor is not only a great man of science, but a cautious and indomitable investigator. It has never been his habit to speak prematurely. Pray let us understand, then, that we have to deal with no charlatan or money-grubber, but with an illustrious man of science, who has already saved tens of thousands of children's lives. Certainly he has earned the rare distinction, shared, I believe, by only one other of his colleagues, of being dubbed *von* by his Emperor, and receiving rank equivalent to that of a Privy Councillor in this country.

THE ERROR OF KOCH.

And now for a little history. At the first International Tuberculosis Congress, held in London three years ago, Professor Koch declared that bovine and human tuberculosis are entirely distinct, and that infection of man from the bovine species is therefore impossible. The discoverer of the tubercle bacillus—not to mention the bacillus of cholera—certainly speaks with unique authority; but unfortunately that pronouncement of his is not the first that must be characterised as rash and premature. The most careful

inquiry has followed upon the dictum of Koch, and, as every one knows, it has been repudiated, with practical unanimity, by last week's congress. Without a doubt, man may be, and frequently is, infected by tuberculosis from the ox.

Koch was misled by the marked differences that exist between cultures of tubercle bacilli from man and from the ox. As I have lately pointed out, he was misled by lack of full appreciation of organic evolution. Bacteriologists persist in thinking that bacterial species are immutable, whereas they are the most mutable of all living organisms. The difference between the two kinds of bacilli is doubtless the result of the modifications caused by the differing environment in the two cases.

"What has all this to do with Professor Behring's discovery?" Everything, my friend. If Koch were right, Behring's work upon the guinea-pig and others of the lower mammals would have no direct interest for man. If Behring is to do what he hopes to do, it is absolutely essential that Koch be wrong; that tuberculosis in all mammals be in reality one and the same disease. Therefore I have occupied some space in combating and endeavouring to explain Koch's grave and formidable error. If, now, we repudiate Koch and accept the proposition that tuberculosis is one and the same disease in mammals generally, we are in a position to consider the recent work of Behring.

VON BEHRING'S DISCOVERY.

Man cannot be infected by the ox, said Koch; whereupon Behring went too far, though he was certainly nearer the truth than was Koch. Behring declared—not just the other day, as some Paris journalists seem to think?—that human consumption is almost entirely due not to the inhalation of particles of sputum from consumptives, but to the injection of (bovine) tubercle bacilli in infected milk during the first years of life. That theory cannot be maintained: for it has lately vied with the assertion of Koch in claiming the attention of experimenters and observers; and we need now retain only this conclusion, that man is often infected from the ox.

And now for the point.

The question is one of immunity, and this is one of the most complex and intricate subjects in the whole of biology. There has just been published in English the great work "Immunity in Infective Diseases," written by Professor Metchnikoff in 1901; already it is out of date in many places, largely owing to Metchnikoff's own labours of the intervening period. Professor Von Behring has already told us that he could never have reached the point now attained but for the labour of Metchnikoff—the discoverer of the process by which our white blood cells eat up and destroy noxious bacilli. One could fill the *Chronicle* for a week in merely introducing this subject, without such an introduction, and much more it is impossible fully to understand Professor Von Behring's paper. I do not propose to attempt the impossible, but merely to insist upon the salient facts.

KILLING THE BACILLI.

When the tubercle bacillus attacks the cells of a higher organism than itself—such as man or the ox—it exercises its deleterious action in virtue of certain poisonous substances which it produces, but the bacillus also contains another substance, now discovered by Behring and called by him T. C. This substance it is which, uniting with the cells of the defending organism, enables them to resist the further poisonous action of the bacillus. Now Von Behring takes tubercle bacilli and treats them in such a way as to remove from them all the poisonous substances in virtue of which they send to the grave one in seven of all who die upon the earth. There remain, then, dead bacilli whose fangs are drawn. Their shape is retained, and they can be stained and made visible under the microscope in the usual way. These dead bacilli, robbed of their poisons, Von Behring calls residue—or remains-bacilli. His term is *rest*-bacillus: *res.* meaning remains or residue in German. Now these residue-bacilli, robbed of their poisons, retain this other substance which Von Behring calls T. C. These dead residue bacilli, reduced to suitable form, are now injected into animals suffering,

from or threatened by tuberculosis, and the T C aids the animal in destroying any whole and living bacilli which may be present or may gain an entry. In other words Von Behring produces what we call passive immunity. The whole bacilli are met by a quite 'unexpected' and disproportionate amount of TC—and are conquered. Apparently Von Behring has conclusively satisfied himself that by this means he has cured tuberculosis in a large variety of the lower mammals. Very few will doubt that if this be so, he will certainly succeed in doing the same in man. Let me note again that this inference depends upon our denial of Koch's hasty assertion that human tuberculosis is a thing apart.

The Paris papers seem to have gathered very extraordinary notions as to Von Behring's intentions. People who know the ways of secret remedies might well suspect the whole affair when they heard that the discoverer proposed to make money by keeping his secret to himself. On the contrary he is following the rule which is the unique glory of the medical profession : he is telling us all he knows, and it is only a matter of weeks, I doubt not, ere TC is subjected to the clinical trial, the extent of which will be limited only by the rate at which the principle can be elaborated. The professor was entitled to remind his hearers that we delayed much too long in giving his diphtheria anti-toxin the trial from which it emerged triumphant : clinicians will not run the risk of making a similar mistake.

Meanwhile the wise will continue to open their bed-room windows at night ; indeed, why should a bed-room window be ever closed ?—*The Statesman*.

Materia Medica Notes.

Spongia is a very useful remedy in throat affections ; sore-throat better by eating sweet things. We have seen cases where patients want sugar candy to allay soreness and titilation in the throat and often to relieve cough.

"Thyroid gland smaller even with the chin ; at night suffocating spells, barking with stinging in the throat and soreness in the abdomen."

This picture is often observed in cases of goitre which we have seen to cure with *spongia*.

Cough of *spongia* is peculiar, never to be confounded with any other remedy.

Dry, spasmodic and troublesome cough aggravated in a warm room, also in taking cold water in the stomach. Cough with dyspnoea relieved by warm food and drink.

There is hoarseness with the cough. Phthisical cough, troublesome especially at night ; very little accumulation of mucus in the chest. Tubercular cough.

It is also a good cardiac remedy, suffocation and difficulty in breathing.

Ailanthus gl. is a great remedy in a low typhoid condition of the system. In Europe and America it has been extensively tried in cases of malignant form of scarlatina. It is also useful in a dangerous state of diphtheria. Its action on the throat is unique.

Its mental symptoms are interesting. These symptoms correspond very intimately with those of low form of typhoid fever. Various kinds of hallucinations are prominent. The patient lies in a dreamy condition, he thinks that rats are in his bed, cannot concentrate his mind, can not answer questions properly, and answers rather indifferently after a long time. Drowsiness is a prominent feature of these cases.

From all these symptoms we consider *Ailanthus* to be a grand remedy in cases of plague. We have seen the true picture of it in its symptomatology. We earnestly request our colleagues in this country to try the remedy fairly in dangerous conditions of the direful disease. It is also an

epidemic remedy. Dr. Wells of Brooklyn gave an extensive trial to it in the epidemic of scarlet fever in that city.

Sarsaparilla is a remedy of great value in cases of chronic diseases. In some acute forms of urinary troubles its power is great. It is a miasmatic remedy very useful in syphilitic and syphilitic miasmata and also of value even in cases of Psora.

We make use of it in calculous condition of the urine having for it various acute symptoms. In various forms of skin diseases as acute eczema, scabies and in some syphiloderma, its curative power is extensive.

In small boils and abscesses when recurring, and recurring especially in hot season, it is very useful. The allopathic doctors make an extensive use of this remedy in cases of syphilis with an alterative idea, that is to say that it alters the impure condition of the blood.

We know by experience that its curative power depends on its specific influence on that diseased condition.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

(A GLEANING.)

From F. A. Lund, M. D.

Four main causes—

1. Pathological conditions within or without the intestinal tract.
2. Abnormality of forms, congenital or acquired, or dislocation of sections of the large bowel.
3. Foreign bodies in some portion of the bowels.
4. Impaired physiological function.

The defective performance of the function, has been attributed by Dr. Illoway to—

(a) Habitual neglect to attend to calls of nature, and failure to adopt and persist in maintaining a regular time for daily defecation.

(b) The pernicious practice of reading at stool. This is fostered by the hustling artificialities of life ushered in, all over the world, by the refinements of modern civilization. The attempt is nothing short of blowing hot and cold with the same breath. By doing so one attempts to empty the bowels and fill the head. Lawyers and students are the majority of offenders in this respect.

(c) Foods defective in residual matter, as coarse vegetable fibre, which cry out to the bowels as a policeman to the habitue of the street corner, "move on". People in general, either from laziness or force of circumstances live entirely upon prepared concentrated foods. Foods deficient in fat produce constipation. Milk from which butter has been skimmed off has the same effect. It is undeniable that the peristaltic action of the intestines is excited by the unassimilated fat, which is an important factor and constituent of the faecal matter, as tending to maintain its softness.

(d) The habit of abstaining from *cold water*. Hot drinks relax the fibres of the muscles, whereas cold ones act as stimulants, tonifying the muscular tunics of the intestines. This is evidenced by the *cramp colic*, which commonly follows the drinking of a cold draught.

(e) Want of sufficient physical exercise.

(f) Muscular weakness of the abdominal walls.

(g) Prolonged mental work and protracted mental worry, and depressing influences in general.

(h) Bad teeth or want of teeth

(i) The pernicious habit of taking pills and other cathartics; for by this the muscular coat of the intestines becomes exhausted and over-fatigued.

The muscles and their powers keep pace with the amount of work they are called upon to perform. With active exercise, within proper physiological limits, the volume and tone of the muscle is preserved and kept at the normal. With scant use or disuse it loses both in volume and vigour. The bowels form no exception to this rule, and when from any cause the exercise of their muscular apparatus is diminished, it loses in vigour, in normal irritability, and without doubt, to a certain extent, in volume.

Symptoms :—

As a rule, habitual constipation, in adults, has very few characteristic symptoms. The only complaint of the patient will be the prolonged period between fecal evacuations, a hard and dry stool and their inability to have a full and free discharge.

Persons suffering from habitual constipation, labour under a great anxiety of mind, generally of a hypochondriac character. If evacuation fails at the expected hour, severe mental depression follows. On the other hand if it takes place in time, their joy knows no bounds. The symptoms of this condition of mind accompanying habitual constipation have been classified as (1) *General* ; (2) *Local*.

Of the *local* symptoms the chief are :—

A sense of distention or feeling of fullness in the abdomen.

Colicky pains.

Transitory stitches under the liver or the spleen or in the back, side or lumbar region, aggravated by sitting or lying down, and diminishing when the patient walks or moves.

The *general* symptoms are :—

Dull pain in the head or a feeling of fullness or heaviness of the whole head ; a coated tongue ; offensive breath ; a sense of lassitude and mental depression ; a poor appetite

and even disgust for food ; palpitation of the heart, accompanied at times with irregular pulse.

Some diseases ascribed to constipation—

At one time it was thought that many cases of *neurasthenia*, *hypochondriasis*, *hysteria* &c., were the sequel of this disorder. Dunin, the Russian physician, has disproved the theory. His arguments seem to show rather the opposite way, and that constipation is secondary to mental disorders. To cure constipation therefore, the *nervous* condition should be first relieved.

The diseases commonly following *constipation* are :—*typhilitis* ; *proctitis* ; *anal fissures and erosions* ; *Appendicitis* (a good many cases of which have been found to be caused by foreign bodies in the appendix, and by a fecal concretion) ; *intestinal obstruction*, as by strictures and tumors ; *torpidity of liver* ; *chlorosis* ; *hernia* (resulting from too much straining at stools.)

Treatment—

According to Prof. Ewald of Berlin, the physician's motto in such cases should be—*As few purgatives as possible* ; *cathartics*, as a rule, should never be thought of. These exhaust the intestines, by the increased secretion and the excessive peristalsis they cause.

Maxims to avoid constipation :—

To ward off constipation one should observe the following rules :—

1. Visit the closet regularly once or twice a day, even in the absence of a call.
2. Promptly respond to calls of nature. The impelled flow exhausts the intestines.
3. Avoid intellectual work while at stool, such as reading papers, or thinking upon grave matters. Let the mind be wholly kept upon the business before you.

4. Eat and drink properly.
5. Take proper exercise.
6. Never overtax your brain.
7. Avoid purgatives, which are inimical to a regular habit.
8. Have your bed-room properly cleansed and ventilated.

HINTS.

Tartar Emetic—The cough is dry because the patient has not the force to raise it. In such cases give Tarter Emetic and you are almost positive of relief.

Sulphur has great dyspnœa and the patient is obliged to sit up especially in the middle of the night. After sleeping a few hours he wakes up and if he is able sits up and tries to get more air and calls for the window to be opened.

Croton Tig is a remedy that produces a watery stool, which is accompanied with very much increased peristaltic action aggravated after the taking of food or drink. That is really the key-note for that remedy—aggravation after taking food or drink.

Mercury is more of a dysentery remedy. We occasionally give it in diarrhœa but not frequently. With this remedy the pain and tenesmus continue after stool.

Nux vom has relief immediately after stool. The Mercury patient passes a light colored stool and it is perhaps a half hour before he gets relief after stools. These are positive symptoms of these two remedies.

Rheum is a remedy that is given every day by allopathic physicians. It has a mucous diarrhœa more indicated for chronic catarrhal inflammations.

Podophyllum is a remedy which is aggravated in the fore

part of the day with relief in the afternoon not especially after eating, neither does it drive the patient out of bed. It is a remedy which can be continued for sometime.

Phosphoric Acid has great prostration due very often to excessive mental labour, but more apt to be due to some great grief or affliction like that of *Ignatia*, but of chronic nature and has for its underlying cause too a history of sexual abuse.

Phosphorus—has brain fag but not the prostration of picric acid ; has great nervousness.

Kali carb—Burning and griping ; burning after stools, Ineffectual urging, with feeling as if rectum were too weak to evacuate the stool (*Hepar*).

Enuresis is cured by *Equisetum* when there is great desire to pass urine with sensation of pressure upon the bladder ; painful urination and urging ; cystitis ; bladder sore and tender.

Leptandra is to be prescribed when we have a deranged liver with profuse, black, tarry stools which have a very fetid odor.

Hepar in low potencies hastens suppuration , in the higher potencies the formation of pus is prevented.

✧ For headaches commencing at the nape of the neck and going upward over the head as if the skull would burst open and which are relieved by pressure and aggravated by going up stairs, try *Menyanthes*.

Diarrhœa with stool of thin, yellow mucus, preceded by cutting pain at the navel, and after considerable urging stool suddenly expelled all at once with complete relief, *Gamboge* should cure.

Copious, frothy, watery stools, preceded by violent cutting abdominal pains, chilliness and prostration, calls for *Elaterium*.

Pains radiate from the navel to other parts of the body, in severe abdominal colic and there is relief from walking and bending backward, *Dioscorea*.

Itching in old people, where there is no eruption to be seen, is often cured by an administration of *Dolichos prur.*

In deep-seated abscess, where there are fistulous openings at the surface which are hard, raised, bluish and covered with granulations, do not pack but give *Silicea*.

Hot applications aggravate cases of boils where *Belladonna* or *Mercurius* are indicated, but relieve the *Hepar* and *Silicea* cases.

Sterilized diet, or artificial food, should always be accompanied by fresh fruit juice, lest it produces scurvy ; any baby can take a teaspoonful daily.

Bryonia and *Rhus* have removed infantile scurvy most promptly.

Gangrene, moist, suggests *Lachesis* ; dry, *Secale*.

—*Homeopathic Envoy*.

Jottings.

Benefit of cold air—Keep a healthy child shut up for several days in a warm room in winter, and he becomes fretful and peevish, if not actually sick ; he loses his appetite and will seldom ask for a drink of water. But send him out into the cold fresh air romp, even with the thermometer below zero and he will return with cheeks aglow, a voracious appetite and nearly always thirsty ; his romp having created an appetite for the life essentials.

Before severe operations give *Arnica* and *China* for two days. It prepares the patient for the ordeal through which he is to pass.

"Life itself and all its functions" says President Cope-land, "are now considered to be chemical processes." The vaunted enactitude of the scientific mind is in this case at least decidedly illogical ; we only know that the manifestations of life itself and all its functions are associated with chemical processes.

What constitutes "practice of medicine" in the legal sense is whatever the law says. Any one habitually undertaking any treatment of the sick with the object of restoring health shall be considered to be practising medicine.

No man can be a good doctor except by first being a good man. Unfortunately this fact is not included in so-called medical ethics.

Good food, fresh air and pure water are necessary to the health and development of the body.

The only way to get people to live wholesome and hygienic lives is to set the example of such living before them. Laws will never accomplish such a result.

Health and wealth and fame may increase man's opportunities for usefulness in this world, but they will never of themselves produce happiness.

Whatsoever a man soweth, that is the harvest he will reap. If you want sorrow you sow the seeds that will produce sorrow. If you want happiness you will sow the godly seeds of happiness and reap that which you have sown.

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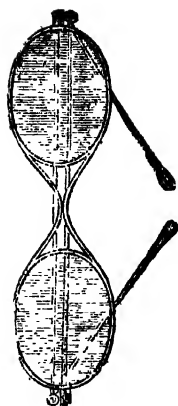
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গৃহে গৃহে হোমিওপ্যাথিক প্রচার উদ্দেশ্যে এই পুস্তকখানি সরলভাষায়, সুলভ মূল্যে প্রকাশ করা হইয়াছে, এই পুস্তকে নতুন ব্রহ্ম চিকিৎসকদিগের জন্য আমরা প্রত্যেক পীড়ার নির্দিষ্ট ঔষধগুলির সচরাচর ব্যবহৃত ক্রম উল্লেখ করিয়া দিয়াছি, গৃহ-ও শিক্ষিতা বানাগণ পথান্ত ইহা দেখিয়া সহজে তাহাদের সম্ভান, সন্তানদিগের চিকিৎসা করিতে পারিবেন মূল্য—৬০ আনা মাত্র।

ওলাউঠা চিকিৎসা।

ওলাউঠা বা কলেরা অতি সাংঘাতিক পীড়া, হোমিওপ্যাথিক মতের চিকিৎসাই ইহার একমাত্র উপায় বোধ তাহা সর্বাধিক যত্নে গ্রহণ করিতে হইবে না, তবে প্রথম হইতে রীতিমত ভাবে চিকিৎসার আবশ্যক। সেই জন্য প্রত্যেক গৃহস্থের একখানি কলেরা পুস্তক ও কিছু হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ রাখা কর্তব্য। স্রোতীর দ্বাৰাপাথে বাসায় বড় রাশি রাশি পুস্তক হাতড়ান অপেক্ষা ইহা হইতে অতি সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট, পানীয়, রোগের লক্ষণ দেখিয়া ঔষধ নির্বাচন করা, শ্রমঃ, ইহার ভাষা অতি সরল, ১/৪ আনা মাত্র।

সাধারণ মূল্য—মাদার টিফ প্রভৃতি ড্রাম ১০০; ২ ড্রাম ১০০, ১ম হইতে ১২ ক্রম পর্যন্ত ১০; ২ ড্রাম ১০০, ৩০ ক্রম ১০০; ২ ড্রাম ১০০, এককালাম ৫ টাকার ঔষধ লইলে শতকরা ১২০ হিঃ কমিশন পাইবেন। পত্র লিখিলে সচিব কাটালগ পাইবেন।

বটকুন্ট পাল এণ্ড কোং।

গ্রেট হোমিওপ্যাথিক হল, ১২ নং বনফিল্ড লেন, কলিকাতা।

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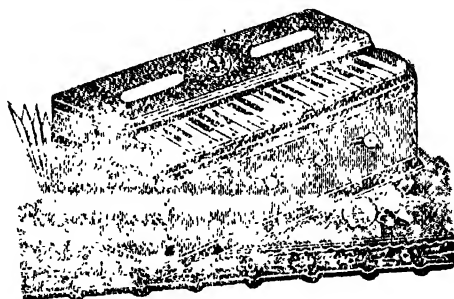
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[No. 11.

HAHNEMANN'S TEACHINGS.

Samuel Hahnemann discovered the true science of medicine. Before his time medical science was a chaos. He says that the prevailing medical practice was nothing but an empirical and dogmatic system. There was no law to guide the physician to select the appropriate remedy for a given case. It was not only that, but this practice was attended with considerable danger and loss of life. So it pleased God, the giver of all good, to inspire him with the real genius to discover the true art of prescribing medicines for the sick.

Hahnemann's teachings are all embodied in that memorable work called the "Organon of Medicine". Here he first promulgated the doctrine of selection and application of medicines, for the cure of the sick.

His first proposition was to impress upon the minds of the physicians their sacred duty. He says thus—"The physician's high and *only* mission is to restore the sick to health, to *cure*, as it is termed."

His idea of curing sickness consists not in mere speculation, but in real facts. He directs us first of all to know what

is to be cured in a disease which he calls indications, and then to investigate and know what is curative in medicines, that is to say, the knowledge of medicinal powers. When these things are ascertained, the real cure is effected.

It was Hahnemann who first pointed out that diseases are the outgrowths of deranged vital force. They are not material or physical in their nature. It is the effect of the deranged vital force that is known by the symptoms and signs.

Hahnemann also taught that when these signs and symptoms of the diseased person correspond to the symptoms produced by taking medicines on the healthy body, the cure of the disease is effected. This phenomenon he expressed by the formula *similia similibus curantur*. This is the law of selection of medicine for the cure of the sick.

This simple truth is not recognised by the generality of the medical profession. It is a pity, it is ridiculed by our brethren of the allopathic school.

We earnestly urge them to put this formula to a practical test and if it is found wanting in its truth, cast it aside; but if it stands the test, try to put it in practice. Dr. Hahnemann was an allopathic physician; he had all the learning of that system of medicine. When he saw that the medicines selected according to allopathy proved unavailing, he left off allopathy and began thinking over the action of the curative agents.

Hahnemann also taught that when a remedy is selected according to the law of similia, it must be given for the curative purposes in minute quantities—so minute that it would not produce an increase of the existing symptoms, and at the same time be productive of beneficial effect. This must be a miraculous discovery of our master. Allopathic physicians

of the present day, at least the most intelligent among them, recognise the efficacy of the minute dose of medicines. Of course they cannot, in the present state of their knowledge, fully realize the efficacy of our potencies ; but they are sure that minute doses are not nihilism. And the last of all Hahnemann's teachings goes far to prove that the medicines must be given separately, one at a time, to produce the desired effect : the combination of several medicines in a mixture is full of uncertainty and productive of many evil consequences. Medicines should be so selected that each particular one covers the totality of symptoms present in the patient. One symptom cannot be made to disappear by one remedy and another symptom by another remedy. This cannot be done. So Master enjoins us to give one medicine for the case in hand.

HOMEOPATHY—ITS LEADING FEATURES.

We propose to enumerate some of the more important points and salient features of the Hahnemannian creed and method of cure, which, we hope, will serve to dispel many doubts and misconceptions regarding the nature of homeopathy and its efficacy as a curative agency. This may appear to be a work of supererogation in some quarters ; but we are painfully constrained to observe there still exist in the minds of the majority of our people, over a considerable area of our country, notions about the new system which are crude and vague in the extreme. In Calcutta the labours of eminent educated homeopathic practitioners will have placed the subject before many of our readers in the most favourable point of view, that of successful practice ; but in the mofussil, we are afraid, few persons have any clear and definite notion of

the system, but as one of charlatanism and quackery, which does its work by imposing upon the credulous ; and accordingly another accretion to the current literature of homeopathy, with a view to remove such doubts, will not, it is hoped, be necessarily looked upon as a contribution to the country's waste-paper basket. Our business therefore, should be to unfold those features of the new system which will put it within the ready grasp and easy comprehension of the ordinary reader ; and we have every reason to believe the noble system of Hahnemann will doubtless appear to be one which is highly scientific, comparatively certain in its results, successful, safe and pleasant beyond all former experience.

The term *allopathy* was invented to describe the usual medical system, as distinguished from *homœopathy*, and is derived, as has been supposed, from the Greek word *allos* meaning *other* or *opposite*, whereas the name of the new system is derived from *homoios* implying *like* or *similar*. Homeopathy has been so called because it is based upon the natural law obtaining among *similars*, and in the principle embodied in the popular expression *like cures like*, we have the very foundation of the system. On the other hand, allopathy is based upon what is supposed to be the law of *opposites* or that existing between conditions that are not merely *dissimilar*, but *contrary*. According to the former, the true cure for diseases is to be found in the application of those remedies which would cause a malady, of which the manifestation is similar to the condition, when altered by morbid agents, of persons in health. The truth of this principle is not the mere theory of a chamber philosopher indulging in idle reveries, but a plain and absolute induction from facts and experiments, arrived at by a practical chemist and physician of great ability, after a series of trials covering many years of

his life, and one therefore, however new or startling, against which no arguments can hold weight, unless they previously overturn the whole of the entire mass of scientific facts upon which it is grounded.

Homœopathy, therefore, is essentially a system of specifics, and the therapeutic agencies employed in the treatment of individual diseases possess a distinct individual property, bearing directly upon the morbid action of the disease.

None can deny that every substance that might be taken in by man, produces certain effects upon the human organism and the vital powers ; and so do the various drugs commonly used for the removal of disorders. Now, as has been clearly pointed out by Hahnemann, medicines used for the alleviation of human ailments, afford no nourishment to the organism , “they are preternatural irritations, solely destined to modify the amount of bodily health, to affect injuriously the vitality and the functions of the organs, and producing disagreeable sensations”—in a word, they make the healthy sick. They resemble, in this respect, the specific miasmata of the morbid conditions in measles, small-pox, diphtheria, or the venom of serpents. Each simple medicine creates its own special disease, a series of definite and determinate symptoms, which can never be produced by any other medicine.

Practitioners of the opposite school, together with the laity, labour under a grave misconception with regard to the idea underlying the word “like” contained in the Hahnemannian maxim, and to this fact we drew the attention of our readers in page 263, Vol. XIV, No. 9, of this periodical. Our facetious brethren, sheltered beneath the umbrage of state support and carrying in their train the majority of the populace, would often press upon you with the witticism, if you

do not give more brandy to a drunken man, or a little more water to one that is drowning. This appears to be a culpable ignorance of the corner-stone of a system, which has now obtained a firm footing in our country, and which emphatically asserts, not that *same* cures *same*, but that ~~like~~ cures *like*. That identity is quite distinct from similarity was established by nothing less than the mundane mind of Shakespeare whose myriad-mindedness has been universally acknowledged in having forestalled the very discovery of Dr. Harvey :—

“That every *like* is not the *same*, O Cæsar,
The heart of Brutus yearns to think upon.”

We assure our worthy brethren that we do not prescribe the use of wine, to cure the evil effects of wine, either as a curative agency or as a nutrient, any more than we launch upon an ocean of uncertainty by putting our drowning patient upon a water-cure prescription—and we further assure that suppositions and conceptions like these are truly worthy of the soft and emolient effervescence of alcoholic effusion, and nothing less than the efforts of a drowning man catching at a straw. We homeopaths have ample ground to overlook the misconceptions of an uninitiated laity ; but for mere justice’s sake, if not upon any other consideration, we can hardly do otherwise than condemn the cold-blooded scamperings of our professional “hare-brained Hotopurs.”

The curative principle imbedded in the established system of allopathy, evidently underlies the idea that a certain morbid condition is capable of being alleviated or pacified, if not altogether removed, by administering drugs possessing properties which produce conditions *contrary* to those presented by a particular malady. Now considering the variety of the conditions presented by a particular malady,

not any one remedical agent is sufficient, but *more* must be *conjoined* to meet the requirements of the case (we are painfully constrained to admit), not^r merely of the suffering bit of humanity, but of the so-called physician and curer himself. D 'Alembert said that, "the doctor being truly a blind man, armed with a club, as chance directs his blow, will be certain of annihilating either nature or the disease." The carpenter knows his tools, and the dyer his colours ; but the allopath can hardly ascertain the resultant effect of the combination of remedies he applies , nor can he determine, even with the semblance of precision, how much of the present sufferings of his patient is due to the original disease itself and how much to the remedy applied. It must be remembered that the balance accurately struck may not be without its benefit to both parties.

Who is the real *empiric*—he who determines the powers and properties of each medicine by patient and persevering study, as well as the most accurate and repeated experiments, and then applies one that possesses properties manifesting conditions exactly the same as those that appear in his patient ; or he who without being able to give any precise reason for the drugs in his possession applies them with a random hit, of which he knows not the direct result upon the morbid system ? It is the latter alone who practises the trial of the caustic drugs the burning oil, the fearful purge, the irritating stimulant, the heavy-eyed narcotic, upon the lacerated frame and the tender nerves as well as the morbid sensations of the already suffering patient. A homeopathist on the other hand, insists upon the trial of his drugs upon the comparatively impartial test of the healthy body and the easy mind of one, who may thus readily detect the power and the effect of the foreign substances upon which the experiment is made. Who, then, is

the real *quack*,—we would ask very fearlessly—he whose success depends upon his accurate knowledge of disease and of the appropriate remedy applied according to a determinate law, or he who bleeds and blisters and cauterises at pleasure, pouring at random into the stomach a quantity of nauseous and poisonous drugs, of whose precise and particular action upon the delicate mechanism of the human frame he knows no more than his patient, but whose choice has been guided by his own individual humour or experience or by the faith he places in some particular predecessor and the sentimental reliance he reposes in some contemporary individual?

Half a century before, one could have asked very naturally in our country, How has the medical profession acted towards homeopathy, as the guardians of public health, as the persons to whom we turn for relief under pain and suffering? What have they done to welcome among them a system which was propounded openly, and at first so lovingly, among his brethren, by a man of genius, learning and integrity—a system so gentle in its method of action, so easy of trial, and which offers that principle of certainty for which the most skilful among them has long laboured in vain? And we regret to observe that the very question may be put to the profession even now after the lapse of more than half a century, and no better or more intelligent answer can be elicited from the brotherhood. We are the more sorry to have to write it, that with few honourable exceptions, the great body of medical men know nothing whatever of our system, or of its principle or practice, though they agree in the narrowest attempts to put it down. With large hospitals and infirmaries all over the world across the sea, which are open to all new comers, with numerous publications in this country inviting, nay, entreating them to come and examine

for themselves the wonderful success of our remedies and the prodigious efficacy of our method, they resolutely shut their eyes and stop their ears with the dictum that Homeopathy is a *quackery* !

Yes, Homeopathy is a quackery ; it was a quackery and it shall continue to be a quackery for all ages to come ! And we openly confess it is difficult indeed to keep a grave countenance over the self-complacency of our professional opponents. It is impossible not to wonder at the apathy, this insensibility to the noblest prerogative of the medical art, that of healing speedily, painlessly, and by the application of a principle having its foundation in a natural law, and therefore as sure in its effects as human skill can make it ;—a law and principle which attack the rudimentary principle of their art, and in a short time, bid fair to beat them and their most painful *materiel* out of the field. The ground is being taken from under their feet. You show them this and they would answer you naturally with a sneer about a globule and a jeer about dilutions ; you bear this, and tell them of cases of severe fever, convulsions, croup, psora, ulcerated sore-throats &c. &c. which have come under your own observation and manipulation ; and they consider with a smile, or sagely observe “they would not mind taking a whole box of globules” or an entire phial of diluted tincture or trituration.

One once said to ourselves that he had placed a globule upon his tongue and it had no effect whatsoever ! Our answer is—If there is no illness, what effect should it have ? That is not the principle we go upon. We feel proud to state that it is the very glory of Homeopathy, that provided there is no disease, or the remedy be not homeopathic, the quantity contained in a globule is too small to have any effect, morbid or curative.

But no more of this. Let us hope that another day is

coming, and we exult as we think that our day is come, when we find ourselves face to face with a system that ranks amongst its adherents so long an array of intelligence, genius and philanthropy. Such a system needs fear no long battle. The question is only one of time and we need no further means to test publicly the truth or falsity of Hahnemann's method. The question is further one in which all men should have an interest, since none can hope to pass through life unscathed by those maladies "which flesh is heir to," and none but those that have escaped from it can dream of the aggravations caused by the system now in ordinary use.

(*To be continued*)

ATAL VIHARI BHADURI, M. A.

Clinical Cases.

Hepatitis—H. C., male, aged 55 years, was suffering for the last 3 weeks, he was treated by the Allopathic Doctors, but to no effect.

Fever high; 103° F; pulse quick and hard, tongue covered with a thick and yellow coating; stools very hard and come out with great difficulty. Urine very scanty, only 8 or 10 oz. in 24 hours; very high-coloured; great tenderness in the whole of abdomen; no enlargement of spleen though a little painful; but the liver is enormously enlarged, extending downwards fully two inches from the ribs; it was extremely tender, so that it could not be even touched; every moment there was a stitching pain in the liver which made him very unhappy.

Bryonia 6th. was ordered every 3 or 4 hours. The next day the patient felt much better. Fever was 101°, and he could sleep off and on last night, though on the previous

nights he could not sleep at all ; no movement of the bowels. In the evening the temp. was 102°, and the pain in the liver was half less.

Placebo was continued during this day. On the third day the fever came down to the normal ; there was one motion. In the evening the fever rose again to 102° F.

Bryonia 30 two doses were given. On the fourth day the temperature was again normal in the morning ; and the pain three-fourths less ; but the bowels being much constipated, glycerine enema was administered, which brought out large masses of hard fecal matter.

One dose of Sulphur 200 was required afterwards which brought the case speedily to a satisfactory termination.

CASE 2.—A Hindu woman, aged 35 years, was suffering from fever for the last 3 weeks ; she had pneumonia 4 months ago. Up to this time she was being treated by the *kabirajes*, but no good came of it. The following symptoms about the fever were observed in the patient —

There is practically no chill, only the soles of the feet a little chilly for a very short time. Then the heat commences after 12 noon, at first the forehead and sides of the chest become heated, then the abdomen, and, last of all, the extremities become hot, though not in the same degree as the body. During the heat, there is burning of the palms of hands, which subsides as soon as the sweat commences. Of all the parts of the body, the abdomen appears hottest during the fever, and the patient feels burning sensation within the abdominal cavity. This burning in the intestines gets ameliorated by walking continually, but aggravated by warm drinks.

The sweat commences very soon after, often within one hour of the beginning of the heat. The perspiration is not profuse, but there is only some moisture of the body. The

sweat appears all over the body and extremities excepting only the soles and palms.

The fever comes every day, and varies from 99° to 102°. Since the beginning of the illness she had hæmoptysis two or three times, but during the last 10 days she had no such attack. The cough is very dry and painful, very aggravated during the heat stage of the fever and in the morning ; there is some expectoration of thick mucus in the morning.

On auscultation, large and small rales are heard all over the chest. There is a painful swelling on the right side of the sternum on the level of the third rib. The whole right chest feels painful to the patient.

There is great constipation, stools being solid and hard.

Phosphoric acid 30 was given twice daily for two days which reduced the fever within 3 days but the cough remained painful which went away under Nux Vomica 30, and 200.

Case 3.—Male, aged 27 years, suffering from gallstone colic for the last two weeks ; two years ago he passed a big gallstone which was attended with much pain. The pain of the present attack is just like that. The pain is just over the stomach ; and before his meals the pain is much greater. It is a cutting pain. Very much constipated ; no appetite ; there is some vertigo, and sometimes he feels chilliness. No sleep at night, only a little slumber in the early morning. Now and then bilious eructations come out ; there is headache and occasionally bleeding from the nose. There is a history of slight drinking in the case.

Nux Vomica and China cured the case within the course of a fortnight. The former medicine removed the pain within a short time.


NRIPENDRA NATH SETT, L. M. S.

A CASE OF PUERPERAL FEVER.

A young Mohamedan lady primipara, living in Ekbalpur, after the 5th and 6th. day of delivery took a warm bath in the morning. At about 5 P. M. she experienced a severe chill lasting an hour or more, followed by a sharp rise of temperature which went up to 107° with severe constitutional symptoms. An allopathic physician was called, but his treatment having proved ineffectual, he was dismissed and I was called to the bed-side the following morning—I found her to be in rather a serious condition. The temperature continued very high. It was about 105° ; pulse rapid, full, compressible; about 150 beats per minute. Respiration quick, anxious and hurried; intense thirst; drinking large quantities of water but it would not appease. The skin was dry and very hot and the burning was so great that she felt as though boiling water was coursing through the veins, which together with other symptoms made her very restless; but she could not move about the bed, for she said, she was so sore all over. Her face was hot flushed and assumed a dusky red hue, and she complained of a bursting headache. On enquiry I was informed that the lochia entirely disappeared on the third day after delivery. Palpation elicited no hypogastric tenderness, and there was no uterine pain. The absence of uterine pain and abdominal tenderness and the fact that the disease had set in after the suppression of lochia gave good reason to believe that the infection had travelled through the lymph channels, and I clearly saw I had before me a hard problem to solve.

The therapeutic symptoms were plain and unmistakable. The intense thirst, for large quantities of water, the soreness of the whole body, the aggravation from motion, the bursting headache, the sensation of boiling water coursing through,

the veins, the dusky red appearance of the face, and the fact that the malady originated from checked secretion, all these pointed strongly to Bryonia. But before prescribing I paused to think what relationship did Bryonia bear to the blood. Here I had to deal with a condition which threatened a complete dissolution of blood. The pathogenesis of Bryonia, as far as I know, does not correspond to the septic condition of the blood. Nor does its action go deep into the life force. In the face of such a grave condition how could I trust to Bryonia and leave out such great septic remedies as Arsenicum, Pyrogen etc. which pathologically would be preferable? I dare say that many physicians would have been confronted with the same difficulty in the choice of remedies in a case like this, and the majority would have succumbed to the temptation of prescribing Arsenicum or Pyrogen which, to do them justice, partially covered the symptoms of the case and might have even zig-zagged a cure. But here I wanted to put the doctrine of totality of symptoms to a severe test. The Organon teaches us that the totality of symptoms must be the principal and indeed the only means by which a physician can remove disease and restore health. To that doctrine I adhered and decided in favour of Bryonia. I put a few drops of the 30th potency in half a cupful of water and ordered a tea-spoonful to be given every two hours until she felt somewhat better. In the evening I found the temperature rising. The severity of the symptoms continued unabated all through the afternoon and aggravated with the rise of temperature towards evening, which then stood at 106—8°. Added to this I noticed the extremities cool and clammy. But with all that the symptoms for Bryonia stood out so clearly that I would not change it for any other medicine although her condition



caused the gravest anxiety not only to the family but to the physician himself. I held on with a pertinacity of a zealous nature. I ordered Bryonia to be continued every hour and, if necessary, every half an hour all through the night. Experience has taught me the value of frequent repetition of dose, no matter in what potency, in severe cases. To give only one dose and wait idly for some uncertain future reaction in the face of such grave conditions, when the vitality seems fast ebbing away and the patient labouring under great agony, is an absurdity in itself. That such indiscretion on the part of the physician is largely responsible for the undue suffering and perhaps death of the patient, observation has thoroughly convinced me. That the adoption of such a course is either the outcome of an ignorance of the Organon, or a ridiculous attempt to enlighten on the Master's doctrine, is quite evident. To repeat frequently in severe cases is quite consistent with the teachings of the Organon.

The following morning I again visited the patient and found her condition considerably improved. The temperature had dropped to 102° . Pulse about 110 per minute, the headache, thirst, etc. were very much less. On enquiry I learned that the night previous the highest temperature recorded was 106.8° , which only stood for a couple of hours and then gradually declined through the night with amelioration of all the symptoms. The reaction, I thought, was not sufficiently established to warrant a discontinuance of medicine and I continued the same medicine at longer intervals. In the evening the condition of the patient was most encouraging. The temperature had fallen to $100\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, the frequency of the pulse decidedly less, the constitutional symptoms had almost disappeared and to crown all, the lochial discharge reappeared. It came out

very slight at first but increased little by little with the fall of temperature. How beautifully it bore out Hahnemann's theory that the symptoms of disease that are first to appear, under the indicated remedy, are the last to disappear. The reaction evidently complete, I discontinued Bryonia and kept the patient on Placebo. Next morning I had the satisfaction of finding the temperature normal, the lochia restored to its normal condition and the patient improved in every way. I gave no more medicine and placed her on a light and nourishing diet. The temperature was normal throughout and she required no more medicine. The recovery was uneventful and perfect, and I was able to discharge her cured at the end of the week. It was one of the prettiest cures I had ever made with a single, simple remedy.

G. L. GUPTA, M. D.

"ERRORS DEPENDENT ON TREATMENT."

"We must all, I am afraid, admit that some of our errors in diagnosis are dependent on our treatment. It is well recognized that some of the most disastrous errors in the diagnosis of abdominal diseases arise from the too ready administration of morphine to relieve the pain, so that all the symptoms and sometimes even the signs of the underlying condition are masked.

"Belladonna is a drug which not uncommonly produces very marked symptoms in the course of its use in the treatment of disease. Thus, meningitis may be erroneously diagnosed in a case of phthisis, where the whole trouble is really dependent on the employment of Belladonna administered to relieve the cough. Again, in Graves' disease the use of Belladonna may produce excitement almost of a

maniacal kind, and simulating very closely the profound psychical disturbance that is seen in the more serious forms of Graves' disease.

"Alcohol is not uncommonly pushed to an extent to produce coma, which is then regarded as dependent on the underlying malady, and sometimes anomalous symptoms may be dependent, as every practitioner knows, on the patient secretly obtaining some variety of alcohol."

Such "errors dependent on treatment" could never occur except in the old school, where morphine is so constantly resorted to to ease pain, masking the real state of the disease, as Dr. Bradford points out. So also with the large doses of Belladonna which are thought necessary when Belladonna is deemed as indicated antipathically. It is no mean praise to give to homeopathic remedies, to say that they at least do no harm, even if they fail to accomplish the end for which they are prescribed (EDS., *M. H. R.*)

THE DIFFERENCE

According to the allopathic method, before intelligent treatment can be instituted, a diagnosis of the disease is absolutely necessary. The allopathic boast is that it treats conditions not symptoms; but when, after the condition is ascertained, it immediately reverses itself and treats individual symptoms of the condition, as illustrated in the case of typhoid. Now it not infrequently happens that the diagnosis of an illness is obscure to the most skilful physician, and a number of hours or days may elapse before it is made certain, and occasionally it happens that the diagnosis is never made. Thus, when the diagnosis is the *sine qua non* of intelligent treatment much valuable time is

often lost in waiting for the diagnosis to develop. The physician is thus groping in the dark, and it may mean the life or death of the patient. The homeopathic method treats intelligently from the beginning, regardless of the diagnosis, because it selects a drug which covers the symptoms that the patient exhibits, these symptoms being the voice of the disease crying for help. Now I would have you to understand that the diagnosis of the disease is necessary for continued intelligent treatment, also for prognostic purposes, whether the treatment is homeopathic or allopathic, but the homeopathic physician, following, as he does, a definite law in the selection of his remedies, is able to institute proper and intelligent treatment from the start and save valuable time.

Acute diseases, such as pneumonia, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, ect., are what are called self-limiting diseases, which means that the disease will either get well or go on to an unfavorable termination, regardless of whether any medicine is given or not. Now the best allopathic authorities are a unit in their testimony that medicines given according to their method have absolutely no influence upon these diseases; their treatment consists in attempts to sustain the strength and natural powers of the patient until the disease process has worn itself out. Homeopathic authorities, on the other hand, positively assert, and have abundant clinical proof in support of the assertion, that medicines administered according to the homeopathic method unquestionably influence the disease process itself and thus modify the severity and duration of the disease, and not infrequently abort the whole process in its inception.

The allopathic method of drug administration, based as it is upon theories of diseased conditions and drug action, is unreliable, since these theories are often drawn from false

premises, consequently the system has no stability. A drug is lauded to-day as a specific for a certain disease, but to-morrow it is discarded as worthless when the theory upon which its administration was based has been proved false, or when it has been demonstrated that the drug has done more harm to another organ than the good it has accomplished. The homeopathic method, based as it is upon a definite law, is unchangeable, and its efficacy is strengthened by facts developed by modern scientific research.

The foregoing are some of the most important differences between the homeopathic and the allopathic method of drug administration, and clearly demonstrates the superiority of the homeopathic method.

One is in consonance with the natural activities, the other opposes and exhausts.

One attacks the diseased part directly, and that part only, the other attacks organs not diseased and sets up a new disease in them, thus weakening an already weakened body.

One treats the patient, the other the disease or its effects.

One has an intelligent grasp on the treatment from the beginning, the other depends wholly upon the diagnosis for its treatment, and the diagnosis may be wrong, thus doing more harm than good.

One positively asserts that it can control, modify and abort disease processes, the other admits that it cannot.

The best and most progressive men in the allopathic profession today are discarding the use of drugs, with a few exceptions, claiming that administered as they are, according to the allopathic method, it is questionable whether they do not tend to do harm rather than good. They have lost faith in drugs and rely principally upon hygienic and dietetic measures for effects. In this mental state of disbelief,

in medicine they are constantly augmenting the sphere of surgery and narrowing the sphere of pure medicine. These are facts which may be confirmed by consulting allopathic books and journals.

The homeopathic physician has an abiding faith in his medicines. Brilliant results are his daily experience and strengthen this faith in his tried instruments. While he recognizes that surgery is necessary in some cases, he limits its field as much as possible, and does not use it because he knows no other way.—*J. M. Walsh, M. D. (Med. Century.)*

POISONING BY CASTOR OIL SEED.

A robust young man aged about 30, occupation—dealer in gram, had been advised by one of his friends to take castor oil seed, two or three in one night, that would, he says, give him good appetite and strength for digestion.

He took two seeds in the night of 12th June 1905. Early next morning he had a thin but fecal stool. Abdomen seemed puffed up. Took another seed with a little table salt at day-break the next morning.

Copious vomiting of bilious matter. One thin stool at 8 A. M. followed by griping. Another copious stool at 10 A. M.

After that incessant vomiting and purging continued throughout the day. At night he was worse and consulted an allopathic doctor who gave some astringent medicine without benefit.

I visited the man at 8 A. M. on the 14th June. Stools quite copious, thin, watery, like rice water, every two to three hours.

Before my visiting the patient a homeopathic physician was called who gave *Nux Vom.* 6x, two doses.

Vomiting of water tinged with yellow bile, large quantity of fluid vomited.

When I saw the patient his eyes were injected, red and watery.

stools like cholera evacuation, water and white mucus mixed. No tenesmus or griping. No urine since the day before. Pulse small, thready and frequent; there was some restlessness and no sleep, thirst for water.

I gave him Verat. Alb. 30 after each stool. Three hours after I got the information that the patient was no better.

Antim Tart 6, one dose every hour. In the evening the patient was better. No stool after the second dose of Antim T. No vomiting since. But the patient was restless. No urine, medicines stopped. There was slight feverishness in the evening. No other remedy prescribed. Next morning the patient felt better in every respect. I gave him some arrowroot in water as food. He made a perfect recovery in a few days.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

(A GLEANING.)

From F. A. Lund, M. D.

(Continued from Vol XIV. No. 19. Page 317.)

Therapeutic measures—

The Therapeutic means to be adopted with a view to ward off habitual constipation are :—

1. *Dietetic* :—These have for their object the ingestion of food tending to keep the intestinal peristalsis within normal limits, and the avoidance of foods of an astringent character. A mixed diet with a preponderance of vegetable food is always preferable.

2. *Mechanical* :—such as massage, exercise, electricity, hydrotherapy, injections, and vibration. *Massage*, should never be applied with much force, nor should it cause pain; should be always avoided where spasmodic contraction of the bowels are presumed to exist. It has cured many cases, and in its use much depends on one's technique. The patient should lie on the back, with the knees slightly drawn up; and the operator should exert deep pressure with

the balls of the fingers over the colon, giving a rotatory motion to the hand, with intermittent pressure, amounting almost to a percussion. This should be applied along the whole course of the intestine, commencing with the *cæcum*. Cases have been cured by causing an eight pound solid stop covered with flannel, to be rolled over the abdomen. Ice-water flagellations have cured some cases, towels being wrung out of ice-water, and the abdomen daily switched with them.

Tympanitic *exercises* are valuable, especially those that bring the abdominal muscles into play. Walking, riding, swimming, rowing, skating, mountain-climbing are all beneficial.

Electricity is another valuable adjunct to treatment. In the absence of proper electric outfit required for high frequency currents, the *galvano faradic* treatment may be recommended. Place a large, well moistened felt electrode over the upper, right inguinal region, and connect it with the positive pole; place another large felt electrode over lumbo-sacral region, and let a moderately strong current be interposed. Make firm pressure and move slowly the positive electrode upwards, following the ascending, transverse and descending colon to the left inguinal region. Then turn the current off and start the electrode as before, following the same course. Repeat the process more than once, as the case may require.

In cases of absolute impaction Dr. W. H. King's method has proved beneficial and life-saving. The King rectal electrode is inserted into the rectum, and one quart of one-half strength normal salt solution injected through it into the rectum by means of a Davidson Syringe. The latter is then removed, and the electrode connected with the negative rheophre, a large, well-moistened electrode being placed over the abdomen. A strong current is employed and the liberation of the chlorides, besides the irritation of the mucous membrane, due to the excellent conduction of the current in the moist medium soon restores peristalsis and brings on evacuation. The process needs repetition.

Mechanical Vibration also plays an important part in treatment. Apply stimulation first at the sides of the vertebra from the fifth to

the eighth dorsal, then over the liver, and finally over the colon, following its course from the caecum to the sigmoid flexure.

Medicines chiefly efficacious—

Nux Vomica—chiefly useful to clear up erratic symptoms resulting from excessive drugging and to uncover or develop symptoms calling for a deeper acting drug.

Veratrum Album—very similar to *Nux V.*, but differing in that the urging is in the abdomen while that of *Nux* is in the rectum.

Sulphur and Silicea—when patients have been addicted to the enema habit.

Kali Carb—a highly efficacious remedy, covering so well the typical constipated neurasthenic who feels chilly, is easily tired and complains of backache.

Nux Mos.—Large stools, no urging, abdominal distension, dry mouth, no thirst and great sleepiness. Puls., Caust., Lyc., Sep., Calc., Carb., Lach., Bry., Op., and Alum. are also valuable.

Auto intoxication : an important discussion—

Many writers refer to the symptoms of *constipation* as being due to an auto-intoxication. The theory has been exploded by Bouchard, a Frenchman, who has shown conclusively that an absorption through the intestinal walls could only take place when the faeces were in a fluid state, and not when solid. Again, *constipation* is often found compatible with good health. If the hypotheses were true, auto-intoxication should be realised in its highest degree in the constipated. But constipation must be regarded as a protective against auto-intoxication. It presumes that all that can be absorbed has been absorbed. It is a noteworthy fact that the symptoms ascribed to auto-intoxication disappear upon a thorough purgation. Can an intoxication be so readily dispelled? Or, if auto-intoxication occurs so readily, would we not have it in a marked and grave degree in cases of large fecal accumulations of long standing?

Dr. Dieffenboch holds, that fecal matter, whether solid, semi-solid or fluid, produces tonic effects, not so much by re-absorption of solid or fluid particles, as by the liberation of noxious gases, such as indol, phenol, skatol and other derivatives which are generated.

in large quantities when the intestines are sluggish and fecal accumulation takes place.

Conclusion —

In cases of *habitual constipation* of long standing no single agent will cure the condition ; many important adjuvants to drug therapy must be employed. Drinking an abundance of cold water, an hour before meals, has been tried with success. Ingestion of fruit, regularity of habit and exercise are essentially necessary. A German physiologist has determined that the laxative effect of fruits on the intestines is due principally to the liberation of CO₂ during fruit catabolism. CO₂ being a marked stimulant to involuntary muscle-fibre, an increased peristalsis follows its liberation if sufficiently abundant.

A. V. B.

Hints.

For small, flat warts on the face, try *Calcaria Carb* 6, one dose a day for two weeks.

The best remedy for gland fever is *Rhus tox*.

In vomiting, diarrhoea, hæmorrhage, *Nux Vomica* and *Ipecac* are used according to its similitum.

In headache, Insomnia, *Coffea* 30X, is a great remedy.

In the constipation of children and adults *Alumina* 200X is indeed a good remedy.

In cardiac affections *Spongia* is used.

In skin troubles *Sulphur* 30 and *Calcaria carbonica* 30 are indicated.

Cannabis sat 30 is said to be an excellent remedy for stuttering.

Vertigo on lying down or on turning—*Conium*.

In varicose veins *Hamamelis* extract internally and externally, is a good remedy ; tending to ulceration, give *Carbo Veg*.

Sinking, gone feeling in stomach ; brown tongue—*Baptisia*.

Feeling like a stone in the stomach; waterbrash—*Bryonia*.

Acid dyspepsia and flatulence—*Natrun Phos*.

Arundo maur 3X is one of our best remedies for hay fever.

Bryonia is a good remedy for those who walk in their sleep, unless of course some other is not strongly indicated.

When the sore throat is dark colored, *Phytolacca* is the remedy ; when very red, *Belladonna*.

If exposed to scarlet-fever take daily one dose of *Belladonna* for a week.

It will prevent the development of the disease.

FOODS FOR SICK PEOPLE.

We are inclined to say something about invalid's food as it often becomes very difficult to choose what to suit the system of patients suffering from different diseases. There is no routine food for all sorts of diseases and all patients. It depends chiefly upon the discretion of the physician who treats the case. "To feed a patient well is to maintain his strength, and thus to give him the necessary power to fight and if possible, to overcome his trouble. The drugs prescribed as his remedies go a good way towards helping him to recover ; but experience tells us that in careful feeding lies his best chance."

In severe cases it is often necessary to feed by the nose or by the rectum, for some weeks, both in medical and surgical cases ; but these methods of giving nourishment should never be undertaken by any one but a skilful physician or nurse, or else the result might be disastrous.

Food should be given in regular quantities at regular.

intervals ; and should never be allowed to stand on a table by the patient's bed, until he feels inclined to take it. A patient should not be disturbed when sleeping at night in order to take food, unless the case is very urgent.

There are various artificial diets too often prescribed by our physicians in this country ; but they often do more harm than good. Of all the diets, the best we can recommend is milk. It alone may be too heavy for a patient, but it can be diluted with barley, oat meal or arrowroot water.

"The amount of nourishment given should be five ounces every two hours or three pints in twentyfour hours." It varies according to the strength of the food such as soup, chicken broth &c., which might take a long interval of time. Overloading the stomach with miscellaneous foods is often bad. Patient's liking sometimes might be consulted, provided it suits him and no evil effects would follow, considering the nature of the disease as well as the chief ingredients of the food.

In this connection a series of articles appeared under the heading "Fare and Welfare," in the Daily Graphic, that regaled its readers relating to diet, by Dr. John Haddon M. A. M. D., which he rather posed as a dietetic martyr struggling with the forces of medical orthodoxy. We quote below the letter and its reply by Dr. John H. Clarke M. D., which also appeared in the same paper in September, which are as good and interesting as we are in need of.

"Last century was notable in the history of medicine from the war waged by Allopath against Homeopath. That controversy proved that the medical is almost as jealous of its creed as the clerical profession. The Early Fathers of the Church fought over a single letter, the medical profession over a word, the controversy

as to Homeopathy or Allopathy being only a war of words. Now that we can look back in serenity at that controversy, few will deny that the Homeopath taught the Allopath a much-needed lesson. The Homeopaths paid some attention to diet, and there can be little doubt that to a restricted diet they owed their success in treatment, though they attribute it to their infinitesimal doses, and regard it as a proof of the truth of their creed, *Similia Similibus Curantur*. Following Homeopathy, we have the hydropathic craze; and palatial mansions were erected where all diseases were to be cured by water, without having recourse to any drug. At first hydropathic diet was restricted, and their success in treatment was astonishing, now our hydropaths are valued according to their luxuriance, and the cook is supreme in those which pay the highest dividends. Their success in treatment has declined with the growing richness of the table. Thus, from the history of Homeopathy and Hydropathy alike, we may conclude that both owed their initial success to attention to diet."

On September 18th the following Letter appeared in the *Daily Graphic* in reply :—

"To the Editor of the Daily Graphic."

"SIR,—In his interesting article in your issue of to-day Dr. Haddon gives so much evidence of emancipation from the trammels of medical orthodoxy on his own part, that it is a pity he could not have left other medical free-lances alone. I leave hydropaths to speak for themselves, but I must enter a word of protest against his remarks on homeopathy. Dr. Haddon states that the whole trouble about homeopathy has been a war about a word; and yet he admits that homeopathy has taught the allopaths a 'much-needed lesson.' Then there must have been something more than a word at stake after all !

"The reason why homeopaths have paid particular attention to diet is that many substances taken in an ordinary way—such as coffee, wines, vinegar, spices, acid

fruits, &c.—act as antidotes to a number of homeopathic medicines. Therefore such of these substances are interdicted to patients who are taking medicines the effect of which would be antidoted by them. That is the whole secret of homeopathic dietary. It is a very minute, though important detail of homeopathic therapy, and is part of a common-sense rule laid down by Hahnemann, that it is the business of the physician to remove every influence which hinders a patient's restoration to health, or which would hinder the beneficial action of the remedy prescribed.

"In reference to the main question which has been so well discussed in your pages, I should like to say that it is quite impossible to make rules to fit everybody, or, indeed, to fit anybody under all conditions in which he may find himself. The effect of climate on diet is a most important one, and in a general way the people of a country find out what suits their climate best. People who travel know that they can eat and drink in other countries things which would make them very ill if they attempted to eat and drink them at home. It would be of little use trying to make vegetarians of the Esquimaux. The thoroughly healthy person of the temperate regions is able to digest and convert into healthy blood and tissue all descriptions of food, and should be able to exist and work on either vegetable or animal food if no other were available. The inability to digest either the one or the other is not health, but disease. Abstinence from the one which disagrees may get rid of the symptoms of the defect—it does not remove it."

Yours faithfully,

September 15th.

JOHN H. CLARKE, M. D.

APLEA FOR PRECISENESS.

BY J. F. EDGAR, M. D., EL PASO, TEX.

To the Members of the American Institute of Homeopathy and All True Physicians :

Recognizing 'that one of the laws of creation, evidenced in the formula 'Similia Similibus Curantur' is absolute, then, as practitioners and as an organization for the true representation, the true practice, and the true records of this law, we must have knowledge of it far beyond a "belief," we must have classically correct records.

We must command the respect and also deserve the respect of all sane humanity, who can and will divest themselves of superstition, fads, theories, etc., and investigate this law of cure.

Therefore, in our utterances, our writings, our records, let us at once and for all future, strive earnestly and without fear or favor, to divest our expressions of all the incorrectness and synonyms, not making puerile excuses of "habit," "custom," or "you know," or "ought to know."

Please reflect carefully over the main points I wish to convey. The subject matter is for record of centuries, more necessary than just the present.

Hahnemann must have used better, purer language than our translators have allowed him in the English. Born in a superstitious age, environed in the same all his days, it is not true veneration of his knowledge to recognize, and ourselves know, what he did accomplish, instead of having "beliefs."

In this 20th century, when other sane brains are endeavoring to rise above superstition, and learn, and know, and make practical use of other true laws of creation, shall we not be equal with them, yea, in advance of all others in knowledge of our absolute law of cure? And when other

sane brains wish to investigate our true law, let our records show correct expressions that they may command and deserve respect and admiration.

Not allowing our true history of medicine to follow after the manner of the dominating, experimental school, whose history shows that they oppose investigating pure truth, but quickly and arrogantly embrace all manner of theories, fads, experiments, and force them upon afflicted humanity, and sometimes force cruel inoculations upon those not complaining for a fee, or to carry out the dominating State medical domination.

1st. Physician means an investigator of nature, Doctor means a learned person. Both of these we must be, must represent both correctly.

2nd. Given a law of cure, knowledge of that law and courage from that knowledge, then with knowledge of a reasonable number of other true laws of creation, as dynamization, law of dose, magnetism, astronomy, geology, botany, et al., we then can be "investigators of nature," and also investigators of the abnormal conditions from nature, and thus be enabled to apply the law of cure to the relief of suffering organisms of all degrees. And can drop all the past and existing theories and fads, and not be dominating and arrogant practitioners. We shall be learned persons.

Among the first improvements will be to drop for always the superstitious idea or expression of a spirit-like thing hovering over or about organism called "disease." Let us recognize the truth of the abnormal flow of the life force, and that alone will aid in dispensing with many theories and fads and drug and chemical forcings.

Where translators have made it, as if Samuel Hahnemann wrote it, "natural diseases," to differentiate from drug pathogenesis, please correct your books of record as I have mine.

and make it abnormal conditions. For the expression "natural disease" is an absurdity.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF HICCOUGH.

The following interesting paragraph has appeared in the *Lancet* of August 26, 1905 :—

"The physiology of hiccough is interesting and should be remembered because the presence or absence of this symptom sometimes forms a valuable indication in the treatment of dyspeptic subjects. The mechanism which produces hiccough or *singultus* is the same as that producing the "cry" which often accompanies an epileptic fit, the so-called "bark" of sufferers from hydrophobia and tetanus, and the occasionally recorded noises proceeding from "the silent dead" when rigor mortis is setting in. The mechanism is akin likewise to that of sighing and yawning, which modifications of respiration, however, are under the control of the will. The noise emitted is due to a rapid clonic spasm of the diaphragm, causing a premature inspiratory act, while the walls of the glottis are not sufficiently abducted to allow the air to enter the trachea quietly. If the diaphragm contracts very energetically, the result is retching and vomiting. The inability to maintain voluntarily the regular respiratory rhythm is a well-known condition precedent to actual sea-sickness, and in fact the etiology of hiccough is sufficient to explain the physiological action of emetics, physical or pharmacological. The proximate cause of hiccough is the sudden contraction of the diaphragm by direction of the phrenic nerves. These lengthy nerves may be stimulated directly, centrally, during their cervical or thoracic course or at their terminal filaments; they may be the final carriers of reflex messages, particularly from the ubiquitous vagus nerve; occasionally hiccough,

oc curs as a functional neurosis, although some organic cause, patent or latent, as a general rule can be found. The most commonly occurring stimuli proceed from below the diaphragm, either from some local irritation of the peritoneum, as in perityphlitis, or from an irritated stomach or intestine ; thus the too liberal use of alcohol or of red pepper in "devilled" foods, or the existence of flatus, may all stimulate the afferent fibres of the vagus and perhaps consummate in emesis. Local irritation of the pharynx or the mechanical pressure of an aneurysm or a neoplasm upon the afferent phrenic nerves may lead to distressingly chronic attacks of hiccough. With paresis of the phrenic nerves this manifestation is absent. 'Of the many therapeutic agencies recommended sneezing is one of the most efficient ; it is also one of the most ancient, for Plato tells us that it succeeded with Aristophanes'when all other means failed to arrest an attack of hiccough."

From what has been observed as having been recorded in the medical books of our country, it would appear that hiccough is to be ascribed to clonic spasm of the diaphragm, in cases, when from any cause the phrenic nerve becomes irritated, the vagus transmitting the irritability. In the methods adopted in this country according to the Hindu system of cure, which is crude and undeveloped, or very imperfectly developed in many respects, the same principle appears to be taken into consideration. In dry asthma, vomiting, the cry of the epileptics, and the bark of the hydrophobics, the same explanation of the phenomenon holds good, and has always been accepted and followed in this country. It has never been contested and has thus remained always acceptable.

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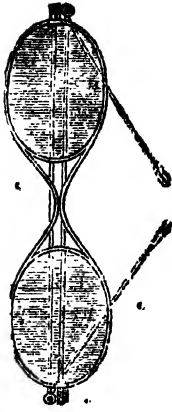
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THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW.

A Monthly Journal of Homeopathy and
Collateral Sciences.

Vol. XIV.] DECEMBER 15, 1905. [No. 12.

PROPAGATION OF HOMEOPATHY.

We all know that homeopathy has made considerable progress in this country during the last decade. This fact is undoubtedly recognised and even acknowledged by the allopathic physicians. Sometime ago we overheard a physician's conversation with a brother of the allopathic school. One of these two physicians was at the head of the medical profession in Calcutta and the other was his junior.

At that time cholera was raging fearfully in the city and the suburbs and the mortality return in the daily papers was dreadful.

The senior physician asked his junior "What is the reason that we do not get cholera cases when the death-report is full of such cases?"

The junior said, "Probably these cases are among the poorer classes who cannot afford to call in a doctor for help."

The senior said, "No, I know the cause: these cases are monopolised by the homeopaths."

This was a cheering conversation to me at the time. Since that time homeopathy has been spreading fast.

But there are certain things which we must bear in mind to make real progress in our system of medicine. This is our aspect of what homeopathy can perform. That such and such cases are cured by homeopathy and no other system, is the opinion of some people. In order to remove this impression from the minds of men, we must show them that ours is the true system of medicine, and every case of disease is amenable under its influence.

This may be done by explaining to the public the scientific nature of the principles and practice of homeopathy. In an easy and comprehensive way we should lay before the public what homeopathy consists in. We have many daily and weekly papers, both English and Vernacular, conducted by our countrymen as well as by Europeans, which are the best medium through which we can ventilate this subject in an easy manner. In this way we can propagate homeopathy among the laity. We have two monthly journals devoted entirely to the cause of homeopathy, wherein we can put such articles that go a great way in establishing in a thorough manner the fundamental truths of pure homeopathy. In these journals we have records of cases of cure by homeopathic treatment ; and this gives the public an opportunity of knowing what homeopathy can do.

These things must be taken in hand by some competent and energetic gentlemen of our profession. We know there are some who can do this work as they have sometimes done. But these are controversial subjects. There appear many such things in the daily papers, from time to time. But we want other things besides. ' Who was Hahnemann, what are his achievements ; in what respects homeopathy is superior to all other systems ; in what consists the principle of homeopathy ; news of cures by homeopathy in different parts of the country and some suggestions about the treatment of

various kinds of epidemic diseases by homeopathy—these are the subjects we must take up.

Public lecture is another means of propagating homeopathy here. But in this country very few avail themselves of this mode of learning any subject. Still popular lectures among the lay public will do a great deal in furthering our cause. We have very few public preachers in our country, so we earnestly request our young members to do something in this direction. In Calcutta and its suburbs much has been done in diffusing the knowledge of homeopathy by the wonderful cures performed by our brethren. We want some earnest workers in the Moffusil stations. Something has been done, no doubt by our homeopathic schools. Though they are in a rudimentary state, still the passed students of these schools are the main agents for the propagation of homeopathy in every creek and corner of this vast country. Bombay and Madras Presidencies are not fortunate in getting homeopathic help. Some energetic men should go there.

URINARY SYSTEM—THE KIDNEYS, THEIR FUNCTION, DERANGEMENT AND REMEDIES.

The kidneys are the blood-purifiers and the governing organs of the urinary system. They are very deeply located in the loins, beneath what is called the *small* of the back, being held in position by their own vessels, and also by a filmy connective tissue and fat. The right kidney is usually shorter and thicker than the left, and a little lower.

The blood laden with impurities and decayed matter in the system at the renal (*i.e.* kidney) artery and leaving by the renal vein becomes by far the purest blood in the whole body. The process of purification, in respect of quickness and thoroughness is nothing short of a marvel.

In the kidneys there are many thousands of urinary tubes, each of which serves as a filter, and the blood passing through these, the urine (which contains the kidney poisons in solution) is taken out. The construction of the kidneys is infinitely more wonderful, delicate and intricate than any thing ever conceived by the human mind. They never cease to do their work from the birth of a man to his death. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that they are apt to break down easily, and that, once ill, they cannot be set right, without trouble. They require quick help, or the entire system suffers in consequence of the kidney poisons being left in blood. The neglect of this is the cause of many diseases and mysterious troubles, such as aches and pains. The only safe course seems to be to give the kidneys immediate help whenever pain or weariness is felt in the back or loins, or when there are such symptoms as, urinary troubles, dizzy spell, languid feeling and lassitude, irritable or melancholy temperament, œdema of the eye-lids, rheumatic pains, cramps and swollen ankles, sallowness of the skin, sickness, and the like.

The quantity and composition of the urine taken out of the blood by the kidneys, vary greatly with circumstances. It has been estimated and ascertained, that during 24 hours they excrete :—(1) 3 lbs water ; (2) 10z urea ; (3) 10 grs. uric acid ; (4) salts of various kinds ; (5) dissolved gases. Whenever from any cause the kidneys get deranged, they get behind the work of secreting these constituents, and as a necessary consequence, there comes on an accumulation of *urea* and *uric acid* in such excess that the water can no longer hold them in solution. The *urea* and the *uric acid* then chemically unite with other materials, and form sharp, jagged-edged crystals, to which are directly traceable such complaints and symptoms as sediment, gravel-stones,

rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and gout. The urine should therefore be daily watched to detect any *sediment*, *cloudiness* or *high colour*. If however, these symptoms are neglected at the outset and allowed to go on, there is great danger of stricture, renal and cardiac dropsy, inflammation of the bladder, and diabetes.

The common termination, in cases of irregular function of the kidneys, of a long standing, is that terrible scourge of humanity—the Bright's Disease. In this fatal disease, the *uric acid*, literally transforms the kidneys from blood-purifiers into blood poisoners. The urinary tubes lose their secreting power, and allow life-giving *albumen* from the blood to pass out with the urine, making the poor sufferer weak, irritable and miserable in the extreme. In the final stages of this disease the kidneys become totally incapable of performing their proper functions, and *casts* and *cells* from the lining of the urinary tubes may, by microscopic examination, be seen in the urine.

There was never, we believe, a case of Bright's Disease which could not have been checked had it been taken in time. But it creeps so insiduously on into the system as to be, in most cases, mistaken for some other disease.

The ailments due to deranged function of the kidneys vary according to constitution and temperament; but whatever the accompanying symptoms might be, the danger is equally great in all cases. Within the limited scope and space of this article, it would be impossible to describe the many complications that may result from neglected kidney trouble, for every nerve and organ is in danger when the kidneys are affected. This is especially the case of tubercular or scrofulous affection of the kidneys, a complaint much more common than is generally supposed, which usually terminates in a case of complicated *Consumption*. In this

disease, there is a dull, heavy, aching pain in the loins, with frequent desire for micturation, the secretion being in general, thick and muddy.

Again, *Dropsy* is an unnatural accumulation, in the tissues and cavities of the body, of watery fluid which should have been removed from the system by the kidney organism. It generally shows itself first by puffiness beneath the eyes, and swellings in the ankles and legs, gradually affecting the limbs and body, until it reaches the heart, when it becomes very often fatal. The practice with our brethren of the opposite school is to pierce the skin and draw out the water, but by so doing, as is commonly observed, more fluid soon takes the place of that removed. It is quite clear that the only satisfactory treatment is to get at the cause, the original disorder in the kidneys, and to apply some remedy internally, one that would ensure a complete cleansing of the urinary system, by washing out the poisons that clog the kidneys and the bladder.

When the kidneys and the bladder become irritated and inflamed with uric poisons, they are liable to considerable swelling, specially the bladder. As a natural consequence of this, the adjacent members of the delicate female organism are all affected, and very often displaced. This is the simplest explanation of the many mysterious aches and pains from which all women suffer more or less.

Alcoholic stimulants and tea, have an injurious effect on the kidneys, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues, and bring on such complaints as backache, scalding urine, excess of urine, sediment, gravel, rheumatism, vertigo, cramp in the limbs and muscles, dullness of the brain, and the like.

Rheumatism is surely an indication of a lax condition of the kidneys and the presence of uric acid in the system

in great excess. It is often accompanied by other kidney symptoms, such as gravel or gravel-stones, watery swellings, cloudy urine, thick settlement—sandy or white,—after the water has been standing for 24 hours. The urine scalds as it passes, and there is a feeling of weariness and pain in the back. The patient aches in almost every limb.

The primary members of the urinary system are :—

(1) *The Kidneys*—which separate the urine from the blood.

(2) *The Ureters*—long, trumpet-shaped tubes through which the urine passes from the kidneys to the bladder.

(3) *The Bladder*—a strong, oval, muscular bag, which retains the urine, until its presence creates a desire to pass it.

The well-being of every organ, nerve and tissue of the body depends upon the harmonious working of the urinary system, inasmuch as this system is the means of purifying the blood and discharging waste, poisonous and decayed matter in solution.

When the kidneys become in any way deranged, an excess of *urea* (soluble waste) and *uric acid* becomes palpably evident; and these poisons, in passing down the ureters into the bladder, irritate and inflame the passages. Before the trouble is far advanced, the urine becomes incapable of holding the poisons in solution; and then the ureters and bladder-walls become coated and clogged with impurities. As a natural consequence of this the ureters swell enormously, giving the patient great pain in the *small* of the back. In time, the muscles of the bladder become lamed by the *uric acid*, the power of automatically voiding the urine is lost, and a catheter is to be depended upon.

In such circumstances the time taken for the urine to pass from the kidneys to the bladder is vastly prolonged,

and the uric acid and urea solidify, forming at first, sediment like brick-dust, and after, gravel and gravel-stones. The agony caused by gravel-stones is known to be amongst the most terrible that man is capable of enduring, and in extreme cases a dangerous operation becomes essential.

Stricture is another out-come of kidney disorders in many cases, the passage being so contracted by the action of the poisons that no urine can be passed. Dropsy follows such conditions.

It is therefore quite clear, that the earliest symptoms of urinary troubles or disorders should be promptly attended to, or else the chances are that in nine cases out of ten, the worst result will follow. A scalding or ill-smelling urine, cloudy or stringy, dribbling, sediment, gravel, back-ache, burning pain or uncomfortable feeling in the loins, are too often neglected at the outset, in this country ; or if at all attended to, the methods in most common use around us are often mostly abortive. The use of medicines patented in the market cannot be too strongly condemned. On the other hand, mechanical interference, such as operations by incision or the use of catheters, though necessary in extreme cases, can be very easily and comfortably avoided by resorting to the milder and surer influence of our homeopathic remedies. The homeopathic treatment of such cases, as indeed of diseases in general, will require much patience on the part of the sufferer, as well as tact and skill on the part of the curer ; but once removed the disease will seldom recur, such is the crowning achievement of homeopathy.

; ATAL VIHARI BHADURI. M. A.

ABUSE OF TURPENTINE—A CASE.

A young doctor in the suburbs of Calcutta abused turpentine in a case of fever as a remedy. Though the effect was not fatal to the patient, there was a good deal of suffering and at one time life was despaired of. The case was marked by certain series of symptoms.

I was called in for a young male child, aged about three years, suffering from a low form of remittent fever. The child was thin and emaciated.

I noticed the following symptoms :—Drowsiness, with half-closed eyes ; tympanitic distention of the abdomen ; thin, watery and dirty yellow stools, very offensive, and frequently mixed with slime and blood.

A train of urinary symptoms made their appearance :—Strangury, burning and cutting pain in the bladder, pain in urethra so intense that the child pulled the genital with considerable force and screamed out. Urine bloody, scanty and frequent ; blood and urine intimately mixed together ; there was slight sediment in the urine ; pungent odor of the urine.

Extreme prostration. Pulse small and frequent. Temperature 102° F. There was no perspiration and there was drowsiness at interval.

I was informed that a young allopathic doctor, a graduate of the Calcutta Medical College, attended the patient. Among other articles of his prescription he gave big doses of *olium terebinth*, and an application of turpentine with hot fomentation on the abdomen was ordered.

I thought turpentine was the primary cause of all urinary and bowel complaints, and with a view to antidote the effect I prescribed two powders of Phosphorus 30. This stopped

the urinary hæmorrhage and reduced the diarrhœa to a considerable extent. But the pain and suffering in making water remained the same. Fever rose to 103·5 in the next morning.

Belladonna 30 three times that day. I saw the child and much relief was noticed.

The medicine was continued as before and the next day the fever was reduced to 101 F. The pain in micturation was also much less.

No medicine for twenty four hours. But diarrhœa continued as frequent as before, the stools being very offensive. Psorinum 400 one powder. Much improved in every respect. Placebo two powders.

No urine passed through the urethral canal, but the stools were watery and a smell of urine was noticed in them. Thick mucus with the urine, Uva Ursi 3x three times a day. Passed a few drops of urine and mucus through the natural passage. All medicines were stopped, and the child made a perfect recovery in the course of a week.

The diet was restricted to barley-water at first and *magoor* fish juice subsequently.

LYCOPODIUM AS A REMEDY.

The botanist knows Lycopodium as a mere inert substance. It is the pollen of a plant and according to him devoid of any medicinal properties. But thanks to the genius of Hahnemann, who was endowed with great power and converted many so-called inert substances into active medicinal agents.

And such is Lycopodium. The more we study its action in the diseased states of the human body, the more amazed

we grow. Recently I had the occasion to treat a bad case of dropsy with Jaundice and emaciation of the upper part of the body ; and the curative power of Lycopodium was exhibited in a marvellous manner. Not only this, the power of the high potencies and single dose was also remarkably noticed in this case.

It was a case of an adult European who had been a victim to disorderd liver for a length of time. He had symptoms of bilious colic and his doctors diagnosed the case to be one of gall stone colic. He was subjected to allopathic treatment for months without much benefit. This state of things went on for days together though in a mitigated form.

Subsequently yellow color of the whole body, particularly the face and conjunctiva appeared. Itching of the whole body, tympanitic distention of abdomen, thin, yellow, painless stools. Feverishness in the evening supervened and quinine and other febrifuge medicines of the allopathic pharmacopia had been resorted to. The disease took a chronic form and an operative measure was advised.

My advice was sought, and I prescribed some medicine and sent it by post without seeing the patient. This had no perceptible effect. What was thought by the local allopathic doctors as tympanitis of abdomen proved ultimately to be a dropsical swelling. The patient became reduced in strength and all hopes of recovery were abandoned.

When dyspnea appeared, a paracentesis abdominalis was preferred. A large quantity of straw-colored fluid was let out from the abdominal cavity with some relief of dyspnea. But this amelioration as a matter of course did not last long, and the abdominal cavity was again full of fluid. Two or three times the operation of tapping was performed, and the patient was reduced in strength.

He came down and placed himself under my care. Ex-

extreme prostration and emaciation, loss of vital fluid, dyspeptic conditions—all pointed to China as the remedy. I gave it a fair trial in high potencies and there was considerable improvement in general strength. Even the jaundiced hue was changed to some redness of face. The dropsical symptoms and the colic troubled him still.

At last Lycopodium seemed to me the true similimum, and I gave a single dose in the 200th potency. This dose had a wonderful effect and the fluid in the abdomen was reduced wonderfully. The liver, formerly somewhat enlarged and hard, became softened and smaller; the colic disappeared altogether. This single dose of Lycopodium was followed by many doses of Placebo in powder. The patient is now nearly cured.

The effect of Lycopodium upon the urinary organs is very great. In renal calculi and colic I have seen decidedly beneficial effects. The severity of pain subsides as if by magic if the symptoms correspond.

I have given Lycopod. a fair trial in cases of appendicitis, and here I am charmed by its curative power. A young man otherwise healthy, though dyspeptic to a certain extent, had an attack of appendicitis. He used to have fever in the evening when his abdomen distended with gas, constipation, urine high-colored with brick-dust sediment, pain so severe that he could not move his limbs or sit up in bed. Lycopod. Cm. cured in a single dose.

His allopathic advisers told him to undergo an immediate operation.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

STRONTIANA CARBONICA.

The salts of strontien have never been used by the old school physicians, but they are very often used by our own practitioners. The carbonate has been proved by a number of our worthy physicians, viz—Nening, Schreter, Seidel, Trink, Wood and Hartlaub and Trinks.

The clinical application, though not very extensive, is nevertheless very important and deep.

The mental symptoms are not characteristic. They are of feminine nature. Anxiety from a bad conscience, anger and impetuosity, inclination to beat everything that comes in her way. These symptoms lead us to the selection of this remedy in cases of uterine leucorrhea and menstrual derangement.

Headache is peculiar, tension from vertex to upper jaw, aggravated in the evening and from lying with the head low. The headache is ameliorated by wrapping up the head warmly.

Violent congestion of the head threatening apoplexy.

Digestive organs are peculiarly affected.

Violent long continued hiccup causes pain in the chest. We have verified this condition in some cases of hiccup, failing with our ordinary remedies.

Pressure in the stomach after eating. It is useful in such cases in the chronic form ; cardialgia is often cured by this remedy.

Diarrhoea, with yellow watery fluid, aggravation at night generally and better towards morning from 3 to 4 A. M. Here it is quite contrary to what takes place in Sulphur and similar remedies.

We have noticed its unique action in diseases of the female sexual organs.

Menses too early and of too short duration, the discharge

being serous at first, latterly with clots of blood, leucorrhœa while walking.

We have observed menses pale, bloody like fish brine, and any discharge from the genital organ causing much distress to the patient. It seems that the blood vessels of the sexual organ are as if relaxed.

In the case of an old woman who had been troubled with this kind of discharge often, the physicians diagnosed the case to be one of cancer of the uterus. We treated with Strontiana Carb, at first the sixth and subsequently the 30th ; complete cure was effected.

Her mental symptoms were irritability and violent anger.

Hoarseness of voice is often present in the symptomatology of this remedy. In cases of aphonia, not ameliorated by Sclonium, we have found strontiana a valuable help.

We have the following symptoms of the respiratory organs :—dyspnea with hot, red face while walking.

Constant cough aggravated at night, short dry cough now and then, with pressive pain in the chest, cough from irritation of the larynx and trachea especially at night. Some kind of rheumatic pain is observed in the proving. Here it resembles the pain of Arnica or Ruta. Painful paralytic sensation in the left shoulder and elbow-joint at night.

Weakness of right arm as if all power had gone, better by motion. Tearing, jerking, drawing and paralytic pain of a rheumatic character is observed in this remedy.

Gnawing as if in the marrow of the bone is characteristic of Strontiana.

Rheumatism with diarrhœa is a peculiar complication and can be remedied by this medicine. Various kinds of cramp in the leg had been cured or ameliorated by the use of this remedy.

Œdematous swelling of right foot, sprained some years ago had been reported by Herring in the American Journal of Homeopathic Materia Medica, Vol IV, Page 60. •

Icy coldness in the feet is a characteristic symptom of this remedy. It is analogous to salts of Barium, Silicea, Magnesia mur, Arnica, and Ruta. •

We often make use of it in the lower potencies, generally the sixth. But higher potencies have acted better in frequent doses.

INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

This grand organization of the Homeopathic physicians throughout the civilized world will hold its meeting this year in the famous Atlantic City of the United States of America.

Our readers are aware that this Congress has had its meeting every five years in cities in different parts of the world. Its first meeting took place in Philadelphia under the Presidency of late lamented doctor Carrol Dunham. Its permanent Secretary was also the lamented Dr. Richard Hughes.

For the information of our readers in India we reproduce below the circular letter issued by the members of the American Institute of Homeopathy at the sixty-first annual meeting held in Chicago, June 26 to July 1, 1905. It is desirable that one of our colleagues in this country should avail himself of this opportunity of witnessing the grand meeting and also representing India in person.

Our humble self had the fortune of having been present in one of these International Congresses held in Chicago in the year 1893, in connection with the great American exposition in that vast city.

That was a grand sight and we are proud that it had fallen to our lot to be there. We learned much from the

deliberations of that Congress of homeopathic physicians and surgeons from different parts of the world. We dare say the trouble and expenses, if any of our colleague would undertake, will be amply paid.

"At the sixty-first annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy held in Chicago, Illinois, June 26 to July 1, 1905, the Special Committee of the International Congress offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously :—

First : That the next meeting of the American Institute be held in connection with the International Congress within the first two weeks of September, after the third of the month, and that the Committee on the International Congress in connection with the Executive Committee of the Institute be directed to make the necessary arrangements.

Second : That the American Institute of Homeopathy extends a cordial invitation to all organizations of homeopathic physicians as well as to individual homeopathic physicians to join in this Congress under the auspices of the American Institute.

It was later voted that the scientific sessions of the American Institute of Homeopathy be merged with those of the International Homeopathic Congress.

Briefly outlined, the chief purpose of the Congress will be—

First : The presentation of Reports on the present status of Homeopathy as represented in Hospitals, Dispensaries, Educational and other Institutions and Societies, by the number of its avowed practitioners, by its periodical and permanent literature, and by its legal recognition in the different countries of the world.

Second : The presentation and discussion of essays and communications on medical subjects covering especially those departments of the medical sciences and medical practice

with which a knowledge of drug pathogenesis and homeopathic therapeutics is especially identified.

Third : The presentation and discussion of such other subjects as may be related to the further development of a sound and reliable Materia Medica, the promulgation of the truths, and the general and special progress of Homeopathy.

Fourth : The presentation and discussion of essays on subjects of general and practical interest other than those intimately connected with homeopathy ; such essays to be presented to the appropriate bureau or affiliated sectional society.

The American Institute of Homeopathy in deference to the convenience and expressed preference of British and Continental Colleagues voted to hold its next annual session and the meeting of the International Homeopathic Congress, within the first two weeks of September, from the third to the eighth, or the tenth to the fifteenth inclusive. The place of meeting will be Atlantic City, New Jersey. Full data concerning the meeting will be announced in due season.

Persons eligible to membership will be all homeopaths in good standing in the countries in which they reside. No membership fee required.

To enable the Committee to do its work and ensure a memorably successful Congress, it is requested that the titles of all essays and proposed communications be in the hands of the Committee not later than January 1, 1906, and that synopses of the scientific papers be handed in to same Committee not later than June 1, 1906.

Papers read by their authors will have precedence in presentation to the Congress.

All homeopathic institutions, societies and organizations.

of whatever nature are urged to send delegates and authorized representatives to the Congress.

Reports from organizations and institutions will be duly and formally presented to the Congress if said organizations and institutions find it impossible to send delegates.

The Committee charged with the duties of arranging for this International Homeopathic Congress cordially seek your assistance and earnest co-operation and heartily invite you to be present at the Congress.

If physicians who plan to attend the Congress will send their addresses, and those of the members of their families and friends who propose to accompany them, to the *Secretary of the State Committee* at the earliest possible date, the courtesy will be much appreciated and will greatly facilitate the making of arrangements for the Congress.

Committee—J. H. McClelland, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., *Chairman* ; J. B. Gregg Custis, M. D., Washington, D. C. ; H. F. Biggar, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio ; O. S. Runnells, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind. ; J. P. Sutherland, M. D., 302 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., *Secretary*."

STRICT HOMEOPATHIC PRESCRIBING AND NECESSARY (?) ACCESSORY MEASURES.

Sometime ago I had occasion to treat a young boy who was attacked with cholera. He was an assistant in a cloth-merchant's shop and had long hours of business. He had been moved several times from early morning, regardless of which he took a cold bath and had some cold drinks which he thought would cool his bowels and stop the loose evacuations. He then hurried off to work. After reaching his place of business he was moved about four times which prostrated

him utterly. Then he had to be carried home which was luckily very near his place of business. His relatives thought it best to administer a few drops of chlorodyne, which, however, failed to have any salutary effect. Next he was given camphor in five drop doses two or three times, which also had the same effect. At this stage *i. e.* about 5 o'clock in the evening I was called in. I found him in the collapse stage. The pulse was imperceptible, the extremities cold. He was having violent cramps in the extremities; he was very restless, there was great thirst and colicky pain in the bowels. Stools were watery and there were frequent retching and ineffectual efforts at vomiting.

He was being rubbed with oil of turpentine which his relatives thought would relieve the cramps &c. .

I gave Cup. ars. 30 to be administered every hour until he showed decided signs of improvement, and forbade the use of any thing else. About 9 o'clock in the night I visited the patient again when I found that he was better in some respects, but that his brain was becoming affected, for he was talking incoherently at times and was getting drowsy. His pulse was now slightly perceptible, the cramps had disappeared and the restlessness was also better. As I was thinking what to do, one of the relatives told me that they had given him a small quantity of *makaradhwaja* (মকরদ্বজ) which, they thought, was a very good thing for weakness. I felt annoyed and told them that this sort of things would interfere with our treatment. .

Nux Vom. 200, one dose and placebo for the night. The next morning he was decidedly better. The pulse was much improved quite naturally and he looked better in every respect excepting the eyes which were slightly red and he had passed water since the previous morning *i. e.* about 24 hours.

The patient's relatives were getting anxious about this.

I told them not to worry saying that he would pass water during the course of the day.

Placébo continued. I consider it a great mistake to give any medicine to hasten the urinary secretion, as is sometimes done by some of our so-called homeopathic brethren. So long as the patient keeps improving, we have no right to interfere with the action of the medicine administered. The stoppage of urine is but a symptom of the malady and the remedy that relieves all the symptoms of the patient i. e. restores the functions of all his organs will naturally help this symptom and establish the proper physiological function of the organ. In homeopathy we always select a remedy from the totality of the symptoms; and the more difficult the case, the more careful we should be in our selection of the *similimum*. Like our friends of the other school, to think of uremia supervening, and to act on such hypothetical grounds is quite unwarrantable according to homeopathy. If however, symptoms such as strangury, ineffectual efforts at urination &c. develop, then we might take cognizance of them along with the other symptoms. But we should never prescribe cantharis, terebinth &c. which (as some foolish doctors think) would help the passing of urine.

In this case in spite of my forbidding the patient's relatives not to do anything, after twelve o'clock they became so impatient that they began to apply some ointment over the region of the bladder which they thought would help the passing of water. They had also given the patient another dose of the *makaradhwaja* which, according to their idea, was the best specific for prostration and weakness of this nature. But they had continued my medicine also strictly according to my directions.

In the evening I visited the patient again and found him in a decidedly worse condition. He was getting drowsy,

the tongue was dry and parched, and the abdomen tympanitic. He had not passed water even then. They had changed the first ointment and was applying another composed of opium &c, which they thought would surely bring about the passing of water. They were thoroughly impatient and wanted to know if I could help the passing of urine. I told them that there were other complications, but they paid little heed to that and insisted on my attending to the urinary secretion first.

I gave a few doses of Nux Mosch 30 and told them that as a homeopath I could not attend to one symptom and let the others alone. I must treat the patient and not any one symptom of his disease.

I heard no more from the patient's relatives, but learnt from a brother practitioner that the boy had expired under the hands of a native practitioner.

I had another case, this was also a young boy about 16 or 17 years old who was attacked with cholera while working in a leather factory in Colootolla, where he was employed. He also lived in a shed just over the godowns, whence he could freely enjoy the odoriferous emanations from the decomposed hides.

I was called about 4 P. M. when I found him in the collapse condition. He had a few motions in the morning after which he took a bath and a hurried meal and ran off to work in Howrah where he had some urgent business to attend to. After reaching his place of destination he had a couple of motions which exhausted him so much that he collapsed at once and had to be carried home in a *palki*. I could not feel his pulse at the wrist. His body, even his tongue was cyanosed. He had violent cramps in the extremities as also in the chest. There was slight difficulty in breathing also. Respiration was superficial and hurried,

The extremities were cold and the countenance truly hippocratic. Taking it all in all, it seemed to be a desperate case. But as the patient's relatives were ignorant people, they had done nothing, except giving him an occasional drink of water to quench his insatiable thirst, and were patiently waiting for me. I gave a few doses of *Secale* 30 to be administered every hour until he felt better.

In the evening about 8 P. M. I saw him again. He seemed to be slightly better. The pulse could be felt slightly at the wrist, the cramps were less severe. But he was still having frequent motions consisting of ricewater stools mixed with mucous shreds.

Colchicum 30 two doses for the night followed by *Placebo ad libitum*. The next morning there was a decided change. He was better in every way. His countenance was becoming natural and all the distressing symptoms were fast disappearing.

Placebo continued.

In the evening he had a slight reactionary fever which subsided of itself, and he did not pass urine till the next morning, but still he did not require any medicine as I observed that he was steadily improving and his relatives were not so wise as those of my first patient, who thought it was absolutely necessary for them to introduce accessory measures for the alleviation of the patient's sufferings, regardless of the doctor's advice.

It is needless to say that my patient made an uneventful recovery to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned on the indicated remedy without the intervention of any accessory measures whatever.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

Clinical Observations.

ATAL VIHARI BHADURI, M. A. (M. A. H. P.)

An Interesting case cured by a single remedy.

Babu Juggo Bandhu Dutt of Bhowanipur, Calcutta, now a Government pensioner, temporarily residing at Faridpur, came under my treatment towards the middle of May 1904. The acquaintance happened to be struck up by my having been called in to treat a case of *cholera*, in the house where he was lodged, of Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, District Engineer, Faridpur, who too, belonged to Bhowanipur, Calcutta. My client is a brother-in-law of the Engineer, and was suffering under what he narrated to be a series of complicated disorders. He is aged more than 55 and this side of 60, and spent the best years of his life in the severe labours of the desk, an occupation mostly sedentary.

On examination, I found he had been in perfect good health, when young, and never over-indulgent in any one of the pleasures of youth. Still human nature is seldom infallible ; and the failing of my client, I must observe, ever "leaned on virtue's side"—he was passionately enamoured of his wife , and there he was. His mental environments were ranged round a group or long succession of moral emotions, arising from grief and disappointment in connection with his vocation in life. He had pined away months and years in solitude, full of chagrin at the injustice of the world as well as his employers, and mortification at the thought of unrequited merit. His disposition savoured a little of the sentimental which made him the more susceptible to the hard and crooked ways of the world. During this period of protracted despondency, the only shelter was afforded to him by the "weaker vessel", constantly by his side, which, however unwittingly sprang the fatal leak that formed the fountain-head of his morbidity.

As the condition of the patient appeared to be peculiar, and he could give only a vague reply to my inquiries, I asked him to submit to me after a week from the time he had first made his

appearance a full report, stating the various conditions he would undergo during the 24 hours of the day. The following conditions were elicited :—

1. *Head* :—dizziness ; shaking and trembling sensation ; palpitating sensation, as also that of something swinging ; unsteadiness ; buzzing sound in head and ears ; crackling sound when bending the head , sense of confusion.

2. *Eye* (*left eye* chiefly affected) :—Intolerance of sunlight and lamp-light ; dimness of vision in the left eye ; (right eye all well) ; black spots before the left eye, at night, seen even when the eye was shut—a large black circle , this circle changed in color from *black* to *blue*, *green*, *purple* and *red* in the sun ; sparks before left eye , sometimes on pressing over the eye, the inside became blue, and blue spots appeared before the eyes when opened ; eyes watery and tired after slight straining ; red, blue and purple color often seen ; the left eye saw lamp light bigger and enlarged.

3. *Urinary function &c* :—Loss of retention ; seminal fluid thin, and occasional discharges when straining at stool, specially if the stomach was heated ; urination at times painful ; urine increased in number, though not in quantity.

4. *Walking* :—Elasticity of the legs lost ; inability to walk long ; walking unnaturally different in the evening , *objects seemed to move along as he walked* ; shock in the head during a walk.

5. (a) Depression of spirits, in general.

(b) Sleep sound and undisturbed.

(c) Appetite good.

(d) No palpitation of the heart.

(e) Inability to talk loud and long.

(f) Forgetfulness ; memory weak.

(g) Languor and exhaustion.

(h) Depression of spirits.

(i) Inability to read, write or think for any length of time.

(j) Occasional constipation and looseness of the bowels.

(k) Weakness of the spine.

(l) Aggravation of all symptoms when walking in the evening.

Here is an excellent problem for the true homeopathist, which might be very well calculated to puzzle the busy practitioner in Calcutta. I was however, not a little satisfied to find my client quite up to the mark ; for the hypotheses conjectured by myself on the very day of his first appearance, exactly corresponded with even the minutest details of the report I received.

Before proceeding to set forth in all its details the line of argument I adopted in finding out the remedy, it seems desirable to indicate the conflicting points and the complications involved in the details of the report as set forth above. My attention was first directed to inquire, which of these points were to be considered, and which to be rejected. It will be seen from the several groups of symptoms classified above, that some of these are (1) merely *accidental*, (2) some purely *constitutional*, (3) some thoroughly *characteristic*, (4) some *due to previous drugging*—for my client had been suffering from a long time past, and had subjected himself systematically to all the existing methods of cure now extant on this side of the waters, and in vogue among our countrymen. Even change of air and living, the *ultima thule* of our physicians was fairly tried, without any effect whatsoever. Homeopathy, *evidently misapplied* was also tried, more than twice or thrice over in alternation, but in vain. At this distance of time, I must confess my inability to recount such details as would enable the reader to determine whether the persistent suffering of my poor client was due to the *obstinacy* of the malady *per se*, or to the inefficiency of the various systems of cure he adopted, or to the incompetency of the several *Æsculapians* in whose hands he had committed himself, his life, and in fact all he possessed upon earth.

I beg most humbly to apologise to my readers, were they to consider, that in me there must have lain the *Ereka* of the whole muddle ; for I have never aspired to the eminence of the “chartered libertines”, who carry on their back the coveted baggage of official passport, nor did I then look for “those riches of heaven’s pavement, trodden gold” that Mammon would, of necessity, hanker after, though but peeping from outside, through chinks and crevices,

into the far-reaching and ever extending court-yard of the Holy Temple of Æsculapius, as one would look through "golden vistas into heaven." Thus, I must confess, I was able to commit my conscience to the care of reason, and found out the landmark in my poor client's massive report by the influence and lustre of the Hahnemanian light-house.

(*To be continued.*)

HOW HOMEOPATHY IS SUPERIOR TO OTHER SYSTEMS OF TREATMENT.

The physician knows that remedial agents have their power for good just as they have for harm ; this is specially true to a physician who has any knowledge of drug action ; and these physicians are called homeopaths, who studiously and conscientiously follow the Hahnemanian law. The homeopathic physician cures his patients of any ailments more surely and safely than any other kind of physician.

"To hold otherwise is to give contradiction to the testimony of more than a hundred years of successful homeopathic practice, and to justify the disbandment of the homeopathic profession upon the hypothesis that we are homeopaths only to trade upon the name as claimed by our opponents, that we are neither scientific nor honest and that homeopathy has no legitimate place in the professional guild." The belief that certain diseases only can be cured by homeopathy, and not all ailments, is not uncommon, specially among the laity. We often hear it said by doctors of all other schools that homeopaths are really good in cholera, diarrhœa and children's diseases. How such compliments can be so lavishly bestowed by the brethren of the other schools, who are

little chary in honest confessions, we cannot definitely say, except that they have observed the fact proved upon themselves. We often find in this country, allopathic doctors and big kabirajes acting under this belief and calling in a homeopathic doctor to cure such diseases when occurring either on themselves or in their family. It is pitiful indeed that the so-called vaunted scientists do not know, neither do they care to understand, the law of "*similia similibus curantur*"—the never-changing law coequal in reliability and truth with the law of gravitation, chemical affinity and other proven facts in nature.

We may ask our professional brethren as well as the general public who are interested in human life—"Why not investigate which is superior?" We have no records of cases about kabiraji, as there are no regular schools or hospitals in this country or in Europe and America. But we have got very reliable statistics of cures in homeopathy and allopathy in foreign countries. For example, statistics gathered from the following nineteen cities Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St Louis, Baltimore, Sanfransisco, Cincinnati, Detroit, Meinneapolis, Rochested, St Paul, Kansascity, Providence, Denver, Indiannapolis, Allegheny, Syracuse, Nashville, Duluth, and Dagton, show that 20,605 cases of acute bowel diseases were treated by the allopaths.

During the same time 1,511 cases of the same class of diseases were treated by homeopaths.

There were thirteen times as many deaths under allopaths as under homeopaths.

There being six allopathic to one Homeopathic physician, makes the loss under allopathic nearly twice as many as under Homeopathic treatment, on the basis of the same number treated.

Dr. Strickler, who gathered and compiled these statis-

ties says "That on any basis of calculation, the allopaths sign twice as many death-certificates as the homeopaths. It lies with the allopaths to explain why this is so." We quote below a list of statistics from Medical Advance, April 1902, which will convince us of the exact figures and percentage of cures and deaths of each disease treated both by allopathic and homeopathic mode of treatment. From the same records it is shewn that 27,572 cases of scarlet-fever were treated by allopaths; 1,378 died or 9 out of every 100.

During the same time the homeopaths treated 4,303 cases of scarlet-fever with a loss of 229 or 5 out of every 100.

During the same time and in the same cities 14,313 cases of typhoid fever were treated by allopaths; 3,229 died or 22 out of every 100.

The homeopaths treated 2,082 cases; 316 died, being a loss of 15 out of 100.

In diphtheria in these same cities during the years 1891 to 1895 the allopaths treated 16,088; 5,228 died or 32.5 out of every 100.

The homeopaths treated 1,994 cases and lost 550 or 27.95 out of every 800. Evidently some of our homeopaths have been carried off their base by antitoxines. Pure homeopathic treatment shows a much lower mortality.

In obstetrical cases the allopaths waited upon 66,788 cases and lost 1,395 or 2.09 out of every 100.

The homeopaths waited upon 8,307 cases and lost only 71, or 0.85 less than one out of every 100.

In pneumonia the difference is still more marked.

Dr. Edward P. Wells (Allopath), reports that he gathered from reliable statistics prior to 1891, an account of 223,730 cases, of which 40,279 died or 18 out of every 100. Since then he has gathered additional statistics covering

134,909 cases of which 37,713 died or 28 out of every 800.
Progress with a vengeance †

Dr. Wells says "In these waning days of the 19th Century we must frankly confess that the prevalence, frequency, severity, and dangers of pneumonia have not been one whit diminished by our immediate predecessors or ourselves."

"Truth is stronger than fiction ; for it can be shown from reliable statistics gathered from all available sources not only in this country but in Europe, and covering a period of more than sixty-five years, during which time thousands of cases of pneumonia have been treated homeopathically, that we have had a death-rate of only 6 out of every 100."

It seems almost incredible that such a difference in mortality should continue to exist in an enlightened land and age. History is simply repeating itself ; for there have been many similar examples in the past that could be enumerated. Our generation is no exception, we are still bettered by ignorance and prejudice.

There are reliable statistics to show that in the United States alone the deaths which occur under allopathic treatment are about 500,000 annually more than would occur if homeopathic treatment were universally employed.

Notes.

Homeopathy possesses a number of remedies to check supuration and alleviate pains where an allopathic doctor finds no other alternative than to use his scalpel and remove the complaints thereby. We give below some of the remedies, specially in curing pains.

Apis - is of excellent value in burning, biting, stinging

ovarian pains either before or after operation. It also meets highly inflamed erysipelatous states with intense redness.

In bee stings, wasp stings, hornet stings and bites and the like it is a helpful remedy, quickly relieving the swelling and inflammation. It is generally used in more acute and inflammatory cases.

Ledum Palustre—is also an insect-bite remedy. For spider bites with large areas of infiltration and ecchymosis.

Bella donna is indicated for throbbing, beating, thumping pain coming and going, following surgical operations.

Aconite allays pain, nervousness. In nervous sleeplessness following surgery, it is a reliable hypnotic. Its range of applicability for inflammatory state after surgery, is too well known.

Hepar Sulph is strikingly indicated in excessive suppuration and excessive irritability of wounds.

Psorinum has a special sphere in sluggishness of wounds, with general unhealthiness of the tissues involved. In felons, carbuncles and periostitis with profound constitutional diathesis and exceeding slowness of reaction it often rivals and excels sulphur.

Staphysagria has a very good effect in abdominal and pelvic pains ; of sharp incisive, cutting pains.

Secale is used in dry, shrivelled, isolated gangrenous cases.

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We beg to inform the public that we have opened a Homeopathic establishment under the above name. The medicines are imported from the most celebrated firms in Europe and America, and the work of supervision has been entrusted to an expert Phœrmacist, whose experience in this line of business is of long standing. We have besides secured the co-operation of the best Homeopathic Physicians who have given us the advantage of maintaining by their instructions the newest methods and processes. The prices compare favourably with firms of a similar position as will be seen from our printed catalogue which we shall be glad to send on application. We may mention the 'Great Homeopathic Hall' is an independent establishment, and not in any way supplementary to our old Allopathic firm.

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এখানে সকল প্রকার হোমিওপ্যাথিক ও ইলেক্ট্রো-হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ প্লোবিউল্‌স্‌, পিলউল্‌স্‌, ফাইল, কর্ক, পুস্তক ড্রপার গার্ডিয় চিকিৎসার বাক্স, কলেরা বাক্স প্রভৃতি প্রচুর পরিমাণে পাইবেন।

সরল গৃহ চিকিৎসা।

গৃহে গৃহে হোমিওপ্যাথিক প্রচার উদ্দেশ্যেই এই পুস্তকখানি সরলভাষায়, হুলস্থূল মূল্যে প্রকাশ করা হইয়াছে, এই পুস্তকে নূতন ত্রুতী চিকিৎসাদিগের জ্ঞান আমরা প্রত্যেক পীড়ার নির্দিষ্ট ঔষধগুলির সচরাচর ব্যবহৃত ক্রম উল্লেখ করিয়া দিমাছি গৃহস্থ ও শিক্ষিতা বামাগণ পর্য্যন্ত ইহা দেখিয়া সহজে ভ্রাতাদের সম্ভান, সম্ভতিগণের চিকিৎসা কবিতো পারিবেন মূল্য—৬০ আনা মাত্র।

ওলাউঠা চিকিৎসা।

ওলাউঠা বা কলেবা অতি সাংঘাতিক পীড়া, হোমিওপ্যাথিক মতের চিকিৎসাই ইহাৰ একমাত্র উপায় বোধ হব তাহা জন সাধাবণকে আব বুঝাইতে হইবে না, তবে প্রথম হইতে বীতিমত ভাবে চিকিৎসার আবশ্যক। সেই জ্ঞান প্রত্যেক গৃহস্থের একখানি কলেরা পুস্তক ও কিছু হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ রাখা কর্তব্য। বোগীর শয্যাপার্শ্বে বসিয়া বড় বড় রাশি রাশি পুস্তক হাতডান অপেক্ষা ইহা হইতে অতি সহজে, শীঘ্র, রোগের লক্ষণ দেখিয়া ঔষধ নির্বাচন করা শ্রেয়ঃ, ইহার ভাষা অতি সরল, ১/০ আনা মাত্র।

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বটকুট পাল এণ্ড কোং।

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আমরা আমেরিকার বিখ্যাত “বোরিক এণ্ড টেকেল” কোম্পানীর ও জার্মানীর বিখ্যাত “ডাক্তার উইলমার শোরাবের” ঔষধালয় হইতে বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধ প্রচুর পরিমাণে আমদানী করিয়া অল্প লাভে সস্তা দরে বিক্রয় করিতেছি। আমাদের ঔষধগুলির একজন সুযোগ্য ডাক্তারের তত্ত্বাবধানে ও সিক্রিট কম্পাউণ্ডার দ্বারা পরিচালিত। আমাদের ঔষধালয়ে যে, বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধ বিক্রয় হয় ইহার আর সন্দেহ নাই। ইংরাজী পুস্তক শিশি, কর্ক হুগার মোবিউল ইত্যাদি প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিক্রয়ার্থ প্রস্তুত আছে এবং বাজার অপেক্ষা সস্তাদরে পাইকারী ও খুচরা বিক্রয় হয়।

কলেরা চিকিৎসার বাস্ক—পুস্তক, ক্যান্ডার, ড্রপার সহ ১২ শিশি ঔষধ পূর্ণ বাস্ক ২ টাকা, ২৪ শিশি ৩ টাকা, ৩০ শিশি ৩.৫০ আনা, ৪৮ শিশি ৫.০ টাকা। বাস্কল বড্ডল।

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